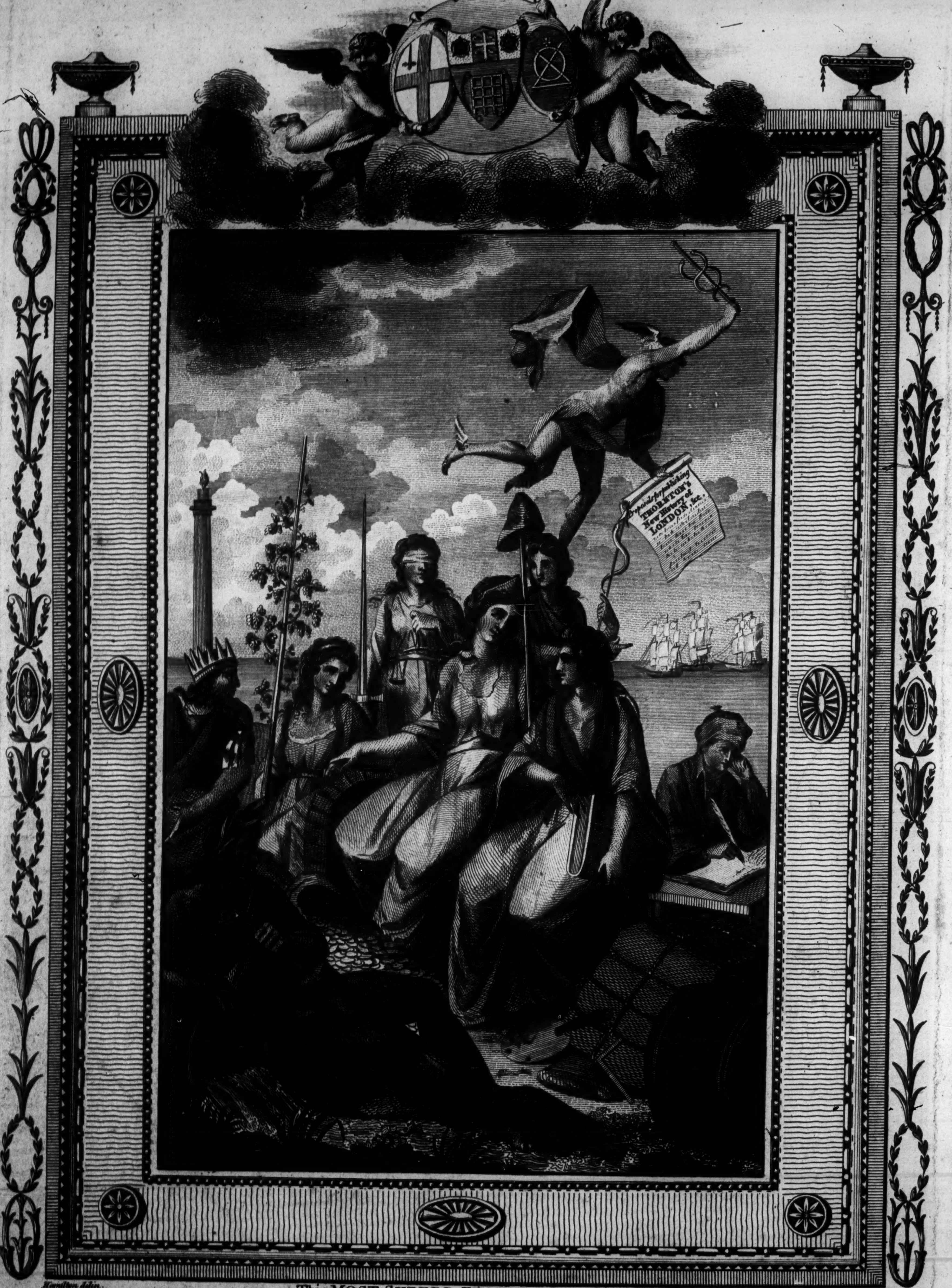
FRONTISPIECE to THORNTON's New History & Survey of LONDON and WESTMINSTER, &c.



Hamilton delin — Page sculp

This MOST SUPERB FRONTISPIECE

Emblematically represents London, Westminster *and the* Borough *of* Southwark. *London holds Southwark by the hand, both leaning on the* Arch *of a* Bridge, *to denote their affinity to each other in situation;* London, *with the* Cap *of* Liberty, *leans fondly on the shoulder of* Westminster, *who has a* Law Book *in her hand, pointing out the seat of* Judicature, *the seat of* Parliament, *and the residence of* Royalty. *Behind those three Figures are* Justice *and* Prudence, *the latter pointing to a Fleet of* Ships *coming into* Port, *laden with the different Merchandize of the World;* Neptune *pours out his Treasure at the Feet of London, &c. whilst the* Author *is penning* An Entire New History, Description, & Survey *of those ancient places.* Mercury *is seen flying abroad with* Proposals *of the Work. The* River Thames *is represented to denote the situation of those three famous places on its banks. The* Arms *of London, Westminster, & Southwark, are supported by* two Cupids, *to signify the mutual harmony and affection between them. The* Hop-pole *in the hand of Southwark, the* Monument, Bale *of* Goods, *& other emblematic Figures allude to the various important subjects which will be fully explained & illustrated, in the following valuable Work.*

London Published by Alexr. Hogg at the Kings Arms No. 16 Paternoster Row, June 12.1784.

Evan THE Ellis 1785

NEW, COMPLETE, and UNIVERSAL
HISTORY, DESCRIPTION, and SURVEY of
Susanna The CITIES of Ellis

Gift of Revd J. Owen Vicar of
Conway to Robt Williams Esq. [illegible]
December 1828

London and Weſtminſter,
The BOROUGH of SOUTHWARK,
And the PARTS adjacent.

INCLUDING

Not only all the PARISHES within the BILLS of MORTALITY,

BUT LIKEWISE THE

TOWNS, VILLAGES, PALACES, SEATS, and COUNTRY,
To the Extent of above TWENTY MILES round;

With all the late IMPROVEMENTS and ALTERATIONS.

CONTAINING,

I. A New, complete, accurate and circumſtantial Account of the Origin of London: with a view of its progreſſive Improvements, from its very firſt Foundation to its preſent flouriſhing State, and amazing Extent.

II. A genuine Deſcription of its Antiquities, from the moſt remote Periods of authentic Intelligence.

III. A full and particular Account of its Conſtitution and Government, Eccleſiaſtical, Civil, and Military: its Charters, Laws, Cuſtoms, Privileges, Immunities, Commerce, Trade, Manufactures; its aſtoniſhing Power and Influence, Foreign and Domeſtic.

IV. A new Survey and Deſcription of the ſeveral Wards, Pariſhes, Precincts, Liberties, Squares, Streets, Avenues, Churches, Chapels, Meetings, Palaces, Parliament-houſes, Courts of Law, Inns of Court, Noblemen's Houſes, Halls, Hoſpitals, Colleges, Alms-houſes, Schools, Muſeums, and other remarkable Buildings, with their eminent Pictures, &c. Public and Private.

V. An authentic Hiſtory of the ſeveral incorporated Companies of Merchants and Traders; their Origin, Inſtitution, Conſtitution, peculiar Laws, Rights, Privileges; with their Coats of Arms accurately engraved.

VI. A Satisfactory Account of the ſeveral Charitable Foundations, and Benevolent Inſtitutions in the Metropolis and its Invirons.

VII. A great and rich Variety of new entertaining Anecdotes, relative to the Tranſactions of ſuch Perſons who have more particularly diſtinguiſhed themſelves in a Political, Magiſterial, Military, Marine, Commercial, Eccleſiaſtical, or Literary Capacity.

VIII. A Comprehenſive, Entertaining, and Uſeful View of the Progreſs of the Learned and Ingenious, the gradual Improvement of Literature, the Ancient and preſent State of the Arts, Sciences, and Belles Lettres, the Encouragement given to Painting, Muſic, Hiſtory, Oratory, and the fine Arts in general; Survey of the public Amuſements, and moſt remarkable Places of Entertainment, with Critical Remarks on their Beauties, Blemiſhes, and Tendencies.

IX. An Account of the Ancient and preſent State of St. Paul's Cathedral, the Curioſities in the Tower of London, Weſtminſter Abbey, the Monument, Britiſh Muſeum, Royal Exchange, account of the Bank, Adelphi Buildings, Bridges, the new public Offices lately erected where Somerſet-houſe ſtood, &c. &c.

X. Great Variety of curious Compariſons between this great Metropolis and the principal Cities in the Univerſe.

XI. An Account of the Mineral Waters, Springs, Vegetables, Foſſils, &c. found in London and its Vicinity.

XII. A Deſcription of the moſt remarkable Towns, Villages, Palaces, Noblemen and Gentlemen's Seats, and other Buildings, with the Country in general, &c. which ſurround and ornament this Opulent and Superb Metropolis for the extent of above Twenty Miles.

COMPRIZING, IN THE MOST ACCURATE, COMPREHENSIVE, AND CLEAR MANNER,

A full and ſatisfactory Account of all that relates to this important METROPOLIS, and ſurrounding COUNTRY, which can excite the Attention, or gratify the Deſire of the Curious.

The great Number (upwards of *One Hundred*) of Copper-plates with which this Work will be Embelliſhed in a ſuperior Stile, exhibit architectural, perſpective, antique, and rural Views, &c. of the Churches, Chapels, Palaces, Gates, Antiquities, Ruins, Hoſpitals, Bridges, Landſcapes, beautiful Proſpects, Seats, Plans, Maps, Surveys, &c. &c. executed by Meſſrs. *Page, Peltro, Wale, Dod, Thornton, Pollard, Lodge, Royce, Roberts, Wooding, Carey, Hogg, Taylor, Rennoldſon, Conder, Noble, Bonner, Golder, Morris, Grainger, Myers, Smith, Sparrow, Clowes,* &c.

This Work is not only important to every Britiſh Individual, as it reſpects the ſupreme Seat of Legiſlation, the Center of Commerce, and the Key of the powerful Empire of which he is a Member, but is likewiſe intereſting to Mankind in general, ſince it deſcribes all that relates to the firſt City upon the Face of the Globe, which has a political or commercial Intereſt with every poliſhed or trading Country in the Univerſe.

COMPREHENDING

Every Circumſtance worthy of Notice in former Writers on the Subject, Ancient and Modern; particularly *Stowe, Maitland, Merchant, Entick,* and every other Author who has either written reſpecting the City of London, &c. in general, or who has treated only on particular Parts of the Metropolis, or its Invirons.

Written and Compiled from Authentic Records and other genuine Information,

By a SOCIETY of GENTLEMEN,

The Whole REVISED, CORRECTED, and IMPROVED,

By WILLIAM THORNTON, ESQ.
Aſſiſted by GEORGE SMITH, L. L. D.—the Rev. ALEX. TOWNSEND, M. A.
And Other GENTLEMEN.

LONDON:
Printed for ALEX. HOGG, at the KING'S-ARMS, No. 16, *Pater-noſter-Row,* and ſold by all Bookſellers in *Great Britain, Ireland, France, America, Eaſt* and *Weſt Indies,* &c.

M.DCC.LXXXIV.

[illegible]

THE
NEW, COMPLETE, and UNIVERSAL
HISTORY, DESCRIPTION, and SURVEY of
The CITIES of
London and Weſtminſter,
The BOROUGH of SOUTHWARK,
And the PARTS adjacent;

INCLUDING
Not only all the PARISHES within the BILLS of MORTALITY,
BUT LIKEWISE THE
TOWNS, VILLAGES, PALACES, SEATS, and COUNTRY,
To the Extent of above Twenty Miles round;
With all the late IMPROVEMENTS and ALTERATIONS.

CONTAINING

[illegible]

BRITISH MUSEUM

[illegible]

Written and Compiled from [illegible]
By a SOCIETY of GENTLEMEN.
The Whole REVISED, CORRECTED, [illegible]
By WILLIAM THORNTON, Esq.
Assisted by GEORGE SMITH, [illegible] M. A.
And other GENTLEMEN.

LONDON:
Printed for ALEX. HOGG, at the King's Arms, No. 16, Paternoster Row, and Sold by all Booksellers in Great Britain,
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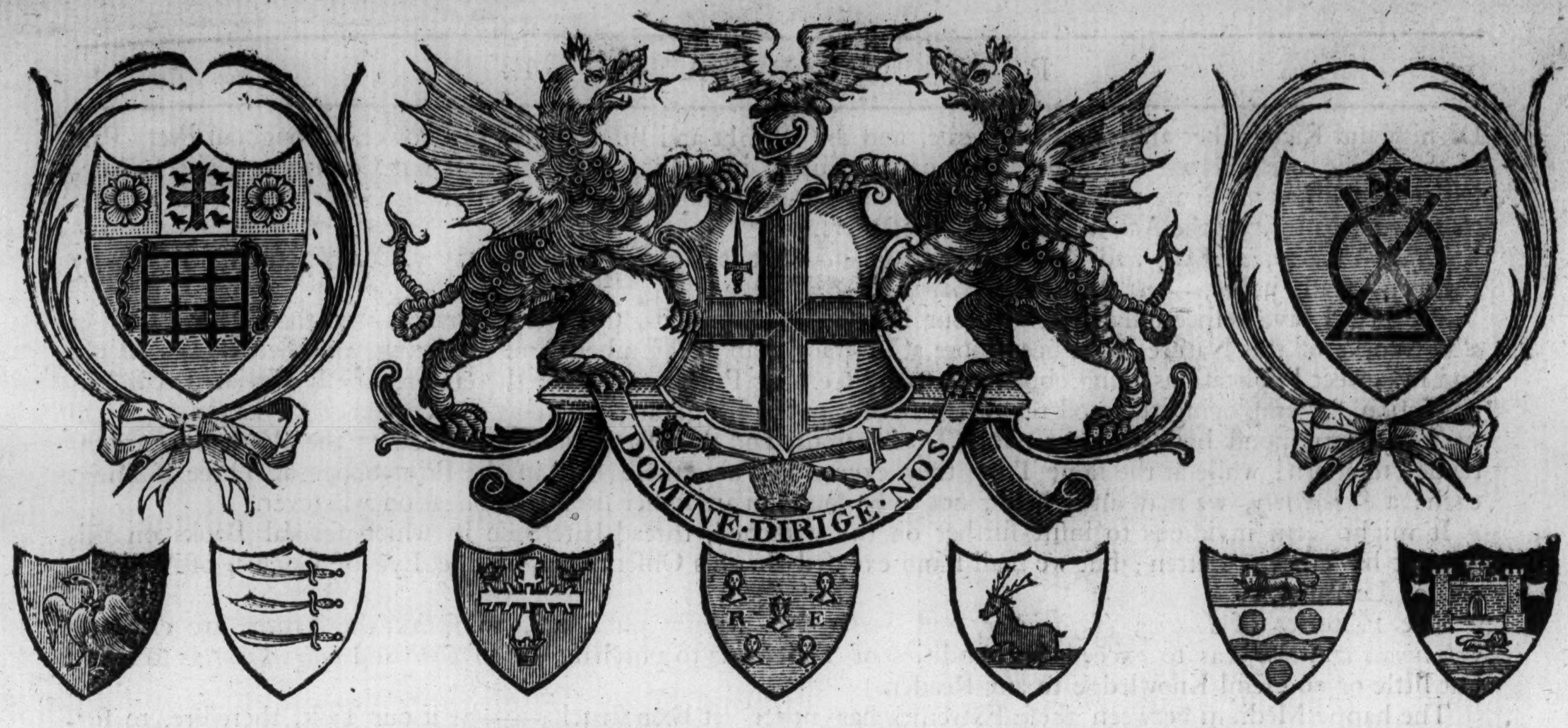
MDCCLXXXIV.



THE PREFACE.

THE *Antiquity*, *Dignity*, and *Splendor* of the City of London, the Glory of Great Britain, and the Envy of all Europe, have drawn forth the Pens of Hiſtorians to record its Fame to future Ages.

Many Authors and Compilers, at various Periods of Time, have offered to the Public the beſt Accounts they were able to collect of this great, this important, this flouriſhing, and opulent Metropolis. But of theſe, our more *antient Hiſtories* and *Surveys* are written in a Style ſo totally unfit to afford Entertainment to a modern Reader, that he cannot peruſe them without Diſguſt; and with reſpect to later *mercenary* Compilers, we wiſh they had paid a greater Attention to a proper Choice of Materials, antient Manuſcripts, hiſtorical Truth, critical Accuracy, and Purity of Language, for want of which, their Works appear in the Eyes of even ordinary Readers, what they really are, mere ſuperficial Productions, abounding with not only conſiderable, but we may ſay, with ſtrict Truth, innumerable Deficiencies.

However, had no Defects and Imperfections of theſe or any other Kinds exiſted in certain Books of this Deſcription; yet there would be a ſufficient Reaſon for publiſhing an entire New History and Survey of London and Westminster, &c. eſpecially at this particular Period of Time, when the numerous Improvements in all Parts of the Metropolis, and its adjacent Invirons, give ample Proofs of refined Policy, and public Spirit: beſides, few Inhabitants of this mercantile City, from that Spirit of Induſtry with which they are actuated, have acquired ſuch a competent Knowledge of the beautiful Scenes it exhibits, as to be able, in any great Degree, to gratify the Curioſity of Strangers. It is preſumed, therefore, that this real New, and very extenſive Work will afford them conſiderable Aſſiſtance in this Particular, enabling them, at the ſame Time, to form an adequate Idea of the Magnificence of this matchleſs City, the Capital of the Britiſh Empire, by placing full in their View, in lively Deſcription, thoſe Objects of Beauty, which many may not have an Opportunity of perſonally viſiting.

The Proprietors and Publiſher of this New History and Survey of London, Westminster, &c. ſubmit chearfully to the Opinion of the Public this valuable Work, in which will be found the antient progreſſive, and preſent State of thoſe famous Places; from the Inhabitants of which (as well as the Public in general) they have already received remarkable Protection, and at whoſe Tribunal therefore they are proud to be judged; conſcious of their indefatigable Exertions to deſerve their Approbation, and not without Hope of obtaining a Continuance of their hearty Encouragement.

To this end, the Execution of the great Work we now preſent to them, ſhall be equal to its Importance. It will comprize whatever is likely to charm Imagination, to entertain Curioſity, and to inform the Underſtanding. An Actual Survey has been taken, including all the Improvements of the preſent Age; and, as far as the Limits of our Plan would permit, every Particular has been ſtrictly attended to, that may contribute to render this New Publication both agreeable, amuſing, and advantageous to our numerous Friends and the Public. Men of Letters, and ingenious Correſpondents, have endeavoured, though now in its Infancy, to promote its Succeſs, by their friendly Communications; and, when advanced to Maturity, we doubt not, but it will gain freſh Vigour from the baſe Practices of ignoble Competitors. Theſe have frequently meanly adopted our Plans, but as often failed in the Execution of them; we wiſh therefore to have our Work weighed fairly with cotemporary Publications, knowing, that the Emulation of Rivals will always be a Spur to Improvement. To merit a Preference, we have made choice of a Tract for our Hiſtory and Survey, replete with hiſtoric Facts: we have diligently explored every pleaſing Subject for Entertainment: nor have we paſſed over the ſame Ground others have deſcribed, in the Manner of thoſe incurious Spectators, or haſty Ambulators, who have hitherto been juſtly condemned for their ſupine Inattention, and execrated for their ſleep-inviting Dulneſs.

Fellow Citizens! *A Complete and Comprehenſive* History *and* Survey of the Cities of London and Westminster, and the Borough of Southwark, &c. cannot but be, in *your* Eſtimation, a moſt valuable Work, eſpecially, when traced from the very earlieſt Accounts to the preſent Time. You are particularly intereſted in the *original Foundation*, the *antient, progreſſive* and *modern State* of thoſe Places; and in thoſe glorious *Privileges, Laws, Cuſtoms, Charters, Immunities, Government, Commerce, Trade*, and *Navigation*, which you have hitherto maintained and defended with unſhaken Conſtancy. A Deſcription of the ſeveral *Wards, Pariſhes, Liberties*, and *Precincts*, wherein you reſide; a Diſplay of the *Churches, Chapels*, &c *Palaces, Noblemen's Seats, Hoſpitals*, and *other* public Buildings; a deſcriptive and complete Account of the *Curioſities* of the Tower, the *Britiſh Muſeum*, St. Paul's *Cathedral*, *Weſtminſter-Abbey*, &c. &c. &c. are Matters, not only worthy of your Attention, but replete with Information and Entertainment; and as, in theſe Particulars, the following Work is made as complete as poſſible, we have the higheſt reaſon to hope, that they will meet with your favourable Reception: and we humbly conceive, that a Work, in which the Riſe, Progreſs, Increaſe, and preſent State of the largeſt City in the Univerſe, are faithfully delineated; in which the many noble Actions of her Citizens are impartially recorded, and in which her ſuperior

Dignity and Riches, her amazing Commerce, and the Weight and Influence of her Power, throughout every Part of the Globe, are aſſerted and maintained, cannot fail of impreſſing the Minds of our Countrymen and Fellow-Citizens, with a true Senſe of their own Importance; and of inſpiring the young riſing Generation, with a generous Ardor to imitate the Actions of their Forefathers.

Fellow-Citizens, Friends, and *Countrymen!* Applaud what is right; candidly convey Corrections of involuntary Errors;---read, judge,---and give Merit *alone* the *Preference.*

We beg Leave reſpectfully, touching our intended Decorations, to obſerve further, that the *Copper-Plates* in *other* Works of this Nature, have been more a Diſgrace than real Embelliſhments, being wretched Copies of old and imperfect Publications, long obnoxious to a diſcerning Public; we have thererefore totally obviated that Imperfection, by employing the moſt renowned Artiſts in the Kingdom; whereby our Copper-Plate-Engravings will perfectly correſpond both with our public Declarations, and the Dignity and Elegance of the Work they are intended to adorn; while at the ſame Time they exceed in Value thoſe ſold in the Print-Shops at Three Shillings each: a *Superiority,* we may juſtly boaſt, not to be found in any other ſimilar Publication whatever.

It might ſeem invidious to inſiſt further on the wretched, thread-bare Stile in which ſeveral Books on this Subject have been written; but we ſhall ſtand excuſed for this Obſervation, in the Eye of Genius, of Wiſdom, and of Learning.

The Hiſtories of *London, Weſtminſter,* and *Southwark,* already publiſhed, to ſpeak the Truth, are either ſo *voluminous* and *coſtly,* as to exceed the Abilities of Thouſands to purchaſe, or ſo *ſmall* and *inſignificant* as to afford but little or no uſeful Knowledge to any Reader.

The happy Medium between theſe Extremes has never yet been ſtruck;——be it our Taſk, therefore, to furniſh the Public with a Volume, in which no material Circumſtance is omitted, and which, from the eaſy Method of Publication, will be within the Reach of every Man's Ability to purchaſe.

The great Alterations and Improvements made in theſe Cities within the laſt Ten or Twelve Years certainly furniſh an additional, and a very ſtrong Reaſon for the Publication of this Work at this Time; that Perſons advanced in Years may recollect with Pleaſure the gradual Improvements they have ſeen; and the Youth of this City be taught what they owe to the Wiſdom and ſound Policy of their Parents.

This Work, we truſt, needs no Apology:——Let it ſtand or fall by its own intrinſic Merit;—but let us be allowed to ſay, that we have omitted nothing which we thought might contribute to render it as *entertaining* as it certainly muſt prove *uſeful.*

In ſhort, to remedy all the Defects of former Writers (by which the Public have been impoſed upon, and againſt which they have ſo long complained) at the Requeſt of numerous Friends, we now offer This Entire New, Complete, and Universal History, Description, and Survey of LONDON and WESTMINSTER, &c. A Work which will be found to be executed throughout, upon ſuch an impartial and ſatisfactory Plan, as has been long wiſhed for; and, by including all the modern Improvements and recent Alterations, will be brought down complete to the preſent Time.

To the Right Honourable the

LORD-MAYOR,

ALDERMEN and COMMON-COUNCIL

Of the CITY of LONDON,

This NEW and COMPLETE HISTORY, DESCRIPTION and SURVEY

OF

London, Weſtminſter and *Southwark,* &c.

WRITTEN AND COMPILED

AS WELL FOR THE USE OF THE CITIZENS,

AS TO PRESERVE

THE FAME AND DIGNITY OF THAT CITY

OVER WHICH THEY PRESIDE,

IS,

WITH ALL DUE RESPECT,

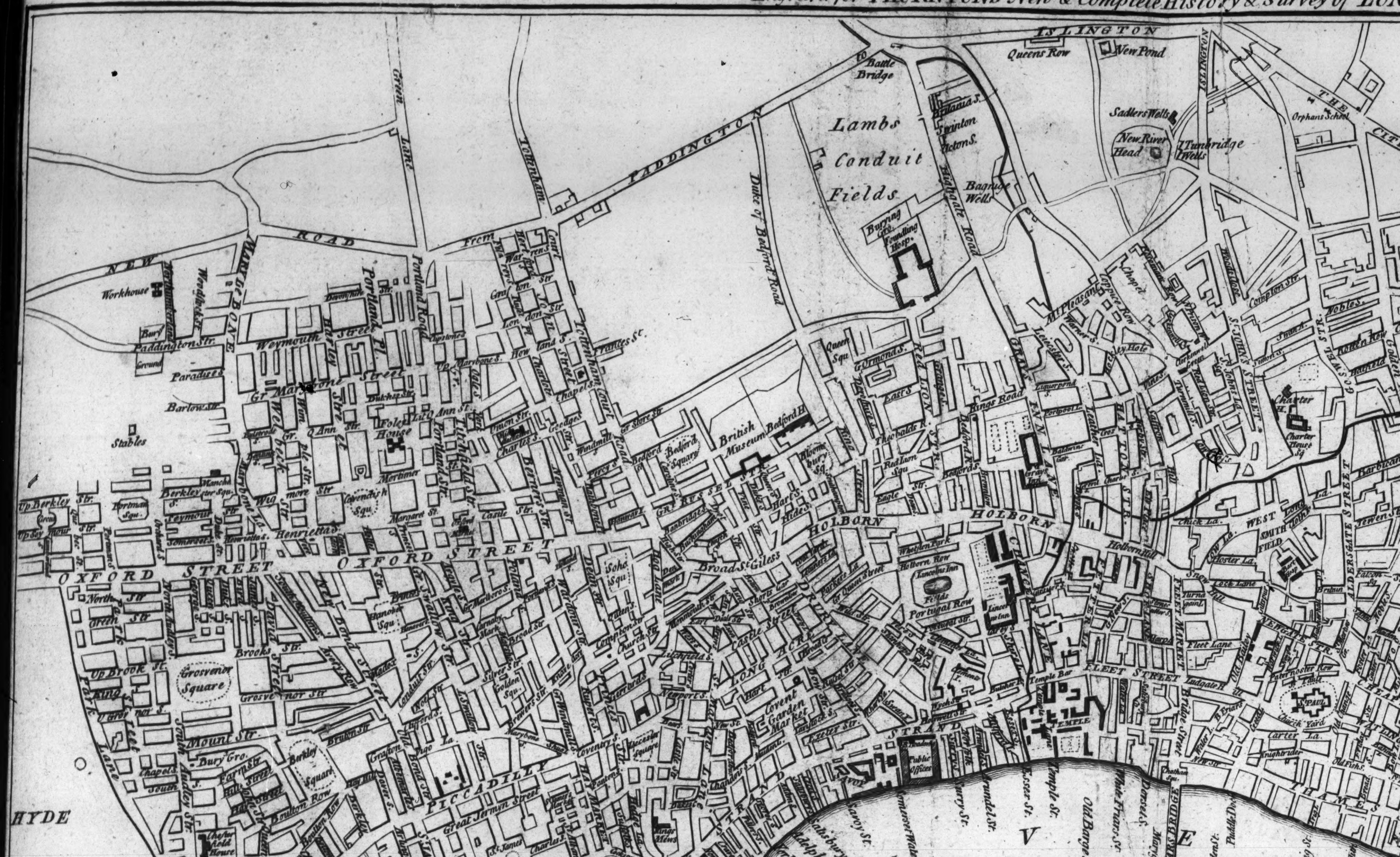
HUMBLY INSCRIBED,

BY

THEIR MOST OBEDIENT SERVANT,

WILLIAM THORNTON.

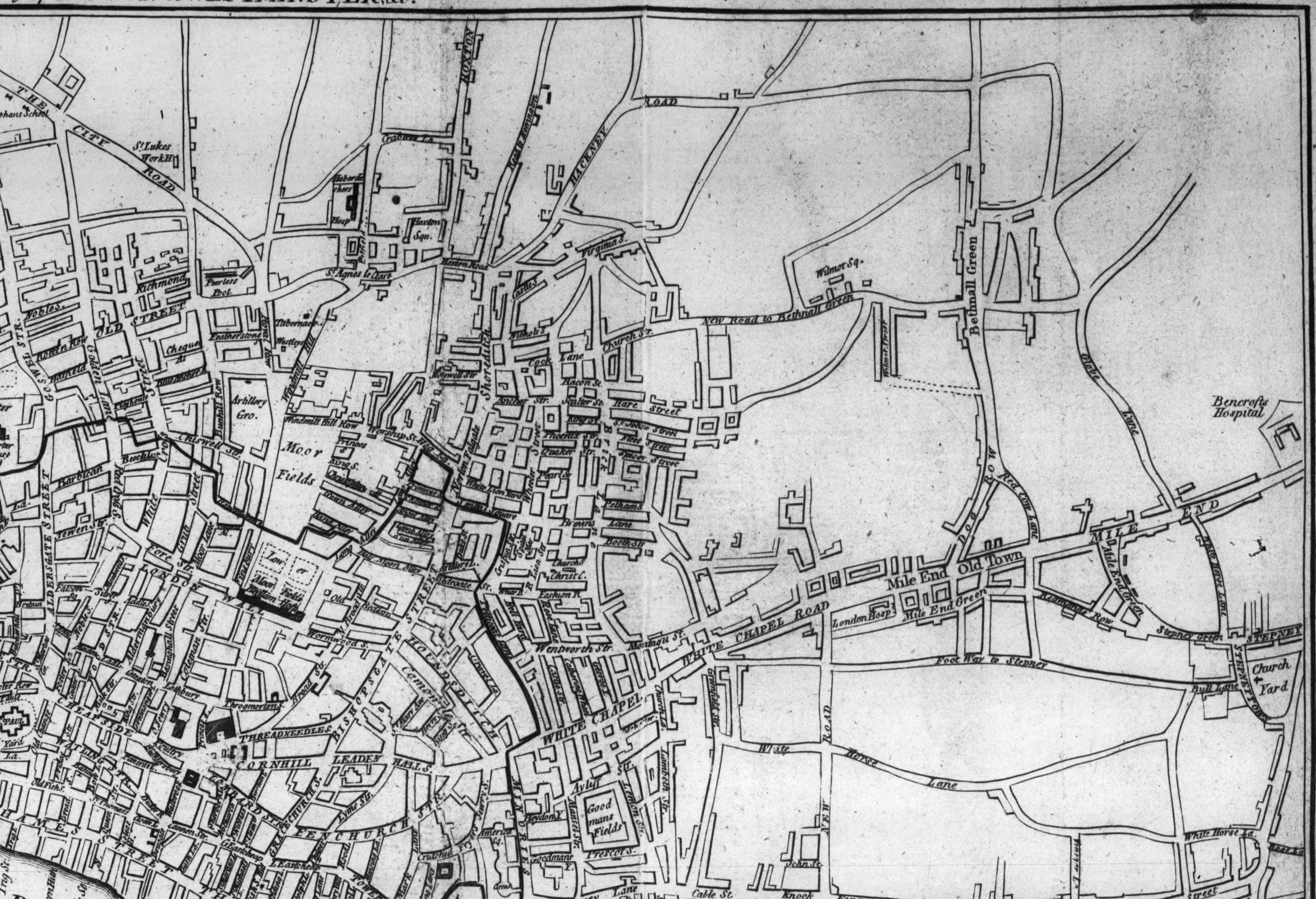
Engrav'd for THORNTONS New & Complete History & Survey of LON


ISLINGTON
Queens Row
New Pond
Battle Bridge
Sadlers Wells
New River Head
Turnbridge Wells
Bagnige Wells
Lambs Conduit Fields
Foundling Hosp.
PADDINGTON
NEW ROAD
Workhouse
Paddington Str.
Weymouth Street
Portland Pl.
Marybone
Stables
Cavendish Squ.
Portman Squ.
Oxford Street
Soho Squ.
British Museum
Bedford Squ.
Broad St. Giles
Holborn
Queen Squ.
Hatton Garden
Smithfield
Charter House
Barbican
Aldersgate Street
West Smith Field
Lincolns Inn Fields
Portugal Row
Long Acre
Covent Garden
Strand
Fleet Street
Temple
Ludgate Hill
St. Paul
Grosvenor Square
Berkley Square
Hanover Squ.
Golden Squ.
Leicester Squ.
Piccadilly
Great Jermyn Street
St. James Square
Pall Mall
Chester Field House
Hyde Park
Hyde Park Corner
Green Park
Constitution Hill
Queens Palace
St. James's Park
Queens Garden
Queens Library
St. George Hos.
Lock Hosp.
Grosvenor Place
Dukes Hosp.
Kings Road
The Five Fields
Chelsea Road
Chelsea Water Works
Strumbele
Parade
Treasury
White Hall
Westminster Bridge
House of Commons
House of Lords
St. Peter
Petty France
Tothill Str.
Bridewell
Green Coat Hosp.
Horse Ferry Road
Tothill Fields
Lambeth Palace
Lambeth St.
Horse Ferry
White Hart St.
Stangate St.
Kings Arms St.
Cupers Gardens
Narrow Wall
Upper Ground
Lambeth Marsh
St. Georges Fields
Magdalen
Circus
Dog & Duck
Walcot Place
Fishmongers Alms Houses
Newington Butts
Kings Bench Prison
Bridewell
RIVER
Black Fryars Bridge
Lambeth Butts
Paradise Row
Church Str.
New

A New & Correct PLAN of the CITIES of LONDON and WESTMINSTER, with the Borough

Publish'd by Alex.r Hogg at the Kings Arms N.o 16, Paternoster Row.

vey of LONDON & WESTMINSTER, &c.


City Road
St. Lukes Work H.
Old Street
Hoxton
Haberdashers Hosp
Hoxton Squ.
Hackney Road
Shoreditch
Moor Fields
Artillery Gro.
Bethnall Green
Wilmot Sq.
New Road to Bethnall Green
Bancrofts Hospital
Mile End
Mile End Old Town
Mile End Green
London Hosp
White Chapel Road
White Chapel
Foot Way to Stepney
Stepney
Stepney Green
Church Yard
Horse Lane
New Road
White Horse La.
Brook Street
Back Lane
Sun Tavern Fields
Ratcliff Highway
Upper Shadwell
Shadwell Dock
Wapping
Wapping Dock
Goodmans Fields
Tower
Tower Hill
Bishopsgate Street
Houndsditch
Threadneedle St.
Cornhill
Leaden Hall St.
Fenchurch St.
Thames Street
London Bridge
Tooley St.
Bermondsey Str.
Horsleydown
Rotherhith
Neckinger Road
Rope Walk
Kings Road
Grange Road
Rope Makers Walk
Blue Anchor Road
Deptford Road
Kent Street
Long Lane
Blackman St.
New Road
Thames

orough of SOUTHWARK, &c. Including all the Improvements & Alterations to the present Year.

oster Row.

bited by a people of inhoſpitable manners, barbarians, " A race of men from all the world disjoin'd."×

× —et toto diviſos orbe Britannos. Virg.

" Yet modern diſcoveries have proved, that though the leaſt extenſive, in many reſpects, it is the moſt conſiderable. Its inhabitants remarkable for their invention and induſtry, have explored and penetrated regions, the exiſtence of which were unknown to the Romans. They have traverſed an immenſity of ocean, upon which their aſpiring conquerors never dared to venture; and by the peculiarity of their ſituation, the fertility of their ſoil, innate bravery, ingenuity, naval ſtrength, and beneficial commerce, they have acquired extenſive tracts of territory, extended their conqueſts farther than their conquerors, and have roſe to a ſummit of glory, which has placed them in the firſt rank of reputation and reſpect, in the eye of European ſtates.

" *Cæſar*, ſpeaking of the antient Britons, extols them highly for the vigour of their bodies, the faculties of their mind, and their almoſt incredible perſeverance under uncommon hardſhips. Nor leſs Diodorus and Tacitus, who affirm, that in their integrity, they ſurpaſſed even the Romans.

" Perfectly honeſt and ſincere they ſcorned every ſpecies of deceit; roughly brave, to a degree of ferocity, they deteſted effeminacy and inactive indolence; generous, though unpoliſhed, they extended the moſt benevolent acts of kindneſs to ſtrangers, eſteeming it an indiſpenſable duty to perform every kind office in their power, neceſſary for their protection and defence; from whence ſprung that hoſpitality, by which this nation has been diſtinguiſhed from others, through many ſucceeding generations; tenacious of liberty, in a high degree, their darling object, they endured the inclemencies of the weather, ſubmitted to unwearied fatigue, fought numerous battles, nor thought the loſs of life too great a ſacrifice in its defence.

" In their perſons, the men were tall, well proportioned, and robuſt; remarkable for their agility; which qualities rendered them almoſt ſtrangers to fear. The women were, what they appear to be in theſe times, fair, and beautiful in ſymmetry both of features and ſhape. The hair of each ſex was either red or cheſnut-coloured, flowing looſely over their ſhoulders. They ſhaved not the upper lip, but ſuffered the hair to grow there to a great length. Hardy in conſtitution, more ſo by habit, they knew not the conveniency, nor ſcarcely felt the neceſſity of dreſs. Some, therefore, of both ſexes went entirely naked; others wore no other covering than the ſkins of beaſts thrown negligently over them. Thus clad, the ornaments of modern luxury muſt have been uſeleſs; yet they were not without their finery, a little pride of diſtinction, inſeparable from human nature, which conſiſted chiefly in firſt pricking their bodies, and then ſtaining them with an azure colour extracted from woad. This expedient they uſed to render themſelves, according to their conceptions, either agreeable or terrible, to captivate their miſtreſſes, or intimidate their enemies.

" The firſt emigrants, on their arrival, retired into the inland parts of the iſland, where they lived in a kind of ruſtic ſimplicity; their employ, tending their flocks, or hunting, to which they were much addicted. By the firſt they were ſupplied with milk, by the laſt with animal food; which, with water, were all the dainties that compoſed their frugal meals. Fowls, hares, geeſe, or fiſh, the principles of their religion forbad them expreſly to eat; but after the Belgæ came over, who applied themſelves to agriculture, a mixture of rye and barley, made into bread, became common; and of a fermented liquor extracted from honey, barley, and apples, at their convivial feaſts or public meetings, they would drink to an exceſs of intoxication. Theſe people, with all thoſe who lived near the ſea coaſts, were more civilized, by their intercourſe with ſtrangers, than the inhabitants of the interior part of the iſland. They either ſubſiſted by commerce, or cultivated their lands with great ſucceſs; whereby they exported great quantities of hides, with tin, and became famous for their wheat, which was eagerly purchaſed by merchants on the continent.

" The antient Britons, or old inhabitants, dwelt in huts placed at a ſmall diſtance from each other. Being erected generally in the middle of a wood, they were acceſſible only by winding paths, over which they cut ditches, or laid felled trees. Theſe temporary dwellings were formed of boughs reſembling arbours, or of clay covered with turf. They were deſerted at times by their owners, who frequently went in ſearch of more convenient ſituations, where they could find wood, water, and paſture ground for their cattle: the poſſeſſion of theſe bleſſings made them contented and happy. In ſummer their reſidence was generally in the vallies; but in winter they removed to the hills, being a more dry and healthy ſituation.

" Before the expedition of Divitiacus, the Britons were unacquainted with all military diſcipline. Shepherds could know neither the art or inſtruments of war. Their defiles, mountains, ſwamps, and foreſts, were to them ſufficient fortifications. The arms of their head men were a broad ſword without a point, a ſhort dagger, a javelin, and arrows: while the common people had only a ſharp ſtick pointed at both ends, and long poles edged with flint or copper, at one extremity whereof was fixed a braſs bell, with the noiſe of which they attempted to terrify their enemies in the day of battle. They defended themſelves with a light round target, made of wood or of twigs interwoven, covered with ſkins, and ſtudded with nails. But the continual deſcents of foreign invaders, ſoon taught them the neceſſity and uſe of offenſive weapons. To the Belgæ they were indebted for a knowledge of theſe. It muſt be confeſſed they made great improvements upon every new diſcovery, particularly that of their war chariots.

" Theſe were decorated with rude embelliſhments, and conſtructed in ſuch a manner that they could be turned or ſtopped, even on the declivity of a ſteep hill. What made them very deſtructive was, their having ſharp inſtruments, reſembling ſcythes, affixed to their axles. They were drawn by two horſes, ſmall, but exceedingly ſwift. They contained a ſingle warrior and a charioteer, who drove them furiouſly, with aſtoniſhing rapidity, among the thickeſt ranks of the enemy. Such was his dexterity, that he could ſtop them inſtantaneouſly, though in full ſpeed; even in deſcending a ſteep hill he would leap from the chariot, run along the pole, and regain his ſeat, without checking the impetuoſity of the horſes. When in the center of the enemy, where they made generally a terrible ſlaughter, the combatants, after having diſcharged their javelins, leaping from their chariots, fought on foot; and when overcome with fatigue, vaulted into their ſeats, retreating as they had advanced, with the utmoſt celerity.

" Their manner of fighting was agreeable to the cuſtoms of a people uncivilized, and to whom the refinements of military operations were unknown. While approaching the enemy they claſhed their arms together, raiſed dreadful ſhouts, ſinging at the ſame time the warlike actions of their renowned anceſtors. Their chariots advanced generally towards the enemy's cavalry, marking each track with bloody ſlaughter. Their infantry charged in the moſt furious manner, with an impetuoſity hardly to be reſiſted by troops not covered with armour; but if once broke or repulſed, confuſion was the inevitable conſequence, and it very ſeldom happened that they could be rallied to renew the attack.

" It was a great diſadvantage to the Britons, their being divided into ſeparate tribes, under the command of different chieftains. On this account they always engaged in ſmall bodies, drawn up at a conſiderable diſtance from each other; whereby the enemy had, in many inſtances, an advantage over them, not eaſily retrieved.

"To remedy this defect in their conſtitution, in time of war, or when their darling liberty was in danger from the enterprizes of bold invaders, a commander in chief was choſen by an aſſembly of the ſtates, who as ſoon as the danger was over reſigned his delegated authority. This general had no equal in command, exerciſed the power of a dictator, and led the combined forces at the time of action againſt the enemy. The election of ſuch an officer was exceeding good policy, founded on public expediency, eſpecially when we conſider his conduct was amenable to the cenſure of the general aſſembly, by whom he was choſen, and who raiſed only thoſe to ſuch a pre-eminence, that were ranked among the wiſeſt, braveſt, and ſtrongeſt of the people.

"We come now, by a natural tranſition, from the military of the antient Britons, to ſpeak of their marine, which, it muſt be acknowledged, was extremely trifling. Ignorant in the art of ſhip-building, and obligated by a religious principle not to eat upon the water, it is evident they muſt be deſtitute of veſſels of burden, conſequently incapable of making long voyages. In ſhort, their whole fleet conſiſted of a few ill-conſtructed boats formed of wicker, over which was laid a covering of pitched hides. The open ſeas were not to be navigated in canoes like theſe; therefore the continent of Gaul was probably the boundary of their ſea-excurſions, which they undertook only in the ſummer months, when the weather was calm and ſerene. Let us here reflect a little, and offer the juſt tribute to Providence, that from the ſmalleſt beginnings, can produce the moſt aſtoniſhing events. Human wiſdom or foreſight could never have conjectured, that navigation, accompanied with the moſt conſummate knowledge in the art of ſhip-building, ſhould have ſucceeded ſuch rude inventions of more rude iſlanders; eſpecially that a ſtupendous navy of England ſhould ride triumphant upon the ſeas, bidding defiance, which it has done in many periods of time, to the combined maritime forces of all Europe.

"However, notwithſtanding the Britons could boaſt neither of a board of admiralty, nor of a grand fleet to diſturb the repoſe of their neighbours, from their trade and commerce they reaped conſiderable advantages. The Phœnicians, near a thouſand years before Chriſt, carried on an extenſive commerce with the weſtern parts of the iſland, bringing pearls, ivory, gold and ſilver, which they bartered for tin and other valuable commodities. The Britons at firſt converted their imports into ornaments to decorate their perſons; but natural ingenuity ſoon taught them how they might be applied to more important uſes; we find them, therefore, in a ſhort time afterwards manufacturing theſe valuables into chains, bits, bracelets, collars, &c. which they re-exported, and by this means gained an annual balance of trade in their favour. Before the deſcent of the Belgæ, the inhabitants of the inland parts were ſtrangers to agriculture; they ſowed no corn, ſubſiſting entirely on milk and game, with which their country abounded. But after the arrival of theſe foreigners they applied themſelves to cultivate the ſoil. Agriculture yielded that increaſe which always follows the hand of induſtry. The Britons taſted the ſweets, and were not remiſs in improving the attainments of their more intelligent neighbours, ſo that bread in the courſe of a few years became the ordinary food of the natives; at the ſame time their wheat, wool, and hides, were purchaſed with avidity by the merchants on the continent. This traffic was carried on by barter, they having no other coin than iron or braſs rings, which being made to a certain weight, paſſed among them as current.

"The civil policy of the Britons was much the ſame with that of the Gauls, being divided into tribes or independent ſtates, each under the juriſdiction of a petty chief; but whether the authority of their chief warriors was hereditary, or elective, cannot be determined. Thus much is known, that their old men of eſtabliſhed reputation for wiſdom or valour, generally took the lead in their public meetings; and, upon remarkable emergencies, delegates were ſent from every ſtate to a general aſſembly of the nation, in order to chooſe a generaliſſimo, to whom was committed the command of their collective body of forces. But this cuſtom prevailed only in times of imminent danger; for in times of peace no other government ſubſiſted than a kind of patriarchal one, wherein each head of his family, and the prieſt alone, controlled.

"If the ſavage ferocity of theſe people was ſoftened by the ſimplicity of their lives, we may ſuppoſe it received a much ſtronger check from the principles of their religion, which was founded ſolely on ſlaviſh fear. Hence ſprung the cuſtoms, common among other idolaters, of making their idols hideouſly ugly, and of offering human ſacrifices as oblations, to appeaſe the wrath of their ſupreme dæmon. They paid divine honours to Jupiter, Mars, Apollo, and Mercury, under the titles of Taramis, Heſus, Belenus, and Tentares, to which they added, after the invaſion of the Romans, Diana, Minerva, and Hercules. Their external ceremonials conſiſted of ſtrange geſtures, violent diſtortions of the features, invocations, oblations, expiatory ſacrifices, and thankſgivings. Theſe with the tenets, juriſdiction, rites, precepts, maxims, and devotional exerciſes of the three Orders of Druids, (particularly deſcribed by our *judicious hiſtorian,*) formed the whole of their civil, political, and eccleſiaſtical government, about the time when Cæſar meditated an invaſion of England; ſoon after which the conquerors erecting towns, and ſettling colonies in different parts, we may reaſonably ſuppoſe that London was one of the firſt, and that its original foundation was eſtabliſhed by the Romans."

The preſent name, *London*, by which the metropolis of England has been long diſtinguiſhed, is variouſly derived by the ingenuity of antiquarians. It is true the names of all places had ſome origin; and it is no leſs true, that the original appellations are ſeldom tranſmitted down from rude ages, without being ſo much corrupted as to render their etymology very uncertain, if not totally inexplicable; ſuch appears to be the fate of the term *London*; but that our readers may have ſufficient choice for their own determination, we ſhall give the conjectures of ſeveral writers reſpecting the derivation and meaning of the name of London.

Tacitus, who firſt ſpeaks of it, calls it *Londinium*; and Ammianus Marcellinus makes it a city of the Trinobantes, and calls it *Lundinum*, and *Vetuſtum Oppidum*, that is, *an ancient town*. After its original name of *Londinium*, it attained that of *Auguſta*, which appellation it is ſuppoſed to have received from the Romans, on account of its being the capital of their Britiſh empire. Whether it retained this name during the whole time of the Romans being in Britain cannot be poſitively aſcertained, but it is moſt likely it did not, as the Saxons, ſoon after their arrival in this kingdom, mention it by the name of *London-Byrig*, which was afterwards changed into *Lunden-Ceaſter*, *Lunden-Wye*, *Lundenne*, *Lunden Berh*, or *Lunden-Burg*; and ſince the conqueſt it appears, by various records, to have been denominated *Londonia*, *Lundonia*, *Londine*, and *London*, the laſt of which it has preſerved for many paſt generations.

It is derived by Camden, from *Llhong* and *Dinas*, the former ſignifying a *ſhip*, and the latter a *town*, that is, *Ship-town*, or a *city of ſhips*. And Lewis, a Welſh hiſtorian, ſays, that about the year 130 the Britons called it *Lundain* or *Llandain*, that is, *the Thames Bank-town*.

Either of theſe appear very probable from the eligible ſituation of the Thames for naval accommodation.

By another writer it is ſuppoſed to be a compound from the ancient Gallic language, the firſt ſyllable *Lon* ſignifying a *Plain*, and *Dun* or *Don* an *Eminence* or *Hill*. This alſo is very applicable, for the *Lon* or *Plain* antiently lay along the northern ſide of the river Thames, and the *Dun* or *Hill*, adjoining to it, was, by the Anglo-Saxons, called *Cornhill*, from its being the place whereon the corn-market was held, and which place retains its name to this day.

Under the circumſtances of the native Britons, already deſcribed, eſtabliſhed towns and commercial cities are ſcarcely to be expected; and we may ſafely argue from Cæſar's ſilence reſpecting any town where London now ſtands, though the country about it was the theatre of his principal tranſactions here, that, if it exiſted at all, it was of no conſideration at that time. A ſituation ſo advantageous, did not, however, remain long neglected; for in Nero's reign, about an hundred years after, it appears to have been a place of conſequence, though rather as a town of trade, than as a military colony; and inhabited jointly by Britons and Romans.

The civil wars among the Romans allowed the Britons ſome reſpite after Cæſar's ſecond expedition, which had procured little more than a ſimple acknowledgement of the Roman authority. In the reign of Claudius, however, they reſumed the intention of making a total reduction of the iſland, and Plautius an experienced commander was ſent over hither, where he gained ſome advantages; Claudius himſelf followed, and received the ſubmiſſion of thoſe nations which inhabited the ſouth-eaſt parts of the country. With thoſe nations alliances were formed, with a view of detaching them from other Britiſh ſtates, and, when occaſion offered, of engaging the former to aſſiſt in ſubduing the latter. To eſtabliſh the Roman power ſtill farther, their policy was to colonize where-ever they conquered, rewarding their veterans thus at the expence of their enemies, and thereby engaging them to ſupport that power by which they obtained and held their poſſeſſions. The conquered countries were thus alſo improved by the introduction of the Roman laws, arts, and manners; the capital of every colony reſembled the mother city Rome, and the elegance of the Roman improvements made their authority be more eaſily admitted. Among the reſt London, and Verulam Cnow, (St. Albans,) were created *municipia*, or free cities, by which grant the privileges of Roman citizens were conferred on the inhabitants.

The firſt material circumſtance we meet with after the arrival of the Romans in this iſland, is mentioned by Tacitus, who tells us, that about the year 64, Suetonius Paulinus the Roman general, having received advice of the revolt of the Britons marched to *London*; but finding the city too conſiderable in ſtrength for his army, which conſiſted of ten thouſand men, he abandoned it to the mercileſs fury of Boadicea, queen of the Iceni, who, by her ſuperior force, firſt put the inhabitants to the ſword, and then deſtroyed the principal part of the city. After which, to indulge the extent of her rage, ſhe purſued Suetonius, whom ſhe overtook, defeated, and ſlew a great number of his men, a conſiderable part of which it may reaſonably be ſuppoſed were inhabitants of the city, who thought themſelves more ſecure in flying with Suetonius, than in continuing to fall victims to the rage of Boadicea.

This dreadful cataſtrophe, however, was, in a few years after, recovered; and in the time of Nero, the city of London, even at this early period, was remarked for the number of its merchants, and its very extenſive commercial connexions.

Julius Cæſar, ſpeaking of the Britiſh merchants in Gaul, who traded in tin and lead with the Phœnicians and Greeks, ſays, " They refined and tranſported it by the Iſle of Wight into Gaul, and thence on horſeback by land, in thirty days, or thereabouts, to Marſeilles." This trade certainly flouriſhed *before* the time of the Romans, and if cities may be ſuppoſed to encreaſe by merchandize, London muſt be more ancient than the time of Cæſar, and from its advantageous ſituation, we may conclude it was the antient Emporium of the Britiſh trade with the Gauls, Phœnicians and Greeks.

When the Romans firſt arrived in Britain the principal conſideration of their general was to fix his camp, and ſecure the army, which, after their firſt landing on this ſide, was about the middle of the ſtreet called Buſh-lane, where he pitched his tent, which, according to the cuſtom of the Roman generals, was paved, and encompaſſed about by the ſoldiers both horſe and foot. This pavement was dug up ſome time after the dreadful fire of London, and part of it is now to be ſeen in the Muſæum of the Royal Society. The next care the Romans took to ſecure themſelves in their new conqueſts, was by making public military ways, as that of *Watling-ſtreet*, which extended from the Tower to Ludgate in a direct line; at the ends of which for their better ſecurity they built citadels, or as they were ſtiled by them, ſtations; one of which, without diſpute, was what goes by the name of the *Tower;* though this is not to be underſtood of the Tower as it appears at this day, but only of that part of it which we now call the *White-tower*, a place that has ſince been made uſe of as a chapel to the princes that have kept their courts within thoſe walls.

The architecture of the White Tower is perhaps as antient as any building now remaining among us. It was new caſed by King Charles the Firſt; but in Leland's time (as appears from a rude draught of it, at the end of the ſecond tome of his Collectanea) it had four round turrets; three of which have ſince been made ſquare: they all ſeem to have been ſtaircaſes to go to the ſeveral offices. This Tower is traditionally reported to have been built by Julius Cæſar; which may at leaſt be accepted as a good argument to ſhew that it is of Roman origin. It is probable that the Saxons made uſe of the ſame fortification for their ſecurity, after the Romans left the iſland; for when the chapel was fitted up for the reception of the records, there remained many Saxon inſcriptions. At the other end of the Roman way, mentioned to lead from the Tower, near the Thames, was another caſtle, which the Romans built as a Watch-Tower, and ſtood at the entrance of Black-Friars into that part of the city. This Tower when demoliſhed was ſufficient to provide materials for building a noble and magnificent houſe for the friars, who met with ſuch ſignal favour, that part of the wall of the city, which ran in a direct line from Ludgate to the Thames, was removed to make way for their ſettlement.

When the foundation was dug of the preſent church of St. Mary-le-Bow, in Cheapſide, after the great fire, Sir Chriſtopher Wren diſcovered the extent of the Roman colony northward. Upon opening the ground, a foundation appeared firm enough for the intended fabrick, which on inſpection was found to be the walls, windows, and pavement, of a temple or church of Roman workmanſhip, entirely buried under the level of the preſent ſtreet. Hereupon he reſolved to erect his new church over the old; and as the church ſtood about forty feet backward from the High Street, by purchaſing the ground of one private houſe, not then rebuilt, he was enabled to bring the ſteeple forward, ſo as to range with the houſes in Cheapſide. Here, to his ſurprize, he ſunk through about eighteen feet made ground, and then imagined he was come to the natural ſoil and hard gravel; but, upon full examination, it appeared to be a Roman cauſeway of rough ſtone, cloſe and well rammed with Roman brick, and rubbiſh at the bottom, for a foundation, and all firmly cemented. This cauſeway was four feet thick;

under it lay the natural clay, which deſcends at leaſt forty feet lower. Sir Chriſtopher determined to lay the foundation of the Tower upon this Roman cauſeway, as moſt proper to bear a weighty and lofty ſtructure. He was of opinion, for divers reaſons, that this highway ran along the northern boundary of the colony. The breadth then north and ſouth, was from the cauſeway, now Cheapſide, to the river Thames; the extent, eaſt and weſt, from Towerhill to Ludgate; and the principal middle ſtreet, or Prætorian way, was Watling-ſtreet.

The Roman Trajectus, or Ferry, interſected the river Thames at Dowgate, near which was erected the Milliareum of the Romans, now called *London Stone*, in Cannon-ſtreet, from which ſtone it is ſuppoſed they meaſured the diſtances to their ſeveral ſtations throughout Britain. At this place centered the Roman military ways, the Watling-ſtreet from the ſouth-eaſt and north-weſt, the Ermine-Street from the ſouth-weſt and north, and the vicinal way from Old Ford by Bethnal-green. The firſt entered the city at Dowgate, and paſſed through Ludgate; ſuppoſed to have been originally termed *Floodgate*, from its neighbourhood to the rivulet Flod or Fleet, afterward called Fleet-ditch. The ſecond accompanied by the Watling from Southwark, likewiſe entered at Dowgate, and paſſing through Cripplegate, took its way by Highbury-barn to Stroud-green, where there is a much greater appearance of a military way, than in any other place in the neighbourhood of London. The vicinal way, led through Aldgate by Bethnal-green, to the Trajectus at Old Ford.

Not far diſtant from the Tower there was a Roman burying-place, that of late years was found to be in that ground, which commonly goes by the name of Goodman's-fields. Theſe fields are mentioned by John Stow, but he takes no notice that they were a Roman burying-place. In digging the foundations for building of houſes in or about the year 1678-9, there were found many urns, together with the aſhes and bones of the dead, and ſeveral other antiquities, as braſs and ſilver money, with an unuſual urn in copper, curiouſly enamelled in colours, red, blue and yellow, which was preſerved by the then earl of Peterborough. The like antiquities have been found many years ago in Spitalfields, which lie oppoſite Goodman's-fields, croſſing Whitechapel-ſtreet; where on the farther ſide thereof next Biſhopſgate-ſtreet was another ſtation of the Romans, in that part which formerly bore the name of the Old Artillery Ground, and was their field of Mars. In this place the Romans trained up their young ſoldiers, and likewiſe the youth of the neighbouring Britons, in the ſkill and exerciſe of arms, that they might be more expert in the uſe of them upon all emergent occaſions: and if any ſudden tumults or inſurrections ſhould happen in the city, they were then ready and at hand to ſuppreſs them.

Another old building of the Romans, was a watch-tower, then and now called Barbican, but nothing remains of this antique building except the name. Here they kept cohorts of ſoldiers in continual ſervice to watch in the night, that if any ſudden fire ſhould happen, they might be in readineſs to extinguiſh it, as alſo to give notice if an enemy were gathering toward the city to ſurprize them. In ſhort, it was a watch-tower by day, and at night they lighted ſome combuſtible matter on the top of it, to give directions to the weary traveller repairing to the city, either with proviſions, or upon other occaſions. The ſame was afterward intended by a a lanthorn on the top of Bow-ſteeple before the fire of London, though ſeldom made uſe of, for burning of lights to give direction to travellers, and to the market people that came from the northern parts to London. This watch-tower ſtood much about the ſame place where the Earl of Bridgwater's houſe ſtood before it was pulled down, and not far from the old military-road of the Romans, which indeed ſeems to be the moſt ancient at this time extant, to this day called Old-ſtreet.

It has been ſuppoſed that the Romans built a temple to the goddeſs Diana, on or near the ſpot where St. Paul's cathedral was afterward erected: but Sir Chriſtopher Wren, whoſe authority in this point is unqueſtionable, aſſures us, that he met with no indications in all his ſearches in the foundation of St. Paul's to confirm that ſtory. But it deſerves attention, when he adds, that the north ſide of the ground had been a burying-place of great antiquity; for under the graves of the latter ages he found the burial places of the Saxon times: and it appeared that they lined their graves with chalk ſtones in general, though ſome were entombed in ſtone coffins. Deeper ſtill were the antient Britiſh graves, in which were found ivory and wooden pins in abundance of about ſix inches long, uſed poſſibly to pin up the bodies in their ſhrouds.

Though London was inhabited by the Britons, previous to the arrival of the Romans, yet, that it was founded by them as a city, appears manifeſtly inconteſtible, not only from the authorities already cited, but from various other concurring circumſtances, namely, a Roman camp was found near Farnborow, a village within a few miles of Bromley, in Kent. At Peckham, ſome years ago, was dug up in the middle of the highway, a remarkable glaſs Roman urn, which kind of urns are ſcarce, and very uncommon. About the ſame time, not far from St. Thomas Watering, in a garden near the road, was dug up an antient Janus's head in marble. Other Roman antiquities have been found near Blackheath; and in the road to Greenwich (which was a Roman military way) many coins both in ſilver and braſs.

In this our account of the origin of London, we have been more accurate and copious than any former writer, and we ſhall now proceed to point out its ſituation and original boundaries.

SECT. II.

The Situation, Form, Extent, and Original Boundaries of LONDON.

MANY conjectures and various diſputes have ariſen reſpecting the original ſituation of London; ſome having aſſerted that it was a Roman ſtation erected in St. George's Fields, to ſecure their conqueſts on that ſide the river; particularly from the great quantity of Roman antiquities found there, from the name of Cyningſton or Kennington, which is ſuppoſed to have been an antient town and caſtle belonging to the kings of England, and therefore probably a Roman ſtation, becauſe the Saxons uſed generally to ſettle in ſuch places. But it has been juſtly obſerved, in anſwer to theſe arguments, that the ſagacious Romans could not be ſo indiſcreet as to fix a ſtation on ſo unwholeſome a ſpot as St. George's Fields muſt have been at that time, from their being overflowed by the river, which, before the embanking of the Thames, uſually happened every ſpring tide. That the antiquities found there cannot be any proof, as a much greater quantity have been diſcovered in various places on the north ſide of the river.

A certain writer has compared the figure or ſhape of London, Weſtminſter, and Southwark to a great Whale; Weſtminſter being the under jaw; St. James's Park the mouth; Pall-mall, &c. northward, the upper jaw; Cock and Pye Fields, or the meeting of the ſeven ſtreets, the eye; the reſt of the city and Southwark, to Eaſt-Smithfield, the body; and thence, eaſtward, to Limehouſe, the tail; and 'tis probably, in as great a proportion, the largeſt of towns, as that is of fiſhes.

London, the metropolis of Great Britain, is ſituated 51° 32′ of north latitude, in the county of Middleſex, and about ſixty miles diſtance from the ſea; by means of which it is happily ſecured from the probability of being ſurprized by the invaſion of foreign enemies. It is built on a fine wholeſome ſoil on the north bank of the river Thames, and is, by the courſe of that beautiful river, formed in the ſhape of a half circle, each part of which equally participates of the benefits ariſing from the river. It is happily ſecured from the bleak winds of the north by the hills of Hampſtead and Highgate, and at the ſame time lies advantageouſly open to the milder breezes of the ſouth.

This great and opulent city is 400 miles S. of Edinburgh, 225 N. W. of Paris, 190 W. of Amſterdam, 500 S. W. of Copenhagen, 660 N. W. of Vienna, 1500 N. W. of Conſtantinople, 690 N. E. of Madrid, 750 N. W. of Rome, and 334 S. E. of Dublin.

The Thames, which is certainly one of the fineſt rivers in Europe, divides the cities of London and Weſtminſter from the Borough of Southwark, but there are convenient communications between them by means of three beautiful ſtone bridges, a particular deſcription of each of which will be given in their proper places.

The whole extent of London, from eaſt to weſt, that is, from Limehouſe to the end of Tothill-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, is nearly ſeven miles and a half; but its breadth from north to ſouth, that is, from the extremity of Shoreditch, to the fartheſt end of Blackman-ſtreet in the Borough, is but about two miles and a half, even where it is the broadeſt.

A late calculator, who ſays he meaſured this city and its ſuburbs with a perambulator, deſcribes its length and breadth thus:

From the upper end of Knightſbridge in the weſt, to Robin-Hood-lane, at the lower end of Poplar in the Eaſt, 7 miles and a half and 176 yards.

Ditto, from Robin-Hood-lane, back again, coaſting the river weſtward, to Peterborough-houſe at the ſouth end of Milbank-row, above the Horſe-ferry, Weſtminſter, ſix miles and three quarters, and 352 yards.

Breadth, from Jeffrey's alms-houſes in Kingſland-road, to the upper end of Camberwell-road, Newington-Butts, three miles and 170 yards and a half.

The circumference of the contiguous buildings of London, Weſtminſter, and Southwark, as one city, including the great additions lately made in different parts, is calculated to be rather more than twenty-three miles.

The great increaſe of buildings, and various alterations that have been made in the city within theſe few years paſt, have almoſt obliterated the wall of London; but there are ſufficient remains of it left to aſſiſt the reſearches of the curious. A part of it is to be ſeen behind Bethlehem Hoſpital, and another in Amen-Corner, Pater-Noſter-Row. But the moſt perfect remains are to be ſeen in the church-yard of St. Giles's, Cripplegate. This laſt is in exceeding good perfection, and in one part of it are the remains of an ancient Roman tower.

The city gates have been ſome time taken down, yet we have preſerved the terms Ludgate, Alderſgate, &c. as the late ſituation of thoſe buildings is within the remembrance of the preſent generation.

The circumference of the wall of London is as follows: from the Thames the wall runs northward on the eaſt ſide of Fleetditch 270 yards, to within 30 yards of the ſouth-weſt angle of Ludgate-ſtreet: thence it runs near 140 yards eaſt, till it reaches within 20 yards of Ludgate; thence the wall continues northward (a little to the eaſt of the Old Baily) 330 yards, to 40 yards; to the north of Newgate; then eaſtward 390 yards to 55 yards eaſtward of Alderſgate; from whence it runs northward 240 yards, to within 30 yards of the ſouth-weſt angle of the church of St. Giles, Cripplegate; from thence to Cripplegate, and ſo continuing eaſtwardly 1000 yards to Biſhopſgate, and thence ſouth-eaſtwardly 480 yards to Aldgate; from whence it runs ſtill ſouth-eaſtwardly, 465 yards, to within 20 yards of the middle of the north part of Tower-ditch: in the whole 3315 yards; to which adding the diſtance from the Tower to Fleet-ditch, which is 2170 yards, the whole circumference of the city within the walls appears to be 5485 yards, or three miles, and 205 yards.

The whole ground within the walls of the city of London, amounts to 373 acres, and four fifths of an acre.

Without the walls, but within the liberty or freedom, there are 263 acres, and four fifths of an acre; and all the parts built on without the freedom, exceeds 2500 acres; to which if we add Weſtminſter and Southwark, the whole will be found conſiderably more than 3000 acres; an aſtoniſhing track of ground to be covered with buildings cloſely compacted together, and inhabited, as they are in many thouſand inſtances, by two, three, or more families in one houſe! Indeed this ancient city has ingulphed one city, one borough, and forty-two villages, viz. the city of Weſtminſter, the borough of Southwark, and the villages of Mora, Finſbury, Wenlaxbarn, Clerkenwell, Iſlington, Hoxton, Shoreditch, Norton-falgate, the Spital, Whitechapel, Mile-End New-town, Mile-End Old-town, Stepney, Poplar, Limehouſe, Ratcliff, Shadwell, Wapping, Eaſt-Smithfield, the Hermitage, St. Catharine's, the Minories, St. Clement's Danes, the Strand, Charing-croſs, St. James's, Knightſbridge, Soho, St. Giles's in the fields, Bloomſbury, Portpool, Saffron-hill, Holborn, Vauxhall, Lambeth, Lambeth Marſh, Kennington, Newington-Butts, Bermondſey, the Grange, Horſleydown and Rotherhithe;"—to which number we may now fairly add Paddington and Marybone; nor is it at all unlikely, if the modern rage of building continues, that London will become one immenſe line of houſes from Epping Foreſt to Hounſlow Heath; ſince, even at preſent, little more is neceſſary to make it ſo, than a few houſes of communication between Hounſlow and Brentford, and the ſame between Stratford and the edge of the Foreſt.

Beſides, excluſive of the city of London within the wall, there is a large ſpace of ground without the wall, yet within the liberty or freedom of the city; and this is encompaſſed by an irregular line, called The Line of Separation, by which the city is ſeparated from the county of Middleſex: which line begins at Temple-bar, where it abuts, weſtward, upon the liberty of the Duchy of Lancaſter, without the bar.

It extends itſelf, by various turnings and windings, through part of Shire-lane, Bell-yard, Chancery-lane, by the liberty of the rolls into Holborn, almoſt oppoſite Gray's-inn-lane, where there is a bar, or two poſts, whereon are the city arms. From hence with various turnings, it continues by Brook-ſtreet, Furnival's-inn, Leather-lane, Hatton-garden, Field-lane, and Chick-lane, to the common ſewer, where it returns weſtward to Cow-croſs, and ſo to Smithfield-bars: from whence it paſſes between Long-lane and Charterhouſe-lane, to Goſwell-ſtreet.

From this place where the manor of Finſbury begins, it extendeth itſelf acroſs Golden-lane to White-croſs-ſtreet and Grub-ſtreet. From thence it is continued through Rope-maker's-alley to Moorgate, and thence by the north ſide of Moorfields, abutting upon the manor of Finſbury, where it turns northward up to Norton-falgate, and there meets in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, whence it runs eaſtward into Spitalfields.

From Norton-falgate it runs ſouthward by Spitalfields, and then South-eaſt by Wentworth to White-chapel, from whence it winds ſoutherly by the Little Minories and Goodman's-fields. Here was another Roman ſtation, and in this place they trained up their young ſoldiers in the ſkill and exerciſe of arms.

From Goodman's-fields the *line* returns weſtward to the Minories, and thence inclines more to the weſt, till it comes to London-wall, where it abutts upon the Tower liberty.

Though the ground comprehended between the line of the city wall, and this line is but about 300 acres, yet the whole length of *the line of ſeparation* is 21,370 feet.

From this early account, founded upon the beſt authority, our readers may be enabled to form a juſt idea of the amazing increaſe of this great capital, which, in the more remote ages of antiquity, conſiſted only of a few ſtraggling huts, occupied by the moſt unpoliſhed inhabitants, but is now by various concurring circumſtances, the moſt extenſive and flouriſhing city in Europe.

It is ſaid to exceed even the city of Paris in the following particulars.—In the number, wealth, and great eſtates of the inhabitants—in the wholeſomeneſs of the air—in the more cleanly and convenient way of living—in the preference of the river Thames to the Seine—in the ſhipping and foreign trade—in the abundance of all ſorts of proviſions—in the magnificence of its buildings—in the courts of juſtice; and laſtly, in the numerous charitable inſtitutions.—The city of Paris is ſaid to be not more than two thirds as large as London; Amſterdam one fourth; Rome and Venice one fifth; Thoulouſe one ſeventh; and Rouen one ninth.

SECT. III.

A full and Circumſtantial Account of the Wall of LONDON, *with hiſtorical Circumſtances relative to its great Antiquity.*

IT cannot be ſaid with certainty, at what period of time the wall of London was firſt erected, ſome writers aſcribing the honour of this work to Conſtantine the Great, and others to his mother Helena; but a late hiſtorian urges ſeveral arguments to prove that it was built by Valentinian the firſt, about the year 368; for at that time Britain was reduced to a very great degree of miſery, by the joint attacks of the Scots, Picts, Attacots, Franks, and Saxons, who defeated the Romans in ſeveral engagements, until the arrival of Theodoſius the elder, who landing in Britain, divided his army into ſeveral bodies, and marching towards London, attacked and routed ſeveral parties of the enemy, and entered the city in triumph.

London had never greater occaſion for a wall than at this time, but that it had none is evident; becauſe, if it had been walled in by Conſtantine the Great, or his mother Helena, the wall would then have been but about fifty years old, and conſequently in ſuch a ſtate of defence as to have rendered ineffectual the attempts of foreign enemies. And as we are told that Theodoſius, by repairing ſome cities and caſtles, and fortifying others, left every thing ſo ſecure, that peace was preſerved in Britain till the departure of the Romans in the reign of Honorius, we may conclude that London was walled in by Theodoſius, about the year 368.

It has been a diſputed point, whether the wall of London originally extended along the ſide of the river, though it undoubtedly did ſo in the time of the Saxons; nor need the exiſtence of it be doubted, becauſe we cannot, at this diſtant period of time, trace its ruins, ſince the tide, the weather, and other concurring circumſtances might, in the courſe of ſo many ages, have deſtroyed many ſuch walls.

Fitſtephens, that antient hiſtorian, informs us that there was a tower palatine on the eaſt of the city, and two caſtles on the weſt; the firſt whereof was the ſquare white tower of London built at the ſouth eaſt angle of the city wall; and the caſtles on the weſt were thoſe of Baynard and Mountfitchet, the laſt of which was ſituated in Black-fryars on the ſpot of ground which is now covered by the building that was formerly the king's printing-houſe.

Dr. Woodward, in his Roman antiquities, deſcribes the materials and fabrick of London wall, which he had an opportunity of examining, by a part of it being pulled down near Biſhopſgate, to make way for new buildings. His obſervations on this antient ſtructure being very curious, we ſhall preſent them to the reader.

“ From the foundation, ſays he, which lay eight feet below the preſent ſurface, quite up to the top, which was in all near ten feet, it was compiled alternately of layers of broad flat bricks and ragſtones. The bricks lay in double ranges; and each brick being but one inch and three tenths in thickneſs, the whole layer, with the mortar interpoſed, exceeded not three inches, the layers of ſtone were not quite two feet thick of our meaſure. It is probable they were intended for two of the Roman, their rule being ſomewhat ſhorter than ours.

“ The workmanſhip to the heighth was after the Roman manner, and theſe were the remains of the ancient wall. In this it was very obſervable that the mortar was (as uſual in the Roman work) ſo very firm and hard, that the ſtone would as ſoon break as the mortar. It was thus far, from the foundation upwards, nine feet in thickneſs.

“ The above broad thin bricks were all of Roman make, and of the very ſort we learn from Pliny, that were in common uſe among the Romans. Meaſuring ſome of theſe, ſays our author, I found them one inch and three tenths in thickneſs, eleven inches and ſix tenths in breadth, and ſeventeen inches and four tenths in length.

“ The old wall, on its being repaired, was carried up of the ſame thickneſs to eight or nine feet in heighth; or if higher, there was no more of that work now ſtanding. All this was apparently additional, and of a make later than the other part underneath it, which was levelled and brought to a plane, for the raiſing of this new work upon it. The outſide, or that towards the ſuburbs, was faced with a coarſe ſort of ſtone, not compiled with any great care or ſkill, nor diſpoſed into a regular method; but on the inſide there appeared more marks of art and workmanſhip. At the bottom were five layers, compoſed of ſquares of flint and of freeſtone; though they were not ſo in all parts, yet in ſome the ſquares were near equal, about five inches in diameter, and ranged in a quincunx order. Over theſe were a layer of brick, then of hewn free-ſtone, and ſo alternately, brick and ſtone, to the top. There were of the bricks in all ſix layers, each conſiſting only of a double courſe, except that which lay above all, in which there were four courſes of bricks, where the layer was entire. Theſe bricks were of the ſhape of thoſe now in uſe, but much larger, being near eleven inches in length, five in breadth, and ſomewhat more than two and a half in thickneſs. There was not one of the Roman bricks abovementioned in all this part, nor was the mortar here near ſo hard as in that below; but from the deſcription may be eaſily collected, that this part, when firſt made and intire, with ſo various and orderly a diſpoſition of the materials, flint, ſtone, and bricks, could not but carry with it a very elegant and handſome appearance.

“ Whether this was done at the expence of the barons in the reign of king John, or of the citizens in the reign of king Henry III. or of king Richard II. or at what other time, cannot be aſcertained from accounts ſo defective and obſcure as thoſe which remain of this affair at this day.

“ On the additional work now deſcribed was raiſed a wall wholly of brick, only that it terminating in battlements, theſe were topped with copings of ſtone.

It was two feet four inches in thickneſs, and ſomewhat above eight feet in heighth. The bricks of theſe were of the ſame model and ſize with thoſe of the part underneath. How long they have been in uſe is uncertain."

This wall was ſtrengthened and embelliſhed with ſtately towers, which on the ſouth, together with the wall, are long ſince become a prey to the tide and weather; but the remains of ſome of thoſe on the land ſide, which were fifteen in number, were to be ſeen till very lately.

There are ſtill remains of a tower of the ſame conſtruction, twenty-ſix feet high, ſituated almoſt oppoſite the end of Gravel-lane, on the weſt ſide of Houndſditch; but it is now almoſt all demoliſhed. Within the wall of this tower there was a door in Shoemaker-row, fronting the paſſage into Duke's-place. A dreadful fire breaking out in Houndſditch, on the evening of Chriſtmas-day, 1767, this tower reſiſted and ſtopped the progreſs of the flames.

Mr. Maitland ſays, that in ſearching for this tower, about eighty paces ſouth-eaſt, towards Aldgate, he diſcovered another of the ſame conſtruction, twenty-one feet high, perfectly ſound, and much more beautiful than the former; the bricks being as ſound as if but newly laid, while the ſtones in moſt parts have fallen a ſacrifice to time.

The ſame writer informs us, that on the ſouth of Aldgate, at the lower end of a ſtreet denominated the vineyard, was the baſis of another Roman tower, about eight feet high, which ſupports a new building of three ſtories in height; in the wall of which was fixed a large ſtone, with the following inſcription.

> "Glory be to God on high, who was graciouſly
> "pleaſed in a wonderful manner to preſerve the
> "lifes of all the people in this houſe, twelve in
> "number, when the ould wall of this bulwork fell
> "down three ſtories high, and ſo broad, as two
> "carts might enter a-breaſt, and yet without any
> "harm to anie of their perſones. The Lord
> "ſanttify this his great providence unto them.
> "Amen and Amen.
>
> "It was Tueſday, the 23d. of Sep-
> "tember, 1651.

Theſe towers, as already obſerved, were built, together with the city wall, by *Theodoſius* the elder in the reign of *Valentinian*; wherefore they muſt have ſtood upwards of fourteen hundred years; and, by the remains of the wall it is conjectured to have been originally about twenty-two feet high, and the highth of the towers about forty feet.

Our anceſtors, the antient citizens of London, thought the walls of ſo much conſequence to the city, that, in order to preſerve them from all incumbrances, they made an act that no houſe ſhould be built nearer to them than ſixteen feet.

We may reaſonably ſuppoſe, that after the Romans had erected the walls of London, they alſo built gates over them; which gates were originally only four in number, namely, Ludgate, Cripplegate, Aldgate and Dowgate. The others, viz. Biſhopſgate, Alderſgate, Newgate, Bridge-gate, the Poſtern-gate, and Moorgate, were erected at different periods of time, for the embelliſhment of the city, the convenience of carriage, and the accommodation of the citizens.

Though theſe gates have been all taken down, yet we ſhall preſerve the remembrance of them in theſe records; and, among a variety of other moſt beautiful embelliſhments, perſpective views will be given of each of them, elegantly engraved, in the courſe of this work.

Stow mentions ſeveral other gates, beſides Dowgate, that were ſituated near the ſide of the river, as Wolf-gate, Eb-gate, Puddle-dock-gate, Oyſter-gate, Botolphs-gate, Billings-gate, and the Water-gates by the Tower, and the Cuſtom-houſe. Theſe, however, are not to be conſidered as having any reſemblance to thoſe before mentioned; they were only ſo many wharfs, or places of landing of merchandize, and were ſo denominated from their owners, from vicinal places, and from goods uſually loaded there, and which, by their number and names, were undoubtedly erected after the diſſolution of that part of the wall, and ſince the conqueſt.

Having thus deſcribed the ſituation, boundaries, and liberties of the city of London, we ſhall return to our hiſtory, which we propoſe (God willing) to continue in a uniform manner; attending ſtrictly to the moſt authentic records; nor will we, as far as our ſurvey and communications ſhall permit, overlook the leaſt circumſtance of modern improvement that may in any manner contribute to the inſtruction or entertainment of our friends, ſubſcribers and readers.

CHAP. II.

The HISTORY *of* LONDON *from the* SAXON HEPTARCHY *to the* DANISH GOVERNMENT, *and* NORMAN CONQUEST.

SECTION I.

LONDON, *erected into a Biſhop's See—Weſtminſter Abbey firſt built—Firſt Parliament held—The Danes plunder and burn London—Rebuilt by Alfred the Great, who defeats the Danes—Trial by Juries, and the office of Sheriff firſt inſtituted.*

FROM the foundation of London, it does not appear to have been under any ſpecial incorporated government hitherto. The Roman governor was a proprætor, his power arbitrary, and the citizens were under and ruled by martial law; but the time was now arrived when the extent of the Roman empire began to leſſen by the falling off of the diſtant provinces: which, either by the Roman governors ſetting up independent ſovereignties, or the natives taking advantage of the degeneracy and weakneſs of their maſters, began to aſſert pretenſions, to which the corrupt government of Rome, haſtening to a diſſolution from internal cauſes, was obliged to ſubmit. On the other hand, the Britons found themſelves deſerted when reſtored to freedom; for the Romans having called home their troops for their own defence, they were deprived of that protection which till then had been their only ſecurity. Under theſe circumſtances, they repeatedly applied to the Romans for aſſiſtance, who indeed twice ſent them a legion, but being harraſſed themſelves, they ſoon grew tired of defending the Britons upon meer views of generoſity; who, unable to withſtand the depredations of their more warlike northern neighbours, the Scots and Picts, at length threw themſelves into the arms of the Saxons.

A. D. 597. The Roman Pontiff Gregory, ſent over Auguſtine the monk to preach the goſpel to the heathen Saxons. Auguſtine conducted himſelf with ſuch prudence, that he, and the miſſionaries who were ſent with him, converted many of them to the Chriſtian faith. He was, therefore, ordained archbiſhop of the Engliſh nation by the expreſs order of the Pope; after which Auguſtine ordained Mellitus biſhop of the eaſt Saxons;

by whoſe endeavours that nation being converted, Ethelbert king of Kent cauſed a church to be built for him in London, which at that time was the capital of Eaſt Saxony.

At this early period, the city of London was celebrated for its commerce, being called by the venerable Bede, "London, a mart town of many nations who repaired hither by ſea and land." It was not, however, yet dignified with the title of Metropolis, which ſeems to have been then applied to Canterbury, the reſidence of Ethelbert, king of Kent, to whom the Eaſt-Saxons were vaſſals, (as were all the Saxon nations ſouth of the river Humber) and Sebert, their king, his feudatory. Nor indeed did it arrive at the grandeur of either Canterbury, or York, till upwards of three hundred years after, as will appear in its proper place.

Sebert, between the years 605 and 610, built a church, which he amply endowed, and by the deſire of Mellitus biſhop of London, it was dedicated to St. Peter. This church was ſituated on the Weſt of London, on the ſpot where Weſtminſter-abbey now ſtands. But it had not been long erected before it was entirely deſtroyed by the Danes.

This firſt Chriſtian king of Eſſex, died about the year 616, and was ſucceeded by his ſons Sexred, Seward and Sigbert, who, during the life of their father, profeſſed themſelves Chriſtians; but, after his deceaſe, they threw off the maſk, and returning publickly to Paganiſm, expelled Mellitus, biſhop of London, their dominions. Eadbald, king of Kent, ſoon after obtained the biſhop's recall to his ſee, but the Londoners, who choſe rather to live under their Pagan ſuperſtition, would not receive him.

So defective is hiſtory at this time, that the city of London is not once mentioned from the year 616 to that of 764, at which time it ſuffered very conſiderably by fire; and in the year 798 it was almoſt wholly burnt down: the ſtreets being very narrow, and the houſes built of wood, numbers of its inhabitants periſhed in the flames.

While this country remained under the ſeven ſtates which formed the Saxon heptarchy, the people were continually harraſſed by the contentions of the different ſovereigns, until the year 827, when Egbert, king of Weſſex, having acquired a ſuperiority in arms over all his neighbours, united theſe kingdoms together, and became ſole monarch of England. He fixed his reſidence in London; and in the year 833 held a Witena-gemot, or parliament, at which were preſent Ethelwolf his ſon, Withlaf king of Mercia, together with moſt of the biſhops and other great men of the realm. The purpoſe of this meeting was to deliberate on the moſt effectual meaſures to be purſued, in order to preſerve themſelves from the invaſions of the piratical Danes.

Yet, notwithſtanding theſe precautions, it was not long before London ſeverely felt the effects of Daniſh cruelty; for arriving with a large fleet of ſhips on the coaſt of Kent, they landed, and having deſtroyed Rocheſter and Canterbury, marched to London, which they firſt plundered and burnt, and then put moſt of the inhabitants to the ſword. Ethelwolf, the ſon of Egbert, gave them a bloody defeat, but could not diſlodge them from their ſettlement, which they removed to the iſle of Sheepy, where they eſtabliſhed their winter quarters. However, Alfred, though having been driven from his kingdom by the Danes, recovered his loſſes ſo ſucceſsfully, that he reduced them to terms, and planted colonies of them where the country had been deſolated by their former ravages; hoping thereby to convert them from mortal enemies into good and faithful ſubjects; and no ſooner was he maſter of London, than he immediately ſet about repairing its wall and towers; and having embelliſhed the city with additional buildings, committed the government thereof to Ethelred, who had married his daughter Ethelfleda, with the title of Earl of Mercia.

This prince evidently poſſeſſed powers ſuperior to thoſe of an ordinary governor; and it is probable, that he held this city in fee, becauſe, on his deceaſe, Ethelfleda delivered it up to her brother, which, if her huſband had been only an ordinary governor, ſhe need not have done, ſince it would of courſe have fallen to her brother Edward as being right heir to his father Alfred. But the city of London did not continue long in the ſtate it was placed by Alfred, for in the year 893 it was, by ſome caſualty, totally deſtroyed by fire.

The determination and hopes of ſubduing England ſtill ſubſiſting among the Danes, they were perpetually hovering over the coaſt of England, and at length, in the year 894, under the conduct of their general Hæſter, landed in conſiderable numbers on the coaſt of Eſſex, a little below Tilbury; and erected a ſtrong caſtle at Beameſleece, near the iſle of Canvey; from whence they made frequent excurſions, committing great depredations wherever they went. This rouſed the vigilant Alfred, who immediately diſpatched his ſon-in-law Ethelred, governor of London, with a number of regular troops, which being joined by a large body of the citizens, they drove the ravaging Danes back to the caſtle, to which they laid ſiege, and took both the caſtle and a very conſiderable booty therein, together with the wife and ſons of Hæſter, who were brought priſoners to London. In this battle the citizens diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their intrepid behaviour.

On the approach of winter, another body of Danes, who for ſome time had lain at the iſle of Mæriſige, now Mearſy, at the mouth of the river Coln, to wait the iſſue of their comrades expedition, found it neceſſary to retire with their fleet to a place of more ſafety: they therefore penetrated as high up the Thames as the river Ligan (at preſent the Lea or Hackney river) and towed their veſſels up to the town of Ware. Here, or at Hertford, they erected a ſtrong fortification, which gave the Londoners great uneaſineſs, being juſtly apprehenſive of the danger to which they were expoſed by having ſuch a band of robbers in their neighbourhood. The citizens, therefore, in conjunction with ſome auxiliaries marched out againſt them early in the ſpring, with the brave Alfred at their head, but were repulſed with conſiderable loſs. Wherefore Alfred, apprehending that he ſhould run too great a riſque by renewing the attack, diſpoſed of his army in the moſt convenient poſts in that neighbourhood, in order to cut off all ſupplies of proviſions from the enemy, and, at the ſame time, diverted the current of the river Lea into three channels, to prevent the return of the enemy's fleet to the river Thames. The Danes finding themſelves thus cooped up, and their ſhips rendered uſeleſs, broke up their camp, and retreated. Whereupon the citizens of London demoliſhed their works, reſtored the navigation of the river Lea, deſtroyed ſome of their veſſels, and conveyed the reſt to London. Nails, pieces of planks, &c. belonging to theſe veſſels, were a few years ago diſcovered, when erecting the preſent Stanſtead bridge.

Nor was Alfred leſs famous for his civil regulations than for his martial talents. He eſtabliſhed a powerful marine: he divided his kingdom into counties; the counties he ſubdivided into hundreds, and the hundreds into tythings for the more regular adminiſtration of juſtice. He inſtituted the office of Sheriff, and was the author of that diſtinguiſhing privilege of our conſtitution, the inſtitution of Juries, aſcertaining their numbers and qualifications, and extending their power to trials of property as well as criminal indictments. He alſo added a peculiar ſanction to the verdict of the jury, by hanging one of his judges for paſſing deciſive ſentence of condemnation, without the conſent of the 12 jurors.

This truly great hero and wiſe legiſlator, died in the year 900, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Edward, whoſe troubles, by the repeated invaſions of the

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Danes, were no leſs during the progreſs of his reign, than thoſe of his predeceſſor; though his ſucceſſes againſt them in the field were far from being unfrequent or inconſiderable.

King Athelſtan, who in the year 938, ſucceeded Edward, marched with a powerful army againſt Conſtantine, king of Scotland, who had invaded Northumberland. This king had his palace in Addle-ſtreet, Aldermanbury, which ſtreet we find in ancient records called King Addle-ſtreet; he alſo founded the church of St. Alban's Wood-ſtreet.

About the year 939, London ſeems to have recovered from its late ſufferings by the Danes, and to have been in as flouriſhing a ſtate as any other place in the kingdom; for by a law of Athelſtan's, which appointed a certain number of coiners to each of the principal cities in England, no leſs than eight were allowed to London, which was conſiderably more than was allotted to any other town, except Canterbury; for which place the ſame number was appointed. During the reign of this prince a ſheep was rated at one ſhilling, and an ox was eſtimated at the rate of ſix ſheep, and a cow at four.

SECT. II.

Theft firſt puniſhed with Death—Weſtminſter Abbey rebuilt by Edgar—A malignant fever in London—The Danes maſſacred by Ethelred—Sweyn, king of Denmark, proclaimed king—Firſt coronation in London—Canute beſieges the city and is repulſed; but, after the death of Edmund, obtains the whole ſovereignty of England, and reconciles the citizens to the Daniſh government—Great famine in London.

A.D. 945. IN the reign of king Edmund, a *Witenagemot* or *Parliament* was held in London, at which divers good laws were paſſed, the principal parts of which related to eccleſiaſtical affairs: and about this time theft was firſt puniſhed with death; for the king obſerving that pecuniary mulcts were not effectually preventive of theft and robbery, he ordained that the eldeſt member of the gang ſhould be hanged upon conviction.

King Edmund as he was ſitting at table with his nobles, celebrating the feſtival of Auguſtine, at Puckle, in Glouceſterſhire, he eſpied a notorious felon, called Leof, whom he had baniſhed for theft and rapine, and ordered his Sewer, or chief butler, to ſeize him; but the villain being too ſtrong for the officer, and moſt of the nobles intoxicated, the king himſelf ſtarted from the table, ſeized him by the hair, and dragged him on the floor; on which the villain, drawing a concealed dagger, ſtabbed the young monarch, who immediately expired.

This prince in the year 946, left two ſons minors, who, by the intrigues of Dunſtan, confeſſor to their uncle Edred, were ſet aſide from the throne in favour of that prince; but on the death of Edred, in the year 955, Edwy, the eldeſt ſon of Edmund, was advanced to the throne. He, however, dying in the year 959, was ſucceeded by his brother Edgar, in whoſe reign great numbers of foreigners, attracted by the report of the king's great abilities and wiſe adminiſtration, reſorted to London, bringing with them many vices and ill cuſtoms, and particularly that of drunkenneſs, which at length became ſo exceſſive, that it was attended with very prejudicial conſequences. In order to reſtrain this vice, king Edgar made a law, that within every drinking veſſel there ſhould be pins fixed at certain diſtances, and if any perſon preſumed to drink beyond the mark, he ſhould be ſubject to a certain forfeit.

The minſter or church which had been erected at Weſtminſter, and was deſtroyed in the Daniſh wars, was now rebuilt by king Edgar and Dunſtan biſhop of London; when twelve monks were placed in it, who were but badly ſupported until the reign of Edward the Confeſſor, by whoſe piety they were more ſufficiently endowed.

A. D. 961. A malignant fever, broke out in London, which carried off a great number of people. And in the ſame year St. Paul's cathedral was conſumed by fire. At this time there were but few houſes within the walls of London, and thoſe were ſcattered about in a very irregular manner; the chief and greateſt part of the buildings being then without Ludgate.

The Danes in the year 992, having prepared for another deſcent on England, king Ethelred fitted out a powerful fleet at London, to prevent their landing, under the command of the earldermen Ealfrick and Thorod, and the biſhops Eſewige and Elſtane. When the Engliſh fleet came up with that of the Danes, the traitor Ealfrick, on the evening of the intended engagement, deſerted with his ſhip to the enemy, whereby they had an opportunity of eſcaping. But as ſoon as this was known, a ſignal was made to purſue, and the Engliſh coming up with the rear of the Danes, took one of their ſhips; and a ſquadron of the Londoners falling in with one of the enemy's ſquadrons, a ſmart engagement enſued, in which ſeveral thouſands were killed, and the treacherous Ealfrick narrowly eſcaped with his life. In this reign a tax was impoſed under the name of Danegelt; the produce of which was applied, either in oppoſing the inroads of the Danes, or in purchaſing peace of them.

We have before related that Alfred had induced numbers of Danes to ſettle in England. They were almoſt the ſole inhabitants of Northumberland, Eaſt Anglia, and Mercia. From the inſolent conduct of theſe mercenaries the term LORD DANE, corrupted into Lurdan, became afterwards a name of reproach for an idle, inſolent fellow. About this time the people of England were reduced to the loweſt ſtate of diſtreſs; for the Danes having reduced all the countries round London, king Ethelred had no place of conſequence in his poſſeſſion, but this city and Canterbury. In this horrid ſituation he ſhut himſelf cloſe up in London, where he called a national aſſembly to deliberate on the exigency of his affairs; at which meeting the council reſolved to purchaſe the departure of the Danes with the ſum of eight thouſand pounds. But by ſome writers, it is ſaid, the ſum was £40,000 which appears probable, becauſe in a former inſtance, even when leſs ſucceſs had attended their arms, they had been preſented with £36,000 to relinquiſh their conqueſts.

Dear as this peace had been purchaſed, it was not of long duration; for the perfidious Ethelred, with a cruelty conſiſtent enough with his timidity, cauſed all the Danes in England to be maſſacred, without diſtinction of age or ſex; among whom, ſays BARNARD, in his excellent HISTORY OF ENGLAND, were the princeſs Gunhilda ſiſter to Sweyn, king of Denmark, and her huſband Palingus, who had become hoſtages for the preſervation of the peace, he had ſo treacherouſly violated. But Mr. Hume, on the authority of Wallingford, underſtands this barbarous maſſacre in a reſtained ſenſe, which from the circumſtances, he thinks, contrary to the aſſertions of moſt reſpectable writers, highly improbable.

The Danes, who plundered the Engliſh ſo freely without any quarrel originally, were no doubt glad to ſeize ſo fair a pretence to juſtify their hoſtilities; accordingly Sweyn, king of Denmark, in the year 1013, entered the river Humber with a formidable fleet, breathing revenge and deſtruction wherever he came; and the people, in order to ſecure their ſafety, judged it the moſt prudent way to ſubmit to his mercy.

Accordingly as he advanced, the countries adjacent to the place of his landing ſurrendered to him without oppoſition; and bending his march ſouthward, Oxford and Wincheſter followed their example. He then marched directly to London; but attempting to paſs the river Thames, without enquiring either for a ford or bridge, he loſt a great number of men: however, not diſcouraged, he continued his march eaſtward, and, arriving before London, ſummoned it to ſurrender. But the preſence of their king ſo animated the citizens, that, reſolving to defend him and their city, they ſallied boldly out upon their enemy, and obliged Sweyn to raiſe the ſiege; who hereupon marched weſtward. Having reduced the whole kingdom, except London, he was determined once more to attempt the conqueſt of that city. Whilſt he was preparing for that undertaking, he received advice of Ethelred's withdrawing himſelf from thence: and the citizens, thus deſerted by their king, judged it the ſafeſt way to ſubmit to the Danes, which they accordingly did; and Sweyn was thereupon proclaimed king of England in this city. Ethelred fled with his family into Normandy.

The reign of Sweyn over England was not long; for he died at Gainſborough in the very ſpring after his proclamation. Upon this the Engliſh recalled Ethelred from Normandy: he arrived, and reaſſumed the government; but died in this city ſoon after his reſtoration, and was buried in St. Paul's cathedral.

The Londoners immediately proclaimed Edmund Ironſide, the eldeſt ſon of Ethelred, and, by the unanimous conſent of the nobility and citizens, he was crowned king by the archbiſhop of York, with the greateſt demonſtrations of joy. This was the firſt coronation that is recorded to have been performed in this city. Yet, notwithſtanding this brave prince was every way deſerving the love of his people, he found a formidable rival in Cnut, or Canute, the ſon of Sweyn the late Daniſh king. He was deſerted by the clergy, and divers of the nobility; who awed, as is ſuppoſed, by the Daniſh army, not only declared in favour of Canute, and proclaimed him at Southampton, but likewiſe abjured the whole race of Ethelred; whoſe chief ſupport was the loyal city of London.

Canute encouraged by this ſupport, fitted out a potent fleet to reduce London, which adhered to his competitor; but, upon his arrival before that city, found, to his no ſmall diſappointment, that he could not paſs the bridge (this is the firſt mention of a bridge acroſs the river at London) with his ſhips; which the citizens had ſtrongly fortified, to prevent ſuch an attempt. Wherefore Canute, in order to carry on a ſiege by water, as well as land, cauſed a cut or canal to be made through the marſhes, on the ſouth ſide the river Thames, deep and broad enough to convey ſhips above the bridge. He had no ſooner finiſhed his canal, and brought his ſhips on the weſt ſide of London-bridge, than he violently aſſaulted the city on all ſides. However, the bravery of the citizens as often repulſed him with great loſs, and at laſt, having received advice of Edmund's march to its relief, he raiſed the ſiege, and retired to his ſhips. But upon Edmund's returning to Weſt Saxony to reinforce his army, Canute took the advantage of his abſence, and renewed the ſiege with greater vigour, though with no better ſucceſs. After ſeveral engagements, the principal nobles on each ſide, equally harraſſed by this bloody competition, effected a compromiſe between Edmund and Canute, by which the kingdom was divided between them; and Mercia, of which London was the capital, falling to Canute's ſhare, the city ſubmitted to him, and he took up his winter quarters there, ordering his fleet into the river Thames.

King Edmund did not long ſurvive this treaty, for his brother-in-law, the perfidious Edric, fearing that his deſtruction would be the inevitable conſequence of the late treaty, hired two of his domeſtics to murder the king at Oxford; and thus the whole ſovereignty of England came into the hands of Canute, who ſummoning a parliament to meet at London, they ſwore allegiance to him, renouncing and abjuring at the ſame time the ſons of Edmund.

In the beginning of his reign, Canute found himſelf under a neceſſity of loading his new ſubjects with taxes, in order to gratify his Daniſh army. He raiſed ſeventy-two thouſand pounds from them at one time, excluſive of eleven thouſand pounds levied in the city of London only: the ability to pay a ſum ſo amazing, conſidering the value of money in that age, is a clear proof of the riches of the city; which, from this proportion, appears to have been poſſeſſed of above one ſeventh of the wealth of the whole kingdom. It is probable, however, that Canute intended to puniſh the citizens by a ſevere exaction, for their obſtinate reſiſtance againſt him under their late king.

After theſe rigours, Canute wiſely endeavoured to reconcile the Engliſh to Daniſh government by the juſtice of his adminiſtration. He diſbanded and ſent back as many of his Daniſh forces as he prudently could, and reſtored the Saxon laws in a general aſſembly of the ſtates: he incorporated the Danes with the Engliſh, between whom he made no diſtinction; and both of them being glad to enjoy ſome quiet after the diſtreſſes of war, the kingdom, for a ſeaſon, experienced an interval of peace. This tranquil ſtate, however, was but of ſhort continuance; for, about four years after, he reſigned his crown and life at Shafteſbury, in the nineteenth year of his reign, leaving three ſons, Sweyn, king of Norway, Hardicanute, king of Denmark, and Harold, whom he left ſucceſſor to the throne of England.

On the death of Canute, which happened in the year 1036, a Witena-gemot, or national council was held at Oxford; where earl Leofric, and moſt of the Nobles on the north ſide of the river, together with the magiſtrates of London, choſe Harold their king, who immediately taking poſſeſſion of the whole kingdom, choſe the city of London for the place of his reſidence.

Harold dying in 1039, the nobility ſent meſſengers to Hardicanute, then with his mother at Bruges in Flanders, intreating him to come over and receive the crown, which he readily accepted. He had no ſooner taken poſſeſſion of the throne, than he cauſed the body of Harold, who was buried at Weſtminſter, to be taken up, and thrown into the Thames; which being found by ſome fiſhermen, they gave it to the Danes, who depoſited it in their burial-place at London, at this day called St. Clement's Danes. The Engliſh were ſo diſguſted at this inhuman act of their ſovereign, and his extreme partiality to the Danes, that they reſolved to reſtore the Saxon line whenever his death ſhould give them an opportunity.

The inſolence of the Danes was grown to ſuch a pitch at this time, that if a Dane and an Engliſhman met on a bridge, the latter was obliged to ſtop, and put himſelf in a ſubmiſſive poſture, till the other had paſſed by. And we are told, that a Dane would often ſtab an Engliſhman as he was drinking, ſo that at length no one would drink in the preſence of a Dane, without having ſomebody to be his pledge or ſecurity; whence, it is ſaid, our cuſtom of *pledging* one another took its riſe.

Upon the death of Hardicanute, Edward, called the Confeſſor, and the laſt of the Saxon line, was choſen king by the unanimous voice of the people: ſoon after whoſe acceſſion ſo dreadful a famine happened in this kingdom, that wheat was ſold at five ſhillings the quarter; at that time a prodigious ſum. By this prince the minſter or monaſtery at Weſtminſter, dedicated to St. Peter, was magnificently rebuilt, who got the privileges he granted to it confirmed by a bull from pope Nicholas.

A. D. 1047.

In the ſixth year of Edward's reign, a council was held in London, at which it was reſolved to ſend out nine ſhips of war to protect the coaſt againſt the ravages of the piratical Danes; and five others were ordered to remain in port as guard-ſhips, ready upon any emergency. At this time a circumſtance happened which had nearly been attended with very diſagreeable circumſtances.

Godwin earl of Kent having incurred the king's diſpleaſure by the oppoſition to the Norman influence at the Engliſh court, was ſummoned to appear before a great council aſſembled at London, to anſwer to the charges brought againſt him; but he, ſufficiently ſatisfied that no endeavours, however unjuſtifiable, would be left untried, to accompliſh his deſtruction, refuſed to appear, unleſs pledges were given for his ſafety: this, however, not being complied with, a proclamation was iſſued and he was ſoon after baniſhed the kingdom. Thus ſituated, he determined to provide for his own ſecurity by having recourſe to arms. He engaged many of the principal citizens to eſpouſe his cauſe, ſoon raiſed a conſiderable army, and fitted out a powerful fleet, with which he ſailed directly to London, and not meeting with any oppoſition at the bridge, he paſſed through the arches of the ſouth end, with a deſign to attack the royal navy, which conſiſted of fifty ſail, then lying at Weſtminſter. At the ſame time his army, being arrived in Southwark, made a formidable appearance along the South bank of the river Thames. On the other ſide preparations were made by the king to give battle to Godwin, and all ſeemed ripe for deſtruction, when many of the nobility, anxious to prevent a needleſs effuſion of blood, propoſed a compromiſe between the king and the earl, by reſtoring him and his ſons to their honours and eſtates, and baniſhing his Norman favourites, whom Edward diſtinguiſhed by an unbounded partiality, and who committed repeated outrages againſt the Engliſh. This being agreed to, all diſſentions between the king and the Earl happily ſubſided.

Among the laws of this king there is a ſtatute preſerved wherein he grants liberty for holding the huſtings in London, and in which he acknowledges the pre-eminence of London over all his cities; compares it to ancient Troy; confirms to it all its ancient cuſtoms and uſages, ſo as not to be violated by his ſucceſſors, and particularly grants his citizens of London the privilege of holding and keeping the huſtings once a week, on every Monday.

Notwithſtanding no notice is taken of any charter granted to London ſo early as this period, yet it is fairly to be inferred, from its having a voice in the national aſſembly, that it was then a town corporate, reaſoning from the eſtabliſhed policy of thoſe times. It is well known that national councils, by whatever name diſtinguiſhed, were, in feudal times, compoſed entirely of ſuch barons, chieftains, and dignified eccleſiaſtics, as held immediately of the crown, while all towns depended for protection on the Lord of whom they held. They had no political exiſtence that could entitle them to be admitted into legiſlative aſſemblies, until they were enfranchiſed and formed into bodies corporate, when they became legal members of the conſtitution, and the perſons free of them were thereby inveſted with all the rights eſſential to freeman. Among theſe the moſt valuable was the privilege of enacting laws, and granting ſubſidies; which it was natural for cities accuſtomed to municipal government to claim; and the wealth and conſequence which arts and trade put into their hands, enabled them, on favourable occaſions, to get this claim admitted. Thus on the above evidence, and under this acknowledgement, the exiſtence of London at this time, in a corporate capacity, is extremely probable.

In the month of January 1066, Edward the Confeſſor dying, Harold ſon of Earl Godwin ſeized on the crown; but he had to maintain the poſſeſſion by force of arms, againſt William, duke of Normandy, who laid claim to the throne in conſequence of the laſt will of the late king, and Sweyn, king of Denmark, whoſe claim was founded on his right of ſucceſſion from Canute.

In the interval of preparing for his intended expedition, William excited the Danes and Normans to make a diverſion in his favour in the North of England. They landed with a ſtrong force, and gained ſome advantages, extending deſtruction wherever they came; until Harold, whoſe ſubjects crowded chearfully to his ſtandard, gave them a total overthrow by land, and got poſſeſſion of their numerous fleet. He then turned his arms againſt the ambitious duke of Normandy, with whom he had a moſt deſperate engagement near Haſtings in Suffolk, on the 14th of October 1066, in which Harold himſelf was ſlain, and moſt of his army cut in pieces. The death of Harold put a period to the ANGLO-SAXON government, after it had continued above ſix hundred years from Hengiſt, firſt king of Kent.

We ſhall cloſe this ſection with the following miſcellaneous remarks, the quick ſucceſſion of events not affording room to introduce them before.

The ſcarcity of money under the Saxons occaſioned it to bear a very high rate, or in other words, occaſioned commodities to be very cheap; as will appear by a few compariſons between them; firſt premiſing that the Saxon ſhilling was one fifth larger than ours, and contained but five-pence. Between the years 900 and 1000, Ednoth bought a hide of land for about 118 ſhillings, which amounted to about one ſhilling an acre, and that appears to have been the ordinary price. Silk and cotton were then unknown, and linen, a luxury not eaſily come at. In the reign of Edward the Confeſſor, at the time of the famine already mentioned, a quarter of wheat ſold for 60 pennies, about fifteen of our preſent ſhillings, then equivalent to about 7 l. 10 s. In thoſe ignorant unquiet times, agriculture was but badly known, and little attended to. But William of Malmſbury, who wrote in the time of William the Conqueror, remarks, that in the above reign of Edward the Confeſſor, "London was a noble city, frequented by merchants from all parts of the world:" and though *the world* muſt have had a very confined meaning in common acceptation at that time, yet the comparative opulence of the city, may be fairly inferred from this paſſage. That commerce began to claim peculiar attention, appears from a law of Athelſtan in 925, which ordained, "That every merchant who made three voyages to the Mediterranean ſea on his own bottom, ſhould be raiſed to the honour, and enjoy the privileges of a gentleman."

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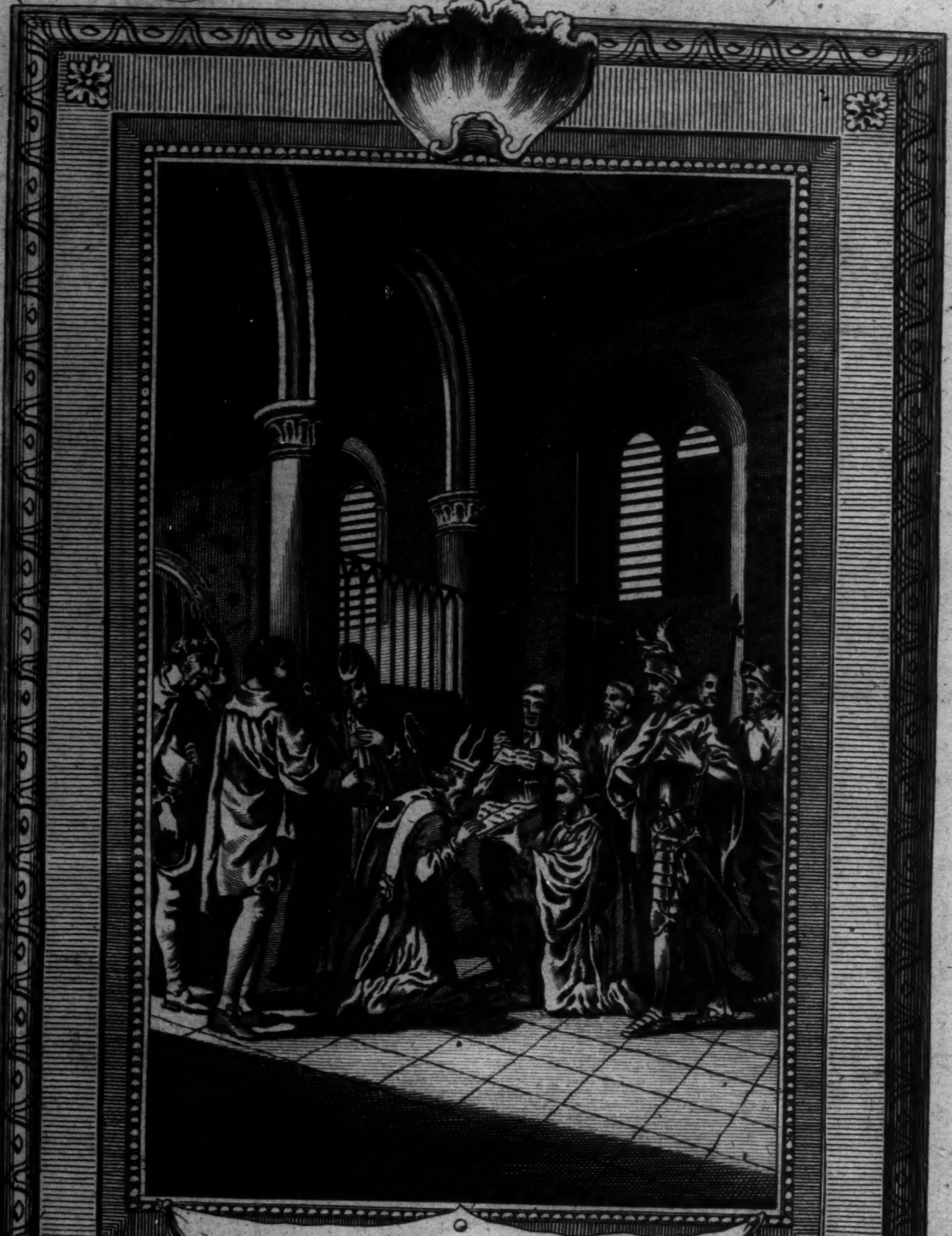
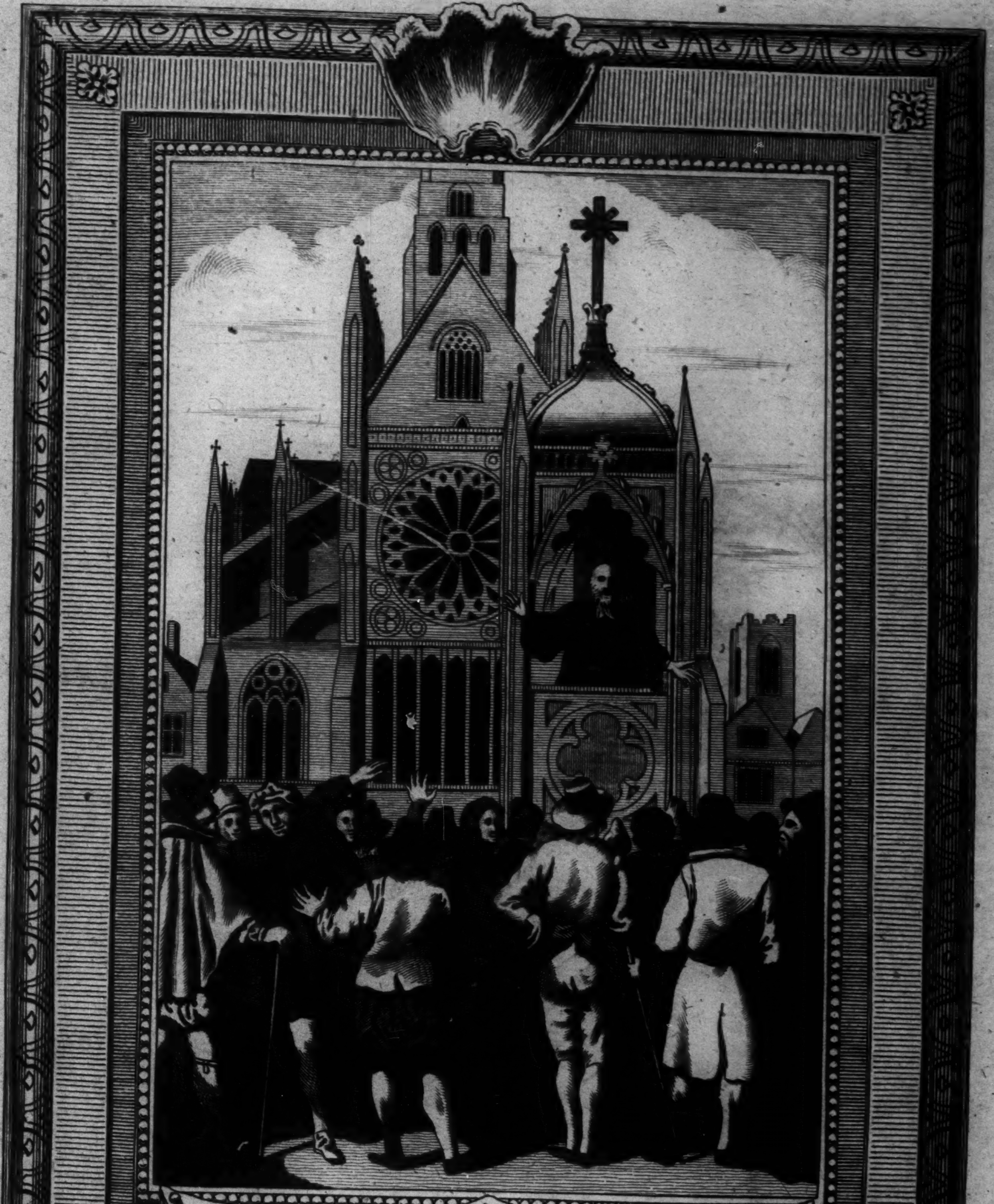


Biſhops *and* Citizens *of* LONDON *swearing* Fealty *to* WILLIAM *the* CONQUEROR



The Revᵈ. Dᴿ. SHAW Preaching at Sᵗ. Pauls Croſs, LONDON. +

+ to prepare yᵉ People for recognising Richard yᵉ Third's Title to yᵉ Crown — A sad Rascal, & ripe for any Enterprize ——

CHAP. III.

The History continued, from the Norman Conqueſt to the Acceſſion of King John.

SECT. I.

The duke of Normandy (William I.) *crowned King of England—Account of the old Feudal government—Firſt ſettlement of the Jews in London—This city almoſt deſtroyed by fire—Tower of London built—St. Paul's Cathedral burnt—Doomſday-book written—A Hurricane—Inundation of the river Thames—A Charter granted to the citizens of London by Henry I.—A remarkable famine—London-Bridge burnt—The citizens purchaſe the right of chuſing their own Sheriffs—Another charter granted by Henry II.—Account of the firſt building of London-Bridge.*

Edwin and Morcar, earls of Northumberland and Mercia, after the battle of Haſtings, being arrived at London from the fatal field, with the remains of the army, propoſed to the citizens the ſetting up Edgar Atheling, grandſon of Edmund Ironſide, for king, as the moſt effectual meaſure to extricate themſelves and the nation from their preſent ſtate of confuſion, and to ſave the kingdom from becoming a prey to the Northern invader. But the citizens were divided in opinion; ſome thinking it more for their intereſt to deliver up the city to the conqueror, leſt they ſhould exaſperate him by reſiſtance to deſtruction. Their determinations were haſty, unadviſed, and ill conducted; but Stigand, archbiſhop of Canterbury, proclaimed Edgar king, and endeavoured to encourage the Londoners to reſiſt the Normans.

William, without loſs of time, marched directly to London. Upon his arrival, the citizens ſallied out; and, though ſoon repulſed, the Conqueror was convinced, that they were not diſpoſed to ſubmiſſion. He, therefore, in order to warn them of the fate that might attend their own city, by an obſtinate reſiſtance, laid *Southwark* in aſhes, and then marched to reduce the weſtern counties. In the mean time, ſays *Barnard* in his hiſtory of England, the clergy in London prevailed upon the citizens to ſubmit to the conqueror: upon which the two brave brothers, *Edwin* and *Morcar*, retired into the north of England to provide for their own ſafety.

After the citizens had concluded upon yielding to William, Stigand, the primate, with divers of the biſhops, repaired to Beorcham, now Berkhamſtead, where they made their ſubmiſſion, and ſwore fealty to the Conqueror: and before he came within ſight of the city, the chief of the nobility, and Edgar himſelf, went to his camp, and acknowledged him as their ſovereign.

When William was apprized of the City of London's ſubmiſſion, he haſtened his march thither, where he was received by the magiſtrates and citizens; who not only preſented him with the keys of their city, but in conjunction with the nobility and prelates then preſent, deſired him to accept the crown. The capital having thus declared for the Conqueror, the reſt of the kingdom thought no longer of making reſiſtance; and William having thus gained poſſeſſion of the city, cauſed a fortreſs forthwith to be erected, which he ſtrongly garriſoned to awe the citizens; while preparations were making for the ceremony of his coronation, at the Abbey of Weſtminſter.

Having already had occaſion to mention the feudal inſtitution, which, by the Norman conqueſt, acquired a more extenſive ſettlement in England, now ſtrictly become a feudal government; and as this mode of government was at length ſubverted by the operation of commerce; it will be incumbent on us in a hiſtory of London, the chief mart of trade in the kingdom, to give a ſhort view of the feudal policy in as few words as poſſible, to illuſtrate our ideas of the great changes that afterward took place.

When the northern nations of Europe travelled ſouthward, overturned the Roman empire, and ſettled in the various provinces of it; they followed their chieftains, not by conſtraint, or under poſitive command, but as volunteers who offered to accompany him that led them forth, and ſhare his fortune. They conſidered their conqueſts as common property which all had a title to ſhare, as all had contributed to acquire them: when therefore a tribe governed by theſe high ideas of liberty, ſubdued a large territory, they found it was neceſſary to keep themſelves ſtill in a military poſture to maintain their poſſeſſions. They ſeized ſuch a quantity of land as was neceſſary for their ſettlement; the prince who led them out received the largeſt ſhare to ſupport his government; the remainder was parcelled out among his chief officers; and theſe, after the example of their ſuperior, diſtributed portions of their land among their dependants. The prince ſtill continued the head of the colony; and the expreſs condition of all theſe grants was, that the poſſeſſors ſhould be always ready to take the field under his ſtandard, with a number of men proportioned to the extent of the land they held by this military tenure, to bear arms in his defence. This mode of ſettlement is diſtinguiſhed by the name of the feudal ſyſtem; and a feudal kingdom reſembled a military eſtabliſhment rather than a civil inſtitution. A victorious army thus cantoned out, continued ranged under its proper officers, always ready for action; and the names of ſoldier and freeman, became ſynonimous terms.

Theſe grants which at firſt were capable of being reſumed at pleaſure, by the courſe of continued ſettlement became hereditary, though under the ſame obligations; and the protection which the vaſſals received under their chieftains, occaſioned in ſuch diſorderly times, the proprietors of lands not at firſt included under this partition, to reſign their poſſeſſions into the hands of the king, or ſome of his chiefs, and then receive them back on condition of feudal ſervice; which brought ample compenſation for a burthen at once eaſy and honourable. The kingdoms of Europe thus at length became univerſally divided into baronies, and theſe again into inferior fiefs, over which the barons exerciſed a judicial power.

The vaſſals fell into a greater ſubordination under the baron, than the baron himſelf under his ſovereign: the great chieftain reſiding at his country ſeat or caſtle, which he commonly fortified; loſt in great meaſure his connexion or acquaintance with his prince, and added every day new force to his authority over the vaſſals of the barony. They received from him education in all military exerciſes; his hoſpitality invited them to enjoy ſociety in his hall; their leiſure made them perpetual retainers on his perſon; they partook of his ſports and amuſements; and had no means of gratifying their ambition but by making a figure in his train. His favour was their greateſt honour, his diſpleaſure expoſed them to contempt and ignominy; and they felt every moment the neceſſity of his protection in their controverſies with other vaſſals, and in the daily inroads and depredations they were liable to from the neighbouring barons. From this ſervile attendance and entertainment, are derived thoſe traditionary reports of old Engliſh hoſpitality, the extinction of which is ſo often injudiciouſly regretted.

From this chain of dependence, a kingdom may be conſidered as a great barony, and a barony as a ſmall kingdom. The barons were peers to each other in the national council; and in ſome degree companions of the king: the vaſſals were peers to each other in a court of barony, and companions of the baron.

The ſtate of the common inhabitants of the country are now to be conſidered, and the perſons employed in cultivating the ground, come under review in three claſſes.

I. The *ſervi* or ſlaves appear to have been the moſt numerous claſs, and conſiſted either of captives taken in war, or of perſons over whom a property was acquired by other means; and their wretched condition appears from ſeveral circumſtances. The codes of antient laws preſcribed puniſhments for ſlaves, different from thoſe which were inflicted on free men; the latter paid only fines or compenſations, while the former were ſubjected to corporal puniſhments; and the cruelty of theſe was exceſſive in many inſtances. They had no title to property, and receiving nothing but cloaths and ſubſiſtence, all the profits of their labour accrued to their maſters; nor were they originally allowed to marry, but being encouraged to cohabit together, the children were born to the ſame baſe condition as their parents. They were at firſt ſold at pleaſure, though afterward they became *adſcripti glebæ*, and were conveyed together with the farm to which they belonged.

II. *Villani*, or, villains; theſe paid a fixed rent to their maſter for the land which they cultivated, and enjoyed the fruits of it in property; but were *adſcripti glebæ*, or *villæ*, from which they derived their name, and were transferable with it.

III. The laſt claſs employed in agriculture were indeed eſteemed free men; who ſeemed to poſſeſs allodial property in their own right, and beſide that, cultivated ſome rented farm of their more wealthy neighbours; and were bound to perform certain rural ſervices to their landlord: yet, ſuch was the tyranny exerciſed by the oppreſſive proprietors of land, over thoſe that ſettled on their eſtates, that many of theſe free men, in deſpair, ſurrendered themſelves as ſlaves to their powerful maſters, or to the biſhops and abbots, that they might partake rather more of the ſecurity, ſuch as it was, which vaſſals and ſlaves enjoyed. Theſe men, though eſteemed free, could expect no redreſs of injuries in a court of barony, from lords who thought they had a right to tyrannize over them; and who were armed with laws framed to ſupport and juſtify oppreſſion: the towns were ſituated either within the demeſnes of the king, or the lands of the great barons, and were almoſt entirely ſubjected to the abſolute will of their maſters. The languiſhing ſtate of trade, when no encouragement was given to manufactures and the arts, kept the inhabitants poor and contemptible; and the political inſtitutions were calculated to perpetuate their poverty. Every profeſſion but that of arms, was held in contempt; and if any merchant or manufacturer roſe by induſtry, to any degree of opulence, he found himſelf but the more expoſed to injuries from the envy and avidity of the military nobles.

Antiquarians have long diſputed at what time the feudal ſyſtem was introduced into England; ſome being poſitive that it was eſtabliſhed among the Saxons, and others as poſitive that it was firſt introduced by the Norman conqueſt: but theſe opinions, by a few conceſſions on both ſides, may perhaps be reconcileable.

The Saxons in their own country, had, like the other German nations, their princes, their chieftains, and their ſlaves who laboured on the land: when ſuch a people ſettled in a foreign country, they naturally parcelled out their new poſſeſſions, as before deſcribed; but at the ſame time it is not to be ſuppoſed, that the whole country was ſo diſtributed or ſo held. The Germans in none of their conqueſts aſſumed the property of the whole land; as the ſuperfluity would have been burthenſome. Such of the antient inhabitants as remained, were allowed to keep their lands on their antient footing; and ſuch of the intruders as were not attached to any chieftain, took poſſeſſion of vacant land, and enjoyed it in the ſame manner, without the tenure of military ſervice: it is this that marks the diſtinction between allodial and feudal poſſeſſions. Thus the feudal ſyſtem was not eſtabliſhed at once in any one nation of Europe; and the Saxons were, beſide, of a cruel and extirpating diſpoſition: inſtead of ſettling and ſpreading peaceably among the Britons, thoſe laws which that ſettlement would have produced, they put many of them wantonly to the ſword, and drove many more into France and Wales. As the ſea ſecured them againſt new invaders, and as they thinned the antient inhabitants, they found it the leſs neceſſary to preſerve themſelves in a vigilant military poſture, and ſubmit to the ſtrict ties of feudal ſubordination.

But William, the Norman, came from a country where theſe principles had been more firmly eſtabliſhed; and he introduced many of the laws of his own country into his new dominions. By the number and variety of theſe laws, and the infinite number of grants made by him and his followers, the language of the law became more ſtrictly feudal, when every judge was a Norman, and almoſt every diſpute had a feudal origin: and this gave occaſion to ſuppoſe that the Conqueror firſt brought fiefs into England.

The forming cities into communities, corporations, or bodies politic, with the privilege of municipal juriſdiction, contributed more perhaps than any other cauſe, to diffuſe commerce, arts, and regular government over Europe. When the cities of Italy, about the beginning of the 11th century, turned their attention toward commerce, they became impatient to ſhake off the yoke of their inſolent lords, and to eſtabliſh ſuch an equal government among themſelves, as would render property ſecure, and induſtry proſperous. The rights which many cities acquired by bold, or fortunate attempts, others purchaſed from the emperors, who deemed themſelves gainers by the ſale of immunities they were no longer able to withhold; and ſome obtained them gratuitouſly from the generoſity or facility of the princes on whom they depended. This innovation ſoon made its way into France, where Louis the Groſs, to create ſome power that might counterbalance thoſe potent vaſſals who controuled the crown, adopted the plan of conferring privileges on the towns ſituated in his own demeſnes; which were called charters of community: by which he infranchiſed the inhabitants, aboliſhed all marks of ſervitude, and allowed them to be governed by magiſtrates of their own nomination. His barons who had impoveriſhed themſelves by expeditions into the Holy Land, laid hold on this expedient for raiſing money, by the ſale of charters of liberty, without foreſeeing or regarding conſequences; and the practice quickly ſpread over the feudal kingdoms of Europe.

The firſt corporation was not erected in France, until ſixty years after the conqueſt of England by the duke of Normandy; but London poſſeſſed peculiar privileges before that æra, and the conqueror granted two charters to the city ſoon after he came: therefore London was among the firſt cities in Europe that were incorporated. Even in the earlieſt times of the feudal ſyſtem in England, it appears that the princes and lords were beginning to encourage ſuch ſettlements. The Saxon chiefs had allowed the towns to form themſelves into communities and guilds; and, under the plea of protecting them, walled them round, and ſometimes put garriſons into them. They beſtowed petty territories, for the ſupport of the community, and, in return for theſe favours, exacted ſmall rents in proviſions and carriages. William I. formed many ſuch ſettlements, and however ſlight the original grants of privileges were, they proved ſo important at the time, that the inhabitants by their induſtry were enabled to get them extended. In proportion as the powers of corporations were enlarged, the feudal powers declined, until at length commercial freedom triumphed over landed tyranny.

This previous explanation of the Norman government will throw light upon ſome enſuing tranſactions; and having thus given the outlines of that deſpotic ſyſtem, and ſhewn the firſt ſteps by which commerce and the arts gradually reſcued the people from it, we ſhall now reſume the thread of our hiſtory.

The coronation of the new king, William I. A. D. 1066. was ſolemnized in Weſtminſter Abbey, on Chriſtmas-day, by Aldred, archbiſhop of York. By the coronation oath, adminiſtered by this prelate, the king engaged to protect the church, to adminiſter juſtice, to repreſs violence, and to govern the Normans and the Engliſh by equal laws.

The ſtate of the nation now manifeſting a tendency to tranquility, William by a mixture of reſolution and lenity, ſo pacified all appearances of diſcontent, that he ventured to viſit his Norman dominions; and at his return from thence, in the ſecond year of his reign, was received into London with every external token of acclamation and joy. In return for which, at the interceſſion of William, a Norman biſhop of London, he granted a charter to the citizens in the Saxon tongue; which, as the French language began then univerſally to prevail, was conſidered as the higheſt obligation.

This charter, which is preſerved in the city archives as a great curioſity, conſiſts of four lines and a quarter, beautifully written in the Saxon character, on a ſlip of parchment of the length of ſix inches, and breadth of one. The ſeal of it is of white wax, which being broken into various pieces, they are ſewed up, and carefully preſerved in an orange-coloured ſilken bag. On one ſide of it is the Conqueror on horſeback, and on the reverſe, he is ſitting in a chair of ſtate. The rim of the ſeal being almoſt gone, the only letters remaining are, M. WILL. But the writing of the charter is exceeding fair, and the following is a faithful tranſlation thereof.

The firſt CHARTER of WILLIAM the Conqueror.

" *William* the king ſalutes *William* the biſhop, and *Godfrey* the portreve, and all the burgeſſes within London, both French and Engliſh. And I declare that I grant you to be all law-worthy, as you were in the days of king Edward; and I grant that every child ſhall be his father's heir, after his father's days: and I will not ſuffer any perſon to do you wrong. God keep you."

The meaning and import of the charter is clearly explained by a learned and judicious antiquary, in the following remarks;

" 1. The burgeſſes were declared all to be law-worthy.

" 2. That their children ſhould be their heirs.

" Now there were two ways of being law-worthy, or having the benefit of the law. By the ſtate and conditions of mens perſons; ſo almoſt all freemen had the free benefit of the law; but men of ſervile condition had not, eſpecially ſuch as were *in Dominio*, in Demeſne; for they received juſtice from their lords, were judged by them in moſt caſes, and had not the true benefit of the law: ſo neither as to the ſecond obſervation in this charter, could their children be their heirs, for they held their lands and goods at the will of the lord, and were not ſure to enjoy them longer than they pleaſed him.

" The ſecond way of being law-worthy was, when men had not committed any crimes, or done any thing for which they forfeited the law, and deſerved to be outlawed, then they were ſaid to be *legales homines, recti in curia*, or law-worthy, but not ſo properly as in the firſt ſenſe of the word.

" From hence we may make a very probable conjecture at the meaning of this protection or charter. It is not to be doubted, but that the Burgeſſes of London had obtained of the Saxon kings ſeveral liberties and immunities, among which this was one, to be ſo far free, as not to be *in Dominio*, or ſo obnoxious to any lord, but that, by reaſon of their ſtate and condition, they might be law-worthy, that is, have the free benefit of the law; and likewiſe further obtained, (if it was not then a conſequent of their perſonal eſtate and condition) that their children ſhould be heirs of their lands and goods, and in both theſe were free from the injuries and unreaſonable demands and power of any ſevere lord; ſo that all the application made by their biſhop William, and not unlikely by Godfrey the portreve, to the conqueror for them, was, that their ſtate and condition might be the ſame it was in king Edward's days, that their children might be their heirs, and that they might in both be protected from the injury and violence of imperious lords; which by the prevalency of their biſhop were granted.

" Conſidering, therefore, that by the foregoing inſtances it is clear, that many or moſt burgeſſes of other burgs were *in Dominio*, either of the king, or ſome other lords or patrons in the time of king Edward, and that the Londoners might fear the conqueror would break in upon their privileges, and reduce them to the ſame condition; that was a great privilege obtained."

A late writer ſays, that this charter is nothing but a letter of protection, a declaration that the citizens ſhould not be treated as ſlaves. But even this was a conſiderable immunity at a time when all who were not poſſeſſed of land, were conſidered in that capacity: beſide, domeſtic policy was not as yet ſo far improved, as to call for much preciſion in the terms of public deeds. What enhanced the value of this and the following charter was, that they were granted at a time when the feudal ſyſtem obtained a firmer and more extenſive eſtabliſhment, by the ſettlement of the Norman barons in England, under the military tenure.

In the ſame box with the above is another charter granted by the ſaid king in the Saxon language, conſiſting of three lines, finely written on a ſlip of parchment, of the length of ſix inches and a half, and the breadth of three quarters of an inch.

The ſeal of this charter is alſo of white wax, and preſerved in a ſilken bag; but is ſo much defaced, that all that can be made of the impreſſion it bore, is ſomething reſembling a gate with ſome ſteeples or ſpires. However, the writing of the charter is very fair, and the contents thereof are as follow:

The ſecond CHARTER of WILLIAM the Conqueror.

" *William* the king friendly ſalutes *William* the biſhop, and *Sweyn* the ſheriff, and all my Thanes (or nobles) in Eaſt-Saxony, whom I hereby acquaint, that purſuant to an agreement, I have granted to the people my ſervants, the hide of land at Geddeſdune. And alſo that I will not ſuffer either the French or the Engliſh to hurt them in any thing."

It is very remarkable that this charter is neither dated, nor does it mention the perſons to whom the grant was made; but writers are of opinion that by the people, we are to underſtand the citizens of London in a collective body; and that the hide of land conveyed by this grant was at Gaddeſden in Hertfordſhire.

William the Conqueror having brought with him a conſiderable number of Jews from Roan in Normandy, they ſettled in London, in the ward of Coleman-ſtreet, in a place which to this day is known by the name of the Old Jewry.

In the year 1077, was one of the greateſt fires that ever happened in London, and which was attended with the moſt diſagreeable conſequences; for, beſides deſtroying the greater part of the city, it had the farther ill effect of creating an enmity between the Engliſh and French, the former regarding the latter as the incendiaries. This animoſity roſe to ſuch a height, that the king, doubtful of the fidelity of the citizens, cauſed the Tower of London to be erected, with a view to awe them into obedience. It was built in the year 1079, under the inſpection of Gundulph, biſhop of Rocheſter, who, according to ſome hiſtorians, was eſteemed a moſt ingenious architect.

A. D. 1086.

Another very dreadful fire happened, which began at Ludgate, and conſumed the cathedral of St. Paul, with the greateſt and beſt part of the city; but by the vigilence of Maurice, biſhop of London, the cathedral was reſtored in a more noble and elegant manner, than it had ever appeared before.

This year the celebrated DOOMSDAY-BOOK, written in Latin on vellum, and ſtill exiſting in the exchequer, was compleated by order of the king; being a ſurvey of all the lands in England held in demeſne, as well in Edward the Confeſſor's time as his own. By this book, according to Dr. Brady, it appears, that cities and towns were then but in a very low ſtate, and were promiſcuouſly called either the one or the other. The early immunities poſſeſſed by the city of London, might poſſibly be the reaſon that it was not comprehended in this ſurvey; which was alſo the caſe of Wincheſter. This book is eſteemed a moſt valuable treaſure, from whence many uſeful and curious particulars are gathered, reſpecting tenures, boundaries, corporations, and manors, with the ſtate and condition of the various claſſes of people at that time, not elſewhere to be met with.

In the reign of William the Conqueror, the pariſh church of St. Mary in Cheapſide, was built; and being the firſt church that was built with arches of ſtone, it obtained the name of *St. Mary de Arcubus* in Latin, or St. Mary-le-Bow, in ſuch Engliſh as was then in uſe. For the ſame reaſon, the firſt arched ſtone bridge, erected at Stratford, four miles eaſtward of London, gave name to that village of *Stratford-le-Bow*; which, being now much increaſed, is diſtinguiſhed into two, by the names of *Bow* and *Stratford*.

A. D. 1087.

On the death of William I. his ſon William Rufus, who ſucceeded him, was crowned at Weſtminſter, about eighteen days after the death of his father. This prince, after his acceſſion, having received conſiderable ſums of money from the Jews, was ſo elated, that, in a ridiculous fit of gratitude, he encouraged them to diſpute with the Chriſtians on the excellency of their reſpective faiths; aſſuring them, that if they obtained the victory, he would himſelf embrace the Jewiſh religion.

In the month of November 1091, a terrible hurricane happened, which blew down 600 houſes in London, ſeveral churches, and greatly damaged the Tower of London, built by William the Conqueror. But the moſt ſurprizing incident was, its taking off the roof of the church of St. Mary-le-Bow in Cheapſide, which was carried a conſiderable way; and when it fell, it is reported, that four of its rafters, ſix and twenty feet long, were forced into the ground above twenty feet deep. To give credit to this relation, we are told that London was not then paved, and that the ground was of a mooriſh nature. The rapidity of the water in the Thames was ſo great during this ſtorm, that London-bridge was entirely ſwept away, and the lands on each ſide were conſiderably overflowed.

Two years after, in the year 1093 another fire deſtroyed a great part of the city; and this calamity was ſucceeded by a great ſcarcity of corn and proviſions, and ſtill more by the vaſt ſums of money levied by the king in 1097, from all parts of the kingdom, toward the carrying on his works at the Tower of London, Weſtminſter, and in building a new bridge.

In 1099 the river again overflowed its banks in various parts, by which ſeveral towns and villages adjoining were laid under water, and many of the inhabitants, with a great number of cattle were drowned; and part of the lands of Godwin earl of Kent, was ſwallowed up by the ſea, and formed thoſe dangerous ſands, called the *Godwin*, or *Goodwin* ſands.

A. D. 1100.

The accidental death of William Rufus, who, when hunting, was ſhot with an arrow, afforded his young brother Henry, then in England, an opportunity to ſecure poſſeſſion of the regal power. He ſeized the royal treaſure at Wincheſter, and haſtening to London, was immediately acknowledged king, and crowned by Maurice, biſhop of London, on the 5th of Auguſt. But this prince, who had ſo ſtrenuouſly exerted himſelf to obtain the throne of England, conſcious of having uſurped the crown, in prejudice to Robert his elder brother, thought no ſteps ſo effectual to ſecure him on the throne, as to obtain the countenance and protection of the citizens. To effect which, and to gain him their ſupport to his government, he conveyed the advantageous privileges that are contained in the following Charter.

CHARTER of HENRY I.

“ Henry, by the grace of God, king of England, to the biſhop of Canterbury, and to the biſhops and abbots, earls and barons, juſtices and ſheriffs, and to all his faithful ſubjects of England, French and Engliſh, greeting. Know ye, that I have granted to my citizens of London, to hold Middleſex to farm for three hundred pounds, upon account to them and their heirs; ſo that the ſaid citizens ſhall place as ſheriff whom they will of themſelves, and ſhall place whomſoever, or ſuch a one as they will of themſelves, for keeping of the pleas of the crown, and of the pleadings of the ſame, and none other ſhall be juſtice over the ſaid men of London; and the citizens of London, ſhall not plead without the walls of London for any plea. And be they free from ſcot and lot, and daneguilt, and of all murder, and none of them ſhall wage battle: and if any of the citizens ſhall be impleaded concerning the pleas of the crown, the man of London ſhall diſcharge himſelf by his oath, which ſhall be adjudged within the city; and none ſhall lodge within the walls, neither of my houſhold, nor any other, nor lodging delivered by force.

“ And all the men of London ſhall be quit and free, and all their goods, throughout England, and the ports of the ſea, of and from all toll and paſſage and leſtage, and all other cuſtoms; and the churches and barons and citizens ſhall and may peaceably and quietly have and hold their ſokes with all their cuſtoms; ſo that the ſtrangers that ſhall be lodged in the ſokes, ſhall give cuſtom to none but to him to whom the ſoke appertains, or to his officer, whom he ſhall there put: and a man of London ſhall not be adjudged in amerciaments of money, but of one hundred ſhillings (I ſpeak of the pleas which appertain to money) and further, there ſhall be no more miſkenning in the huſtings, nor in the folkemote, nor in any other pleas within the city; and the huſtings may ſit once in a week, that is to ſay, on Monday: and I will cauſe my citizens to have their lands, promiſes, bonds, and debts, within the city and without; and I will do them right by the law of the city, of the lands of which they ſhall complain to me; and if any ſhall take toll or cuſtom of any citizens of London, the citizens of London in the city ſhall take of the borough or town, where toll or cuſtom was ſo taken, ſo much as the man of London gave for toll, and as he received damage thereby: and all debtors, which do owe debts to the citizens of London, ſhall pay them in London, or elſe diſcharge themſelves

“ ſelves that they owe none, the citizens of London,
“ to whom the debts ſhall be due, may take their
“ goods in the city of London, of the borough or
“ town, or of the county, wherein he remains, who
“ ſhall owe the debt: and the citizens of London
“ may have their chaſes to hunt, as well and fully as
“ their anceſtors have had, that is to ſay, in the Chiltre,
“ and in Middleſex and Surry.

“ Witneſs the biſhop of Wincheſter and Robert
“ ſon of Richard, and Hugh Piggot, and Almer of
“ Totneſs, and William of Albſprima, and Hubert
“ Roger, Chamberlaine, and William de Mount-
“ fitchett, and Hangul Taney, and John Ballat, and
“ Robert ſon of Steward of Weſt.”

A very ingenious hiſtorian has explained the meaning of this valuable charter, in the following obſervations:

1. The citizens had their ancient cuſtoms and immunities confirmed to them, and likewiſe the county of Middleſex added to their juriſdiction in fee-farm, without homage, fealty, ſervice, or other conſideration, than a quit rent of 300l. per annum, with a power of not only appointing a ſheriff, but alſo a juſticiary from among themſelves, for holding the pleas of the crown: beſides whom, in the reign of the ſaid Henry, there appears to have been two other officers, under the appellation of ſheriffs, who, together with the former accounted to the Exchequer for the farm of the city: the number of which officers were in a fluctuating condition, till fixed in the time of Richard the firſt.

2. The conceſſion of Middleſex to the city was to prevent that county's being any longer an aſylum for bankrupts, cheats, and other fraudulent perſons; who, having deſerted London with the goods and effects of their creditors, lived there ſecurely in impunity, and open defiance of the injured.

3. The citizens valuable privilege, that they ſhould not be compelled to plead without the walls of the city, was granted them, that, if any citizen ſhould be impleaded or proſecuted concerning pleas of the crown, he might purge himſelf by an oath upon trial in the city.

4. The citizens by the ſaid charter were alſo exempt from Scot, Lot, and Danegelt; which were certain duties payable to the king by all his ſubjects.

5. And to be free from all murder; that is, when any murder ſhall happen in London, and the murderer or murdereſs make his or her eſcape, then, and in ſuch caſe, the city ſhall not be amerced for not producing the malefactor.

6. And none of them ſhall wage battle. In the Saxon times, a perſon accuſed of a crime, whereof he could not acquit himſelf by evidence, was obliged to challenge the accuſer, and decide the ſame by a duel; this the citizens juſtly regarding as an intolerable grievance, were exempt therefrom by this charter.

7. That none of the king's houſhold, or other perſon, ſhall take lodging in the city by force. By this gracious conceſſion the citizens got rid of a very great ſlavery; for, before this grant, the king's domeſtics, and whom elſe he pleaſed, were, by his arbitrary officer the portreve, quartered upon them at diſcretion.

8. That the citizens, with their goods and merchandizes, ſhall in all parts and ſea-ports of the kingdom, be exempt from toll, paſſage, and leſtage; that is, they ſhall not, as formerly, be liable to pay toll, at either fair or market, paſſage or ferriage for croſſing of rivers; nor leſtage, a certain duty paid in fairs and markets for each laſt of mercantile commodities.

9. That the churches, barons and citizens ſhould peaceably enjoy their ſeveral ſokes, is, that the incumbent of no pariſh ſhall be moleſted on account of the glebe, or other lands belonging to the cure, nor the aldermen in reſpect of their wards, which then, being alienable, were ſold, aſſigned and conveyed, like other poſſeſſions; whereby the purchaſer or purchaſers became an alderman or aldermen of his or their reſpective purchaſers; as is evident by an eminent hiſtorian by whom it likewiſe appears, that part of the aldermen's office at that time was, to aſſign proper lodgings for ſtrangers in their reſpective wards, for which they or their deputies received a certain pecuniary reward.

10. That no citizen ſhall be amerced beyond his ware; that is, the price of his head or life, which was valued at one hundred ſhillings.

11. There ſhall be no miſkenning in the huſtings, folkemote, or other pleas within the city: that is, no man ſhall unjuſtly proſecute another in any of the city courts, by deſerting his firſt plea, and aſſuming another, and, for the more regular and better diſtribution of juſtice, the court of huſtings is weekly to ſit on Monday.

12. That the citizens ſhall enjoy their properties, both real and perſonal, according to the conſtitutions of the city; and whatſoever city, town or place ſhall extort toll or cuſtom from any of them, they are by the ſaid charter empowered to make repriſals in London, upon the inhabitants of ſuch city, town or place where the ſame was exacted.

13. Upon the remiſſneſs of country debtors, in making proper payments, or in default of adjuſting accounts, with the Londoners, they are impowered to attack the effects of all ſuch defaulters in London, for the diſcharge of their reſpective debts.

14. And the city privileges of hunting are confirmed in as ample a manner as their predeceſſors ever enjoyed the ſame in the counties of Middleſex and Surry, and the chiltern.

This charter being an excellent ſecurity of the liberties of the citizens, they began to reduce their various cuſtoms into writing, to be thenceforward obſerved as laws; and the members of their arts and myſteries, which till this time had been kept up only by preſcription, were now eſtabliſhed into companies and fraternities; but the appointment of the portreve, or chief magiſtrate of the city ſtill continued in the hands of the king.

A. D. 1102.

Early in this reign, a national ſynod was held at St. Peter's Weſtminſter, by archbiſhop Anſelm under the king's licence, and in the preſence of the temporal barons, for the regulation of eccleſiaſtical matters, and the better government of the clergy. Celibacy was enjoined and ſimony condemned. But the clergy not conforming to the injunctions relative to celibacy, another ſynod was ſoon after held, at which it was decreed, that all married prieſts ſhould put away their wives, on pain of immediate ſuſpenſion, and abſolute excommunication, ſhould they preſume to officiate in divine ſervice, after having refuſed compliance with the decree of the Synod. At one of theſe Synods, Cardinal John de Crema, in a public oration, declared it to be an unpardonable ſacrilege, that a prieſt ſhould dare to conſecrate and touch the body of Chriſt, immediately after riſing from the ſide of a ſtrumpet. Unluckily, however, for the Cardinal, the officers of juſtice, breaking into a diſorderly houſe the night following, detected him in bed with a ſtrumpet in the literal ſenſe of the word: a misfortune which cauſed his departure very ſpeedily and quietly.

A. D. 1114.

Such a deficiency of water happened in the river Thames, that numbers of people walked over different parts of it, and through ſeveral of the arches of London.

In 1125 the king, being more in want of money to pay his army and domeſtic ſervants, than of proviſions to ſubſiſt them, iſſued an order, that his tenants, inſtead of ſupplying bread for a meal for a hundred men, ſhould pay one ſhilling; inſtead of a ſheep fourpence; and inſtead of oats for twenty horſes for one night, four-pence. The following year was ſo great a famine, that wheat ſold at the high price of ſix ſhillings for a horſe load: and in the year 1132, the city was almoſt wholly deſtroyed by fire.

Henry I. reduced the dukedom of Normandy under ſubjection to the Engliſh government; and thus a ſtate, which had conquered and given a king to England, became at length a province to it; an event which would naturally have reſulted even had they both continued peaceably under one ſovereign. He dying Dec. 1, 1135, Stephen, earl of Bologn, nephew of the late king, and grandſon, by the female line, to William the Conqueror, privately haſtened to England, where by the aſſiſtance of the archbiſhop of Canterbury, and the biſhops of Wincheſter and Saliſbury, he found means to poſſeſs himſelf of the throne, in prejudice to the empreſs Maud, or Matilda, daughter of the late king, though theſe very eccleſiaſtics had ſolemnly ſworn to ſupport Matilda's claim. The advancement of Stephen to the throne, was productive of a bloody war, by which the city of London ſuffered greatly; for theſe unconſcientious prelates artfully prevailed upon the citizens to receive Stephen into the city, and to eſpouſe his cauſe.

The next year a very great fire broke out near London Bridge, which deſtroyed all the way weſtward to St. Clement's Danes; but Stow ſays, that this dreadful conflagration began at the houſe of one Ailward, near London-ſtone, and conſumed all the way eaſt to Aldgate, and weſt to St. Erkenwald's ſhrine in St. Paul's cathedral, both which it deſtroyed, together with London Bridge. Notwithſtanding which diſaſter in 1139, the citizens were obliged to pay king Stephen one hundred marks of ſilver, which he exacted of them for confirming their right to chooſe their own Sheriffs. The year following, on the tenth of March, in the middle of the day was a total eclipſe of the ſun at London, which threw the people into the greateſt conſternation, many of them being apprehenſive, that the final diſſolution was at hand.

When fortune had ſo far favoured the pretenſions of Matilda, as with a victory over Stephen, to put him alſo into her power, it was not long before the city of London experienced her reſentment. She began with the citizens by making a convention with Geoffrey, earl of Eſſex, wherein ſhe granted to him all the poſſeſſions which his grandfather, his father, or himſelf, had held of the crown in lands, tenements, caſtles and bailiwicks; among which was the tower of London, and the ſheriffwicks of London and Middleſex, which the grandfather of the earl had held, at a fee-farm rent of three hundred pounds a year. She alſo granted to the ſaid earl the office of juſticiary of London and the county of Middleſex. By which grants no perſon could hold pleas in the city or county, without a ſpecial licence from the earl, whereby the citizens were deprived of ſome of thoſe valuable privileges which had been granted to them in the charter of king Henry the Firſt.

Matilda, foreſeeing the difficulty of eſtabliſhing herſelf on the throne, without the concurrence of the Londoners, entered into a negotiation with them, and took up her reſidence at St. Alban's, to wait the event of their deliberations. The city was now rent with civil diſcord, ſome declaring for Stephen, others for Matilda; but each party actuated by the moſt intemperate zeal, and frantic vehemence. The partizans of Matilda at length prevailing, ſhe entered London in triumph, and was received by the citizens with great pomp and ſolemnity. Having thus obtained the ſummit of her wiſhes, ſhe began to treat her ſubjects in general, and the citizens in particular, with the moſt unbounded arrogance; and when the latter entreated her to reſtore to them the laws of king Edward, and to remit part of their grievous and inſupportable taxes, ſhe replied, with the utmoſt diſdain, that as they had exerted themſelves in favour of her enemy, they had little reaſon to expect any countenance from her. The conſequence was a general diſcontent, which was conſiderably augmented by the legate, who repreſented the behaviour of Matilda in the moſt odious light to the citizens. Upon which they formed a conſpiracy for ſeizing her perſon; but by ſome accident their deſign was diſcovered, and ſhe found means to eſcape, tho' her flight was ſo precipitate, that her palace and goods were expoſed to the depredations of the populace. This impolitic behaviour to the citizens was productive of all her future troubles; for by their powerful reſiſtance ſhe was compelled at laſt to fly the kingdom; and king Stephen, to whom they had been ſo ſtrongly attached, again aſſumed the reins of government. However, the empreſs, ſoon after her retreat from London, laid ſiege to the caſtle of Wincheſter, information of which being ſent to the citizens by the legate, who had ſome time ſhut himſelf up there, they, with many of the barons, marched againſt her, and obliged her to raiſe the ſiege, after ſhe had ſuſtained conſiderable loſs.

After the departure of Matilda, Stephen was contriving how to repair the miſchiefs the kingdom had ſuffered by ſo long a war; but was interrupted by a new rival, prince Henry, the eldeſt ſon of Matilda, who was a youth of and active an enterprizing genius. The prince, having prepared matters, landed in England with a conſiderable body of forces, and was immediately joined by ſeveral barons, who put into his hands thirty fortified caſtles. A ſecond civil war, equally furious with the firſt, was now on the eve, and the two armies were juſt on the point of engaging, when, by the good offices of ſome of the nobility on each ſide, in a conference between the king and Henry on the oppoſite banks of the river Thames, near Wallingford, a truce was agreed upon; which being ſeveral times renewed, at laſt ended in a treaty of peace, by which Stephen was to enjoy the crown during life, and after his death, Henry was to ſucceed him as his lawful heir. Thus peace was reſtored, and Stephen again applied himſelf to repair the miſeries the war had occaſioned; but death put a ſtop to his progreſs on the 25th of October, in the year 1154.

A. D. 1150.

In this reign there was a very great dearth in London, occaſioned by the heavy rains which fell in the ſummer, and deſtroyed the corn in moſt parts of the country. And the winter of the ſame year was remarkable for a very ſevere froſt, which began on the 9th of December, and continued till the middle of March; during which time the river Thames was frozen ſo hard as to admit horſes and carriages to paſs over it with ſafety.

In the 4th year after the acceſſion of Henry II. the citizens of London, to prevent being tallaged, preſented his majeſty with the ſum of one thouſand and forty-three pounds. And at different periods, they paid him, for the ſame reaſon, the reſpective ſums of one thouſand marks; ſix hundred and ſixty-ſix pounds thirteen ſhillings and four-pence, and the like ſum for two ſucceſſive years.

The licentiouſneſs of the people in 1175 had become more alarming than at any period before, it being no uncommon thing for the ſons of the moſt wealthy citizens to form themſelves into gangs, for the horrid purpoſes of committing robbery and murder, and all who came in their way were ſure to fall victims to their infernal machinations. A party of theſe miſcreants one night attempted to rob the houſe of a wealthy citizen, who being alarmed at the noiſe occaſioned by their breaking in, cut off the right-hand of the firſt that entered, and calling for aſſiſtance, his companions precipitately made their eſcape. The diſabled perſon was detained till the next day, when being taken before a magiſtrate, he, on the aſſurance of a pardon, made an ample diſcovery of all his accomplices, among whom was one Senex, the ſon of a reputable citizen. This young man being ſoon after apprehended, was tried, and condemned to be executed; whereupon he offered the large ſum of five hundred pounds of ſilver for his pardon, which, according to the value of money at that time, was a full proof of his amazing wealth; but the offer being rejected, he met with the puniſhment due to his crime, and was hanged as a terror to other offenders.

About the year 1173, Henry II. granted a charter to the citizens of London; but being without date, the time when it was given cannot be exactly aſcertained. This charter was not only a confirmation of that given by Henry I. but granted other immunities; and princes now began to perceive it was their true intereſt to aſſiſt and encourage the increaſe of trade. A. D. 1176. This king likewiſe inſtituted the holding of aſſizes in the counties, divided England into circuits, and appointed itinerant judges at certain times of the year.

Another proof of the growing conſequence of the city of London, was a reſolution of the citizens to rebuild their bridge with ſtone; the wooden one having been attended with continual and burthenſome expences.

It cannot, with certainty, be aſcertained at what period of time the original bridge was firſt erected. By the Saxon annals, it appears that there was no bridge at London in the year 993; for we are told that Anlaf, the Dane, in that year ſailed up the river as far as Staines, with a fleet of ninety-three ſhips. Hence it is probable that a bridge was erected in the reign of Ethelred, between the years 993 and 1016, when Canute cauſed a canal to be made on the ſouth ſide of the river for carrying his ſhips through to the weſt ſide of the bridge, as we have already obſerved in its proper place.

The new bridge of ſtone was ordered to be built a little to the weſt of the old wooden one, which abutted on Botolph's wharf; the ſuperintendance of which was given to Peter, the curate or miniſter of St. Mary Colechurch, who was reputed to be the moſt ingenious architect in the kingdom; and a tax upon wool having been granted towards defraying the expences of this great undertaking, a vulgar error aroſe from that circumſtance, that the bridge was built upon woolpacks.

The architect, Peter, either through death, or the infirmities attending an old age, was prevented from finiſhing the work he had undertaken; for in the third year of king John's reign, we find, among the Tower records, a letter from the ſaid king recommending to them one Iſenbert, as a proper perſon to complete the ſaid bridge, and the following is a tranſlation of the ſaid letter.

"John, by the grace of God, king of England, &c. to his faithful and beloved the mayor and citizens of London, greeting.

"Conſidering how the Lord in a ſhort time hath wrought in regard to the bridges of Xaintes and Rochelle, by the great care and pains of our faithful, learned and worthy clerk, Iſenbert, maſter of the ſchools of Xaintes; we therefore, by the advice of our reverend father in Chriſt, Hubert, archbiſhop of Canterbury, and that of others, have deſired, directed and enjoined him to uſe his beſt endeavours in building your bridge, for your benefit and that of the public: for we truſt in the Lord that this bridge ſo neceſſary for you, and all who ſhall paſs the ſame, will, through his induſtry and the divine bleſſing, ſoon be finiſhed. Wherefore, without prejudice to our right, or that of the city of London, we will and grant, that the rents and profits of the ſeveral houſes, that the ſaid maſter of the ſchools ſhall cauſe to be erected upon the bridge aforeſaid, be for ever appropriated to repair, maintain, and uphold the ſame. And ſeeing the neceſſary work of the ſaid bridge cannot be accompliſhed without your aid and that of others; we charge and exhort you kindly to receive and honour the above-named Iſenbert, and thoſe employed by him, who will perform every thing to your advantage and credit, according to his directions, you affording him your joint advice and aſſiſtance in the premiſes. For whatever good office or honour you ſhall do to him, you ought to eſteem the ſame as done to us. But ſhould any injury be offered to the ſaid Iſenbert, or to the perſons employed by him (which we do not believe there will) ſee that the ſame be redreſſed, as ſoon as it comes to your knowledge. Witneſs myſelf at Molinel, the eighteenth day of April."

We muſt here remark, that not the leaſt mention is made of Iſenbert by any of our hiſtorians, who all declare, that after the death of Peter of Col. church, the completing of the work was committed to the care of Serle, Mercer, William Almaine, and Benedict Botewrite, merchants of London, who finiſhed the firſt ſtone bridge. We are alſo told, that the maſter maſons of this great A. D. 1209. work, not only erected the chapel on the ninth pier from the north end, but likewiſe endowed the ſame for two prieſts, four clerks, &c. This was the firſt building on the arches of London bridge, which was afterwards augmented with ſo many chanteries, that there were four chaplains belonging to it, in the reign of Henry VI. This chapel was deſtroyed when the houſes were taken down from the bridge in the year 1758.

By a ſurvey taken of this bridge, it appeared that the exterior part of the foundation, on which the ſtone piers are laid, A. D. 1730. conſiſted of huge piles of timber drove as cloſe as art could effect; on the top of which were laid large planks ten inches thick, ſtrongly bolted. On theſe were laid the baſes of the ſtone piers, nine feet above the bed of the river, and three feet below the ſterlings. It was alſo found that to prevent the water damaging the work, the lowermoſt layers of ſtones in the piers were laid in pitch inſtead of mortar.

However, this bridge, notwithſtanding all the art and ſtrength with which it was erected, did not anſwer the expectations of the citizens; for, in the year 1280 (about ſeventy years after it was completed) it was found to be in ſo ruinous a condition, that king Edward I. in the ninth year of his reign, granted to the keeper of the bridge a brief or licence to aſk and receive the charity of his well-diſpoſed ſubjects throughout the kingdom towards repairing the ſame. The tranſlation of which brief is as follows:

"The king to all his bailiffs, and liege ſubjects, to whom theſe preſents ſhall come, greeting.

"It hath been lately repreſented unto us, and it grieves us to ſee that London-bridge is in ſo ruinous a condition, that unleſs it be ſpeedily repaired, it muſt inevitably fall down; and the great number of inhabitants dwelling thereon are in great danger of being deſtroyed: and that the work, which, taken in time, may now be prevented from falling, ſhall for want of ſufficient help be reduced to ſo wretched a condition, as not to be recovered out of its ruins. Wherefore we, who are bound to take care of, and by all gentle means to provide for, both the publick and private good, and affectionately to embrace thoſe whom we perceive to be in need of our aſſiſtance, and to receive them under our royal protection: We command and require you, that, when the keepers of the ſaid coſtly bridge aforeſaid, or their meſſenger, or agent, ſhall come to you, authoriſed by our ſpecial licence and protection, to collect every where throughout our realm the aſſiſtance of our pious and well-diſpoſed ſubjects, you do admit them friendly at the contemplation of God, and in regard of charity, and for ſhew of devotion, on this behalf; not bringing on them, or permitting to be brought, wrongs, moleſtations, loſs, hindrance, or grievance: and, if any damage be done them, that ye make them amends without delay: and that, when the ſaid keepers, or their meſſengers, ſhall apply for your aſſiſtance, in the repairs of the ſaid bridge, ye ſhall chearfully contribute thereto, according to your reſpective abilities. And let each of you ſtrive to out-run the other in ſuch great works of charity; for which ye muſt needs merit of God, and have our thanks.

"In witneſs whereof, &c. Witneſs the king at Walſingham, the eighth day of January."

Letters Patent were alſo granted to the clergy, earneſtly preſſing their contribution to ſo laudable and neceſſary a work. But theſe methods, not proving ſufficient to anſwer the purpoſes of ſo expenſive an undertaking, his majeſty ſoon after granted his letters patent for taking cuſtoms or toll, to be applied to the purpoſe of repairing the bridge; of which the following is a faithful tranſlation:

The king to his mayor of London, &c. greeting.

“ Whereas lately, by reaſon of the ſudden ruin of London Bridge, we commanded that, aſſociating to you two or three of the moſt diſcreet and loyal men of the city aforeſaid, ye ſhould take unto our parliament after Eaſter next paſt, for the ſupply of the reparation of the aforeſaid bridge, a certain cuſtom; as in theſe letters patents, which we have cauſed to be made from that time to you, more fully is continued: we, being willing that the taking of the ſaid cuſtoms be continued longer, command you, that from the feaſt of Margaret the Virgin next coming, unto the end of three years next following, to be completed, ye take the under-written cuſtom of the aforeſaid bridge: to wit, of every man on foot bringing merchandize, or other things ſaleable, and paſſing over the ſaid bridge, and he taking himſelf to other parts, as aforeſaid, with merchandize, or other ſaleable things, one penny: of every ſaleable pack, carried and paſſing over the bridge, one half-penny, nor will we, in the mean time, that any thing be taken there on this occaſion, but in the ſubſidy of the reparation of the bridge: and our will is, that the foreſaid cuſtom ſhall ceaſe, and become void, at the full end and term of three years.

“ Witneſs the king at Cheſter, the ſixth day of July.”

The ruinous ſituation of the bridge was occaſioned by various diſaſters which befell it, at different periods; the firſt of which was about four years after its being finiſhed; when, in the night of the tenth of July, a great fire broke out in Southwark, and the flames, catching St. Mary Overy's church, were ſpread, by a ſtrong ſoutherly wind, to the north end of the bridge, which taking fire, prevented the return of the multitude, who had run from London to extinguiſh the fire in Southwark; and while the crowd were endeavouring to force a paſſage back to the city through thoſe flames, at the north end of the bridge, the fire broke out at the ſouth end alſo; by means of which the people were ſo encloſed between the two fires, that, notwithſtanding all aſſiſtance that could be given, upwards of three thouſand people periſhed, either by being burnt to death, or drowned in the river.

The bridge received another very ſevere ſtroke in the year 1282, when a great froſt, attended by a deep ſnow, produced ſuch ſhoals of ice, that five arches of the bridge were broken down and utterly deſtroyed. There was a draw-bridge contrived for the admiſſion of veſſels that came with proviſions to Queenhithe; on the north ſide of which was a tower erected in the year 1426, for the purpoſe of reſiſting the attempts of an enemy. The buildings, however, increaſed but ſlowly, for in 1471, there were no more than thirteen houſes erected on it. In ſome time after, however, houſes were built on both ſides, and it had the appearance of a regular ſtreet, there being only three openings left, with ſtone walls, and iron rails over them, to afford a proſpect eaſt and weſt of the Thames. Theſe were over three of the wideſt arches, uſually called the navigable locks.

Over the middle of the ſtreet were ſeveral lofty arches, extending from one ſide to the other, the bottom part of each arch terminating at the firſt ſtory, and the upper part reaching near the top of the buildings. Theſe arches were deſigned to ſupport the houſes on each ſide of the ſtreet, and were therefore formed of ſtrong timber bolted into the houſes, which being covered with laths and plaſter, appeared as if built with ſtone.

For ſome years before the houſes on London-bridge were taken down, they leaned in ſuch a manner over the river, that a humane perſon could not look at them without terror, when he conſidered that many of them were inhabited; and while he dreaded the fate, he wondered at the folly and temerity of the inhabitants. By this deformity, and the projection of cloſets from the houſes, the top of almoſt all the arches, except thoſe that were neareſt, were concealed from the view of paſſengers on the quays, and made the bridge appear like a multitude of rude piers, with only an arch or two at the end, and the reſt conſiſting of beams extending from the tops of flat piers, without any other arches, quite acroſs the river.

The width of the river at the bridge is nine hundred and fifteen feet one inch; which was the length of the bridge; the height whereof being forty three feet and ſeven inches. The width of the ſtreet was twenty feet, and the depth of the houſes on both ſides, three and fifty feet; together ſeventy three feet. It conſiſted of twenty unequal arches. The improvements and alterations made on this bridge will be duly noticed in the proper order of time. We now return to the regular courſe of the hiſtory.

SECT. II.

Acceſſion and coronation of Richard I.—*Title of Mayor firſt uſed by the chief magiſtrate of London—Orders for the houſes to be built with party walls—A charter of confirmation granted—William Fitz-Oſbert, alias Longbeard, executed—A valuable charter granted to the citizens—A deſcription of the river Thames.*

A. D. 1189.

THE acceſſion of Richard I. took place, and he was crowned at the abbey church of St. Peter's Weſtminſter, on the third of September. His coronation was attended with a circumſtance that cauſed great diſturbance in the nation.

The Jews, reſiding in London, were forbidden by proclamation to make their appearance at Weſtminſter, on occaſion of the coronation: but notwithſtanding this, ſome of thoſe people, prompted by motives of curioſity, did attempt to get into Weſtminſter-abbey; where they were repulſed by ſome of the king's domeſtic ſervants, and a report was immediately propagated, that his majeſty had given orders that all the Jews ſhould be deſtroyed.

Hereupon the populace immediately attacked thoſe poor people, and killed all they could lay their hands on; not content with which, they haſtened into the city, where they maſſacred great numbers of the unfortunate Jews, robbed their houſes, and then ſet them on fire.

This horrid deed was applauded by the monks, who pretended that it was a meritorious action; but the king appears to have been of a very different opinion; for he immediately iſſued orders for apprehending the murderers, ſeveral of whom being taken, the ringleaders were hanged on the day after the dreadful maſſacre.

Not long after the coronation of king Richard, that monarch, having determined to fulfil a treaty, his father had concluded with the king of France, relative to a joint expedition to the Holy-land, directed his precepts to Henry de Cornhil, then ſheriff of London, to provide a certain number of helmits, ſteel caps, ſhields, ſpears, pavillions, and other military accoutrements; and alſo ſilken habits, mitres, caps, dalmatiques, coats, and wine, for the uſe of his majeſty. Towards defraying the expences of this great armament, Richard regardleſs of the public welfare, or his own credit, alienated the crown lands, and ſold additional liberties to cities and towns; for which

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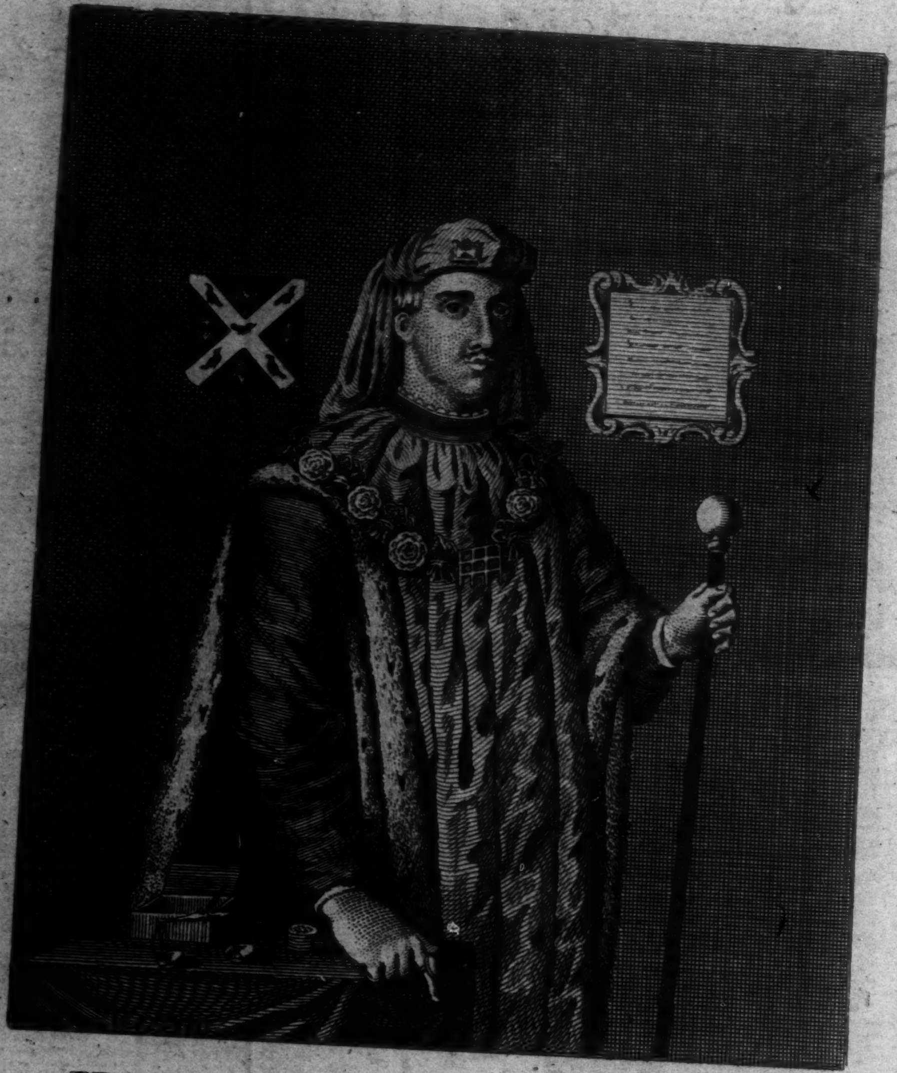
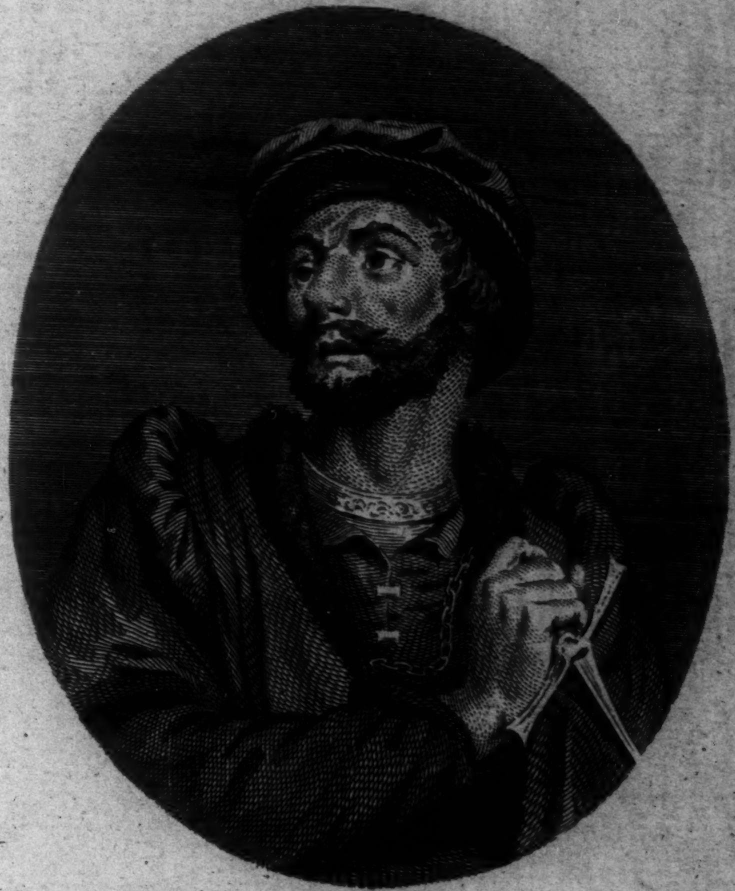


HENRY FITZALWINE KNIGHT,
Noble by Birth; a Free Brother of the Drapers Company and the first
LORD MAYOR of LONDON.
From an Original Painting at Drapers Hall. *Grignion Sculp.*



Sir William Wallworth.
From the Original Statue in Fishmongers Hall.
C. Grignion sculp.

miſconduct he was rebuked by many of the principal nobility.

At the coronation of this prince the chief magiſtrate of London, claimed to act as chief butler; and as this claim was admitted, and he did actually officiate, there can be little doubt but the ſame office was exerciſed by his predeceſſors, though this is the firſt mention of this circumſtance in hiſtory. And we may reaſonably ſuppoſe that the bailiffs of London, in the year 1191, firſt aſſumed the title of mayor; for Henry Fitz-Alwin being chief magiſtrate the next year, an order was made, by the court of the mayor and aldermen, that "all houſes thereafter to be erected in London, or within the liberties thereof, ſhould be built of ſtone, with party walls of the ſame, and covered either with ſlates or tiles." The houſes were hitherto built of wood, and thatched with ſtraw or reeds, which had been the occaſion of ſo many dreadful calamities ariſing from fire. To prevent which (the order above-mentioned being but little regarded) it was farther provided, "to appeaſe contentions that might ariſe among neighbours, upon encloſure between land and land, that twelve aldermen of the city ſhould be choſen in full huſting, and theſe ſwore to attend the mayor in making the propoſed regulations." Theſe magiſtrates were to regulate the dimenſions of the walls, which were to be at leaſt three feet in thickneſs, and ſixteen feet in heighth; and were to give directions reſpecting girders, windows, gutters, &c.

In the abſence of Richard, the earl Moreton (afterwards king John) attended by moſt of the nobility and biſhops, together with the principal citizens of London, aſſembled in St. Paul's church-yard, to deliberate on the tyrannical adminiſtration of William Longcamp, chancellor, biſhop of Ely, and one of the regents of the kingdom, who was degraded from all his offices by the unanimous reſolution of the aſſembly. This determination ſo well ſatisfied the earl and the reſt of the commiſſioners of the regency, that they ſwore to maintain to the citizens their ancient privileges during the king's pleaſure. And the citizens in return took an oath of fidelity to king Richard and his heirs; and engaged, that, in caſe he died without iſſue, they would receive his brother John as king, ſwearing fealty to him againſt all others, ſaving that due to their ſovereign lord king Richard. This circumſtance ſhews the importance of the citizens of London, and the influence they had acquired at this time, when their advice was thought indiſpenſably neceſſary in an affair of ſuch conſequence, as the diſplacing a man, who, in conjunction with another, had been entruſted with the power of the whole kingdom.

On his return from Paleſtine, Richard being apprehenſive of danger ſhould he paſs through France, or the territories of Thoulouſe, ſteered towards Raguſa, from whence he intended to travel incog. through Germany; but being diſcovered in a village near Vienna, he was delivered up to Leopold, duke of Auſtria, who, embracing this opportunity of revenging an affront he had received from Richard at Acon, ordered him to be arreſted, and loaded with chains. Such an ungenerous inſult aroſe from a motive of avarice, as much as revenge; for he expected a ſhare of the ranſom, as he ſtipulated for the payment of fifty thouſand marks, when he delivered him up to Henry VI. of Germany, who received the prize with a tranſport of joy; though he had not the leaſt plauſible pretence for detaining a prince, who had done ſuch ſignal ſervice to the Chriſtian cauſe in Paleſtine. The archbiſhop of Canterbury, who was on his return from Paleſtine, hearing of the captivity of his ſovereign, paid him a viſit, and received a commiſſion to repair to England, to raiſe the ſum neceſſary for his ranſom. The regency, on receiving the biſhop's information, applied themſelves to concert meaſures for this purpoſe, which was effected partly by taxes, and partly by voluntary contributions.

The king of France employed every art to prevent Richard's return, and, propoſing an interview with the emperor, offered him a ſum adequate to his ranſom, if he would detain the king of England another year. But the pope threatening to interpoſe his ſpiritual interdict, if Richard was not ſet at liberty, that prince was releaſed on the fourth of February in the year 1194, with great ceremony, in the preſence of the duke of Auſtria, and moſt of the German nobility. But the emperor, whoſe ruling paſſion was avarice, reſolved to take him again into cuſtody. Richard, apprized of his deſign, went on board an Engliſh ſhip lying at the mouth of the Scheld, and arrived ſafe at Sandwich. The king was received in London with great rejoicings, and the inhabitants, on his entering the city, diſplayed ſuch pomp and magnificence as amazed the German noblemen who had accompanied him to England; one of whom remarked, that he would have paid much dearer for his ranſom, had the emperor known the affluence of his ſubjects.

Richard, thinking his impriſonment would be a ſtigma on his character, determined to be crowned a ſecond time, and a day was appointed for that purpoſe. At this ceremony a diſpute aroſe between the citizens of Wincheſter and thoſe of London, reſpecting the office of chief butler, though it had been executed by the Londoners at the coronation. The citizens of London, however, obtained a confirmation of this privilege, by making a free gift to his majeſty of 200 marks.

In conſideration of the fidelity of the citizens during his abſence, and their ready compliance in contributing 1500 marks towards his ranſom, the king ſoon after granted them the following charter of confirmation:

"Richard, by the grace of God, king of England, duke of Normandy, and earl of Anjou: To his archbiſhops, biſhops, abbots, earls, barons, juſtices, ſheriffs, miniſters, and all others his faithful French and Engliſh people, greeting.

"Know ye, that we have granted to our citizens of London, that none of them may plead without the walls of the city of London, for any pleas, ſaving pleas of foreign tenures, (except our moneyers and miniſters): alſo we have granted to them acquittal of murder within the city, and in Portſoken; and that none of them may wage battle; and that they may diſcharge themſelves of pleas belonging to the crown, according to the ancient cuſtom of the city; and that none may take any lodgings within the walls of the city by force, or by delivery of the marſhal.

"This alſo we have granted to them, that all the citizens of London be free from toll and leſtage, throughout all England, and the ſea ports; and that none be adjudged of amerciaments of money, but according to the law of the city, which they had in the time of king Henry, grandfather to Henry our father; and that there be no miſkenning in any place within the city; and that the huſtings be kept only once a week; and they juſtly have all their lands and tenures, and premiſes, and all other their debts, whoſoever do owe them to them, and that right be done to them, according to the cuſtom of the city, of all their lands and tenures, which they have within the city; and of all their debts which ſhall be lent at London, and of promiſes there made: the pleas ſhall be holden at London; and, if any in all England ſhall take toll or cuſtom of the men of London, after he ſhall fail of right, the ſheriff of London may take goods thereof at London.

"Alſo we have granted to them, that they may have their huntings whereſoever they had the ſame in the time of king Henry, grandfather to Henry our father. Furthermore alſo, for the advancement of the city, we have granted to them, that they all be acquit of all Bridtoll, Childwite, Jeriſgive and

"Scotale; ſo that no ſheriff of London, or any other bailiff, ſhall make any Scotale. The ſaid cuſtoms we do grant to them, and all other liberties and free cuſtoms which they had in the time of king Henry, grandfather unto Henry our father, when as they more better and freely had the ſame. Wherefore we will and ſteadfaſtly command, that they and their heirs have and hold all their things aforeſaid of us and our heirs.

"Witneſs Hubert, archbiſhop of Canterbury; R. biſhop of Lincoln; Ralph, earl of Cheſter; R. earl of Clarence; Will. Marſhall. Rog. Bigolt; Jeophery, ſon of Peter; Hugh Bardolph, Will. Brewer, and Will. Warren. Given by the hand of William, biſhop of Ely, our chancellor, at Wincheſter, the twenty-third of April, in the fifth year of our reign."

The tranquility of the city was greatly interrupted in the year 1196, by an event, which had it not been timely prevented, might have produced fatal conſequences. William Fitz-Oſbert, a lawyer, commonly called *Longbeard*, profeſſed himſelf the advocate and patron of the poor, in oppoſition to the oppreſſions of the rich, and by his elocution made himſelf ſo popular, that he became the idol of the people. The principal citizens were ſo terrified by the depredations of this man, and his formidable train of followers, that they determined, if poſſible, to ſecure him. For which purpoſe it was agreed, that a number of men ſhould ſecrete themſelves to ſecure him at a time when he had but few attendants. An opportunity ſoon offered; but Fitz-Oſbert, with the few friends he had with him, made a moſt deſperate defence; and having taken ſhelter in the church of St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapſide, they fortified the ſteeple, and determined to defend themſelves till they ſhould receive a reinforcement from their adherents.

Matters were in this ſituation, when a reſolution was formed of ſetting fire to the ſteeple, ſo that Fitz-Oſbert and his abettors had no chance, but to force their way through the flames and fight for their lives, or to be burnt on the ſpot.

They choſe the former expedient, as the leſs dreadful of the two; wherefore making an impetuous ſally, they endeavoured to ſeek their ſafety by wading through the blood of their opponents: but being overpowered by ſuperior numbers, Fitz-Oſbert and eight of his adherents were made priſoners, and committed to the Tower of London.

The next morning they were brought to their trial; and ſentence of death being paſſed upon them, they were allowed only one night to make their peace with heaven; for on the following day they were drawn by the feet through the city to a part of Smithfield then called the Elms, where they were publickly executed, and then hung in chains.

Fitz-Oſbert's death was greatly regretted by the populace, who not only ſtole his body and gibbet, but alſo carried away as relics the earth on which his blood was ſpilled. This aroſe from a report propagated by a prieſt who was kinſman to the deceaſed, that ſeveral miracles had been wrought at the place of his execution.

To undeceive the populace, it was thought neceſſary to publiſh the life of Fitz-Oſbert, and to expoſe his infamy; which being done by authority, his relation the prieſt was excommunicated for attempting to deceive the people; and the citizens were ſo fully convinced of the enormity of their champion, that all tumult ſubſided, and peace and harmony were again reſtored.

In the year 1197 king Richard, in conſideration of having received from the citizens the ſum of 1500 marks, granted them the following moſt valuable charter:

"Richard, by the grace of God, king of England, duke of Normandy, and earl of Anjou; To his archbiſhops, biſhops, abbots, earls, barons, juſtices, ſheriffs, ſtewards, caſtle-keepers, conſtables, bailiffs, miniſters, and all his faithful ſubjects, greeting.

"Know ye all, that we for the health of our ſoul, and for the ſoul's health of king Henry our father, and all our anceſtors ſouls, and alſo for the commonweal of our city of London, and of all our realm, have granted and ſteadfaſtly commanded, that all wares [wears] that are in the Thames, be moved, whereſoever they ſhall be within the Thames; and that no wares be put any where within the Thames; alſo we have clearly quit-claimed all that, which the keeper of our Tower of London was wont yearly to receive of the ſaid wares. Wherefore we will and ſteadfaſtly command, that no keeper of the ſaid Tower, at any time hereafter, ſhall exact any thing of any one, neither moleſt or burthen, or any demand make of any perſon, by reaſon of the ſaid wares: For it is manifeſt to us, and by our right reverend father Hubert, archbiſhop of Canterbury, and other faithful ſubjects, it is ſufficiently given us to underſtand, that great detriment and diſcommodity hath grown to our ſaid city of London, and alſo to the whole realm, by occaſion of the ſaid wares: Which thing, to the intent it may continue for ever firm and ſtable, we do fortify by the inſcription of this preſent page, and the putting to our ſeal:

"Theſe being witneſſes, John of Worceſter, Hugh of Coventry, biſhops; John earl of Moreton, Ralph earl of Cheſter, Robert earl of Leiceſter, William earl of Arundel, William of St. Mary's Church, Peter ſon of Hereb, Matthew his brother, Simon of Ryma, Scherio de Quincero. Given by the hand of Euſtace dean of Saliſbury, Vice-Chancellor, then agent at the iſle of Audlyer, the fourteenth day of July, in the eighth year of our reign."

In conſideration of this charter the citizens paid the king fifteen hundred marks; and if we conſider the amazing importance of the river Thames, we muſt acknowledge that the purchaſe was a very valuable one.

The juriſdiction of the Lord-mayor of the city of London over the river Thames is very extenſive, and as this noble river is the principal ſource of the wealth of this metropolis, our readers will be pleaſed with a particular deſcription of it; and we ſhall endeavour to be as entertaining as conciſe in our account.

When we conſider the Thames with reſpect to its courſe and navigation, we muſt acknowledge that it is unequalled by any river in the known world.

It takes its riſe from a ſmall ſpring near the village of Hemble, in the pariſh of Cubberley, or Coberly, a little to the ſouth-weſt of Cirenceſter in Glouceſterſhire; and taking its courſe eaſtward, becomes navigable at Lechlade for veſſels of fifty tons, and there receives the river Colne, about one hundred and thirty-eight miles from London.

It continues its courſe north-eaſt from Lechlade till it reaches Oxford, where it receives the Charwell; after which it runs ſouth-eaſt to Abingdon, and from thence to Dorcheſter, where it receives the Thame, and continuing its courſe to the ſouth-eaſt by Wallingford to Reading, flows through Berkſhire, Buckinghamſhire, Middleſex, Eſſex and Kent, and waſhes the towns of Henley, Marlow, Maidenhead, Windſor, Eaton, Staines, Chertſey, Weybridge, Shepperton, Sunbury, Hampton, Thames Ditton, Kingſton, Twickenham, Richmond, Shene, Iſleworth, Kew, Brentford, Mortlake, Barnes, Chiſwick, Hammerſmith, Putney, Fulham, Wandſworth, Batterſea, Chelſea, and Lambeth, from whence both ſhores may be conſidered as a continued city, through Weſtminſter, Southwark, and the city of London, Horſleydown, Wapping, Rotherhithe, Shadwell, Ratcliff, Limehouſe, almoſt to Deptford and Greenwich; and from thence this river proceeds to Woolwich, Erith, Grays, Graveſend and Milton.

Language cannot deſcribe the beauties which adorn the banks of this noble river from Windſor to London; the numerous villages on each ſide being embelliſhed with the magnificent houſes, and elegant gardens of the nobility and gentry.

They who have not been accuſtomed to ſuch a ſight, would view with wonder and ſurprize the prodigious number of barges and boats, as well thoſe of pleaſure as of burden, continually paſſing and repaſſing above London-bridge, for the convenience and ſupply of the towns and counties through which the Thames runs; and ſtill greater would be their aſtoniſhment on beholding the vaſt fleets which conſtantly appear below bridge, which are continually exporting the manufactures of this kingdom, and bringing back the production of every part of the globe.

The tide ebbs and flows above ſeventy miles up the river twice in twenty-four hours, from whence ariſes its great convenience with reſpect to trade and navigation.

As the tide is influenced by the moon, ſo each tide is twenty-four minutes later than that preceding it, which wants but twelve minutes of a whole hour in twenty-four.

The times of its being high water at London Bridge may be known by obſerving the days of the new or full moon; for on thoſe days it will be high water at three o'clock, and every day after at ſuch hours and minutes as may be ſeen in the following table.

Days after the New, or Full Moon.	Time of High Water at London.	
	Ho.	Min.
New Moon. Full Moon.	3	00
1	3	48
2	4	31
3	5	14
4	5	52
5	6	30
6	7	3
7	7	36
8	8	24
9	9	27
10	10	30
11	11	28
12	12	26
13	1	19
14	2	12

It is eaſy to underſtand this table by obſerving how many days are paſt ſince the laſt new or full moon; then look for that number in the firſt column, and oppoſite to it you have the hour and minute that it will be high water at London Bridge that day. As for example: If you look for the 9th day after the new or full moon, oppoſite to it, in the ſecond column, you will find nine hours and 27 minutes, or twenty-ſeven minutes after nine o'clock.

This table, however, can only be depended on when the tide is regular, and not interrupted by accidents; for if the wind blows hard at weſt or ſouth weſt, it will prevent the tide from flowing to its uſual height; and a contrary effect is produced by a hard gale at north-weſt.

The juriſdiction of the Lord-mayor of London over the river Thames, extends from Colneditch a little to the weſtward of Staines-bridge, to Yendal or Yenleet, to the eaſt, including part of the rivers Medway and Lea; and his lordſhip has a ſubſtitute or deputy, called the water-bailiff, whoſe office is to ſearch for and puniſh all perſons infringing the laws made for the preſervation of the river and the fiſh therein.

The Lord-mayor and aldermen hold courts of conſervancy eight times in the year, in the counties of Middleſex, Surrey, Kent, and Eſſex, in order to maintain the rights and privileges of the river Thames, and to charge four juries on oath to make enquiry after all offences committed on the river, in order to proceed to judgment againſt ſuch as may be found offending.

There are many laws reſpecting the fiſhery and the preſervation of the fry and ſpawn, from among which we have ſelected the following as the moſt important.

"No fiſherman ſhall uſe any net under two inches
" and a half in the meſh above Richmond Crane, nor
" any net in the work called beating of the buſh, flag
" or reed, of leſs than three in the meſh; nor uſe any
" weights or ſtones to their nets, upon the forfeiture
" of forty ſhillings for each offence.

"That no pike-net, or other net or engine be drawn
" over the weeds for catching of pikes, by any fiſher-
" man within the juriſdiction of the Lord-mayor, by
" reaſon it is deſtructive to, and occaſions the driving
" of all the other fiſh out of the weſtern rivers, that
" would otherwiſe lie, ſpawn, and breed in the weeds,
" upon the ſame penalty of forty ſhillings for every
" ſuch offence.

"That no fiſherman ſhall bend any net by anchors,
" or otherwiſe, acroſs the channel, ſo as to draw ano-
" ther net into it, whereby the ſpawn of barbel and
" other fiſh may be deſtroyed, upon the forfeiture of
" the ſame ſum for each offence.

"That no perſon ſhall draw any net for ſalmon,
" of leſs than three inches in the meſh, from the 10th
" of March till the 14th of September, in any part
" of the river Thames, from Kew pile weſtward, to
" the city of London mark ſtone above Staines-bridge,
" upon the forfeiture of forty ſhillings for every of-
" fence.

"No perſon whatſoever ſhall fiſh for ſmelts or ſhads,
" or any other fiſh whatſoever, or lay leaps, or rods
" for eels, in any place within the juriſdiction of the
" Lord-mayor, without a licence from the water-
" bailiff, who ſhall appoint the proper ſeaſons for
" fiſhing: and upon every ſuch occaſion, all the
" fiſhermen ſhall, upon due ſummons or notice given,
" repair to the water-bailiff at the chapel at Guildhall,
" to take out their ſeveral licences for going to fiſh,
" and to hear the ordinances for the preſervation of
" the fiſheries publicly read, that they may be the
" better able to preſerve and keep them; and that
" none go out to fiſh without ſuch a licence; and
" that every fiſherman offending herein, ſhall pay five
" pounds for every ſuch offence."

For the better preventing the uſe of unlawful nets or engines, it is farther ordained that, "Any perſon
" or perſons authorized by the water-bailiff, may
" enter any fiſhermen's boats or veſſels, to view and
" ſearch for all unſizeable nets and engines, and for
" any fiſh they ſhall ſuſpect to be taken contrary to
" the laws of this kingdom: to ſeize and carry ſuch
" nets to the water-bailiff, with the names of the of-
" fenders, that they may be brought to juſtice; like-
" wiſe to ſeize the fiſh taken contrary to law, and diſ-
" tribute it among the poor; and whoſoever ſhall re-
" ſiſt or diſturb the water-bailiff, or his deputies, in
" their ſearching for and ſeizing unlawful nets, en-
" gines, or fiſh, ſhall forfeit twenty marks."

There is no doubt but theſe laws are admirably calculated for the preſervation of the fiſh, or for an increaſe of their breed; and we wiſh we could ſay that theſe laws were at all times properly enforced, and the offenders againſt them puniſhed in an exemplary manner; as in that caſe, there can be little doubt but that the immenſe numbers of fiſh with which providence has enriched the river Thames, would afford ſuch a large and conſtant ſupply, as would, in a great degree, tend to reduce the exorbitant prices of other proviſions in this metropolis.

Although the river Thames is ſaid to be navigable one hundred and thirty-eight miles above London-bridge, yet in that courſe there are ſuch a number of flats, that a total ſtop would be put to the navigation weſtward, in the ſummer time, when the ſprings are low, were it not for a number of Locks, or machines made of wood, placed quite acroſs the river, and ſo contrived as to confine the current of water as long as is found convenient; that is, till the water riſes to ſuch a height as to allow depth enough for the barges to paſs over the ſhallows; which being effected the confined water is ſet at liberty, and the loaded veſſel proceeds on its voyage, till another ſhoal requires the ſame contrivance to carry it forward.

Theſe conveniencies are undoubtedly very great, but they are attended with a very conſiderable expence; for a barge paſſing from Lechlade to London pays no leſs than thirteen pounds, fifteen ſhillings, and ſix-pence for paſſing through theſe locks; and one from Oxford to London pays twelve pounds eighteen ſhillings.

This expence, however, is incurred only in the ſummer, when the water is low: and from London-bridge to Bolter's-lock, which is a diſtance of fifty-one miles and a half, there is no lock on the river.

We ſhall conclude this account of the river Thames by giving a catalogue of the greater part of the fiſh with which this celebrated river, by the goodneſs of providence, is moſt bountifully ſtored: The ſalmon, flounder, ſmelt, ſhad, trout, graylin, perch, carp, tench, barbel, chub, roach, dace, gudgeon, pike, eel, lamprey, bleak, ruffee, ſturgeon, baſs, mullet, turbot, ſole, maid, plaice, dab, ſkate, thornback, halibut, pearl, whiting, haddock, oyſter, muſcle, cockle, buntin, crab, prawn, red and white ſhrimps, craw fiſh and others.

In the 30th year of Henry II. thirty-three cows and two bulls are recorded to have coſt eight pounds ſeven ſhilling; five hundred ſheep, twenty-two pounds ten ſhillings; and in the 10th year of Richard I. ten per cent. intereſt was paid for money; but the Jews frequently extorted much more.

CHAP. IV.

From the Acceſſion of KING JOHN *to that of* EDWARD I.

SECT. I.

Four charters granted to the citizens of London—Fraternity of Weavers disfranchized—A ſevere froſt—Sheriffs of London committed to priſon—A parliament held in St. Bride's pariſh—The Exchequer removed—The walls of London encompaſſed with a ditch—Perſecution of the Jews—Baynard's caſtle deſtroyed by the king's command—The citizens pay two thouſand marks, and obtain a fifth charter—Magna Charta, or the Great Charter, how gained—A powerful fleet fitted out by the citizens, to ſuppreſs acts of piracy.

ON the death of Richard the firſt, without iſſue, his brother John, earl of Moreton, ſucceeded to the crown in the year 1199; and immediately after his acceſſion granted three charters to the citizens of London. By the firſt of theſe charters, the former rights and privileges were confirmed to the citizens, and they were exempted from the payment of all toll or leſtage in the king's dominions beyond the ſeas.

As an acknowledgement to his majeſty for this great indulgence, the citizens preſented him with three thouſand marks; in return for which he immediately granted them a ſecond charter, which was as follows:

"John, by the grace of God, king of England, lord of Ireland, duke of Normandy, Aquitain, and earl of Anjou; to his archbiſhops, biſhops, abbots, earls, barons, juſtices, ſheriffs, ſtewards, caſtle-keepers, conſtables, bailiffs, miniſters and all his faithful ſubjects, greeting:

"Know ye all, that we for our ſoul's health, and for the ſouls health of Henry our father, and all our predeceſſors; and alſo for the commonweal of our city of London, and all our realm; have granted and ſteadfaſtly commanded, that all the wares [or wears] which are in the Thames or in the Medway, be amoved, whereſoever they ſhall be within the Thames and the Medway; and that no wares from henceforth be put any where in the Thames or Medway, upon forfeiture of ten pounds ſterling; alſo we have clearly quit-claimed all that, which the keepers of the Tower of London were wont yearly to receive of the ſaid wares: wherefore we will and ſtedfaſtly command, that no keeper of the ſaid Tower, at any time hereafter, exact any thing from any body, nor trouble or moleſt any perſon, by reaſon of the ſaid wares; for it is ſufficiently manifeſt to us, by the right reverend Hubert, archbiſhop of Canterbury, and other our faithful ſubjects, it is given us ſufficiently to underſtand, that very great detriment and diſcommodity hath grown to our ſaid city of London, and alſo to our realm, by occaſion of theſe wares; which to the intent it may continue both firm and ſtable for ever, we do fortify the ſame by inſcription of this preſent page, and putting to our ſeal:

"Theſe being witneſſes, William of London, Euſtace of Ely, Godfrey of Wincheſter, Biſhops; Jeffery, ſon of Peter, earl of Eſſex; William Marſhall, earl of Pembroke; H. earl of Warren; earl Rogers Pigott; R. earl of Clare; earl de Braos; Robert, ſon of Roger, Hugh Bord, William Brewer, Stephen Turnham, William Warren, Simon of Pattiſhel: given by the hands of Hubert, archbiſhop of Canterbury our chancellor, at Shoreham, the ſeventeenth day of June, in the firſt year of our reign."

This charter extended the right of conſervancy of the river Thames to the river Medway; and a power was granted to inflict a penalty of ten pounds on any perſon who ſhould be guilty of erecting wears in either of thoſe rivers. A few days after this his majeſty, as a farther teſtimony of the peculiar regard he had for the citizens, granted them a third charter, of which the following is a faithful copy:

"John, by the grace of God, king of England, lord of Ireland, duke of Normandy, Aquitain, and earl of Anjou; to his archbiſhops, biſhops, abbots, earls, barons, juſtices, ſheriffs, rulers, and to all his bailiffs and loving ſubjects:

"Know ye, that we have granted, and by this our preſent writing confirmed to our citizens of London, the ſheriffwicks of London and Middleſex, with all the cuſtoms and things to the ſheriffwick belonging, within the city and without, by land and by water, *to have and to hold* to them and their heirs, of us and our heirs, paying therefore three hundred pounds of blank ſterling money, at two terms in the year: that is to ſay, at the Eaſter exchequer, one hundred and fifty pounds; and at Michaelmas exchequer, one hundred and fifty pounds; ſaving to the citizens of London all their liberties and free cuſtoms.

"And further, we have granted to the citizens of London, that they amongſt themſelves make ſheriffs whom they will; and may amove them when they will; and thoſe whom they make ſheriffs, they ſhall preſent to our juſtices of our exchequer,

" of theſe things, which to the ſaid ſheriffwick appertain, whereof they ought to anſwer us; and unleſs they ſhall ſufficiently anſwer and ſatisfy, the citizens may anſwer and ſatisfy us the amerciaments and farm, ſaving to the ſaid citizens their liberties as is aforeſaid; and ſaving to the ſaid ſheriffs the ſame liberties, which other citizens have: ſo that, if they which ſhall be appointed ſheriffs for the time being, ſhall commit any offence, whereby they ought to incur any amerciament of money, they ſhall not be condemned for any more than to the amerciament of twenty pounds, and that without the damage of other citizens, if the ſheriffs be not ſufficient for the payment of their amerciaments: but, if they do any offence, whereby they ought to incur the loſs of their lives or members; they ſhall be adjudged, as they ought to be, according to the law of the city; and of theſe things, which to the ſaid ſheriffs belong, the ſheriffs ſhall anſwer before our juſtices at our exchequer, ſaving to the ſaid ſheriffs the liberties which other citizens of London have.

" Alſo this grant and confirmation we have made to the citizens of London for the amendment of the ſaid city, and becauſe it was in ancient times farmed for three hundred pounds: wherefore we will and ſteadfaſtly command, that the citizens of London and their heirs may have and hold the ſheriffwick of London and Middleſex, with all things to the ſaid ſheriffwick belonging, of us and our heirs, to poſſeſs and enjoy hereditary, freely and quietly, honourably and wholly, by fee-farm of three hundred pounds; and we forbid that none preſume to do any damage, impediment or diminiſhment to the citizens of London of theſe things, which to the ſaid ſheriffwick do or were accuſtomed to appertain: alſo we will and command, that if we or our heirs, or any of our juſtices, ſhall give or grant to any perſon any of thoſe things which to the farm of the ſheriffwick appertain, the ſame ſhall be accounted to the citizens of London, in the acquittal of the ſaid farm at our exchequer.

" Witneſs Edward of Ely, Savarick of Bath, biſhops; William Marſhal, earl of Pembroke, *&c.* *&c.*"

This is the firſt conveyance on record, in which we find the terms, *to have and to hold*, which have been ſince and ſtill are conſidered as eſſential to all conveyances.

According to *Arnold's Chronicle*, in the year 1200, thirty-five perſons were made choice of by the wiſe men of the city, and formed into a council to hold the aſſizes in London.

A. D. 1201. King John granted a fourth charter to the city of London, by which the guild or fraternity of weavers were expelled the city, as it is imagined for ſome great offence; but what their crime was, is not recorded; tho' a certain writer is of opinion that it muſt have been very heinous, as the whole community were expelled, for ſo trifling an addition as two marks annually to the royal revenue.

The following is a copy of this fourth charter:

" John, by the grace of God, king of England, lord of Ireland, duke of Normandy and Aquitain, and earl of Anjou; to his archbiſhops, biſhops, abbots, earls, barons, juſtices, ſheriffs, and to all his bailiffs and faithful ſubjects, greeting: Know ye, that we, at the requeſt of our mayor and citizens of London, have granted, and by this our preſent writing confirmed, that the guild of weavers ſhall not from henceforth be in the city of London, neither ſhall be at all maintained: but, becauſe we have been accuſtomed yearly to receive eighteen marks in money, every year, of the ſaid guild; our ſaid citizens ſhall pay unto us and our heirs twenty marks in money, for a gift, at the feaſt of St. Michael, at our exchequer.

" Witneſs Hubert, archbiſhop of Canterbury, *&c.* *&c.*"

From this great roll of the exchequer, it appears, that in the firſt year of the reign of king John, the farm of the Cambium, or Exchange of London, was let upon leaſe for a term of years, to one Guy de Von, who in the fourth year of the ſame reign ſtood indebted to the crown, in the ſum of one thouſand and ſixty-ſix pounds, eight ſhillings and four-pence, for the farm of the ſaid exchange; which proves the trade of London to have been very conſiderable at that time.

The office of chamberlain of London likewiſe appears to have been very profitable, about the ſame period of time; for in the year 1204, William de St. Michael paid the king a fine of one hundred pounds for the ſame, and agreed to pay a rent of one hundred marks annually; by which it is alſo evident that this office was then veſted in the crown.

A ſevere froſt began in the ſame year on New-year's day, which, according to ſome authors, held till the nineteenth, and according to others, till the twenty-fifth of March: which occaſioned the price of wheat to be advanced to twelve ſhillings the quarter, a great part of the ſeed having been damaged in the ground by the froſt.

In the year 1207, Henry Fitz-Alwyn, the chief magiſtrate of this city, by the title of Bailiff, or Cuſtos, was honoured with that of Mayor.

In the year 1210, king John ſummoned a parliament to meet him at his palace in St. Bride's pariſh, (on the ſpot of ground where Bridewell hoſpital now ſtands) when he exacted one hundred thouſand pounds from the clergy and religious houſes, and forty thouſand pounds from the white friars or monks in particular. In the ſame year the biſhops of London, Ely, and Worceſter, laid the city of London, and other parts of the kingdom, under an interdict, by command of pope Innocent, becauſe the king refuſed to obey the imperious orders of the ſee of Rome. In conſequence of which almoſt all eccleſiaſtical ceremonies ceaſed, the churches and church-yards were ſhut up, the bodies of the deceaſed were buried in the highways and ditches, and no burial ſervice read over them.

John being offended with the citizens, though hiſtorians do not relate the cauſe of his anger, he this year removed his exchequer from Weſtminſter to Northampton, as a puniſhment for the offence. The weakneſs of this monarch having induced him to take ſuch meaſures as loſt him in a great degree the affections of his ſubjects, and the public ſafety becoming every day more and more precarious, the citizens of London determined to put that city into a proper poſture of defence.

In conſequence of this reſolution, they, in the year 1211, began to encompaſs the wall of the city with a ditch two hundred feet wide, and of a great depth; and this great work was compleated in the year 1213.

Robert Fitzwater, caſtellain and ſtandard-bearer of the city of London, having eſpouſed the cauſe of the malecontent barons, and refuſed to give ſecurity for his fidelity to king John, fled into France: upon which the king gave orders for the demoliſhing of Fitzwater's ſtately palace, called Baynard's-Caſtle, which was ſituated at the ſouth-end of Thames-ſtreet.

John who ſhewed ſo little veneration for the Roman pontiff, could not be ſuſpected of any high reſpect for the Jews; and about this time raiſing an army for the defence of Ireland, he determined, that the Jews ſhould defray the expence of the expedition. That unhappy people, whoſe riches expoſed them to more misfortunes than their religion, were ſeized all over the kingdom, and cruelly treated till they ranſomed themſelves. Abraham, a Jew of Briſtol, refuſed to ſubmit to this extortion; and John is ſaid to have ordered a tooth to be drawn every day till he complied

plied with the demand of 10,000 marks. After looſing ſeven teeth he paid this enormous ranſom; and by ſuch means John raiſed about 60,000 marks in all from the Jews.

Not long after this, the king ſummoned a convention of the ſtates to be held in St. Paul's cathedral, where, in the preſence of Nicholas, the pope's legate, he agreed to a ſubmiſſion to the pope without any reſervation or condition; a ſubmiſſion which the legate exacted, and the king performed, with the moſt humiliating and abject circumſtances.

In the year 1215 the citizens of London were obliged to pay the king two thouſand marks towards paying off the national debt; but to prevent as much as poſſible thoſe rumours which might be reaſonably ſuppoſed to ariſe from ſuch an impoſition, he granted them his fifth and laſt charter; by which the citizens of London had not only all their antient rights and immunities confirmed, but alſo the additional privilege of chooſing their chief magiſtrate, hitherto appointed by the king, who now only reſerved to himſelf the nomination of a chamberlain.

John having wholly ſubmitted to the pope, the barons and chief men of the kingdom, demanded of him the re-eſtabliſhment of king Edward's laws, together with all the rights and privileges contained in the charter of Henry I. The king rejected their petition with the utmoſt diſdain and indignation; but the barons having a potent army on foot, reſolved to obtain by force, what they could not obtain from his juſtice. For the more effectually ſtrengthening their party, and alſo to give a ſanction to their enterprize, they entered into a private negociation with ſome of the principal Londoners, who found it no difficult matter to prevail upon their fellow-citizens to join the barons, in oppoſition to an arbitrary prince, who had often racked them by illegal and intolerable exactions.

The barons, ſo effectually ſupported, inſtantly began their march for London; and, being arrived at Ware, marched from thence by night, and on the four-and-twentieth of May, early in the morning, during maſs-time, entered the city at Aldgate (before the king received intelligence of their approach, notwithſtanding his being then in the Tower of London.) Having ſecured the gates, they plundered the houſes of the royaliſts and Jews, the latter of which they demoliſhed; and laid ſiege to the Tower.

John, finding himſelf thus unhappily circumſtanced, had recourſe to diſſimulation, by propoſing an accommodation; which being conſented to, and commiſſioners appointed by both parties, they agreed upon the fundamental charter of our preſent happy conſtitution, called Magna Charta, or the Great Charter, wherein a particular regard is had to the city of London: for, in the fifteenth article thereof, it is expreſsly ſtipulated, that the city ſhall have all its antient privileges, and free cuſtoms, as well by land as by water. The charter of foreſts being at the ſame time agreed upon, they were ſolemnly ratified by the king at Runnemead, near Staines, in Middleſex. The ineſtimable privileges granted by theſe charters will be found in the following abſtract, taken from a faithful tranſlation of the whole.

MAGNA CHARTA, or the GREAT CHARTER, confirmed what was lately granted to the clergy, relative to the freedom of elections.

Allowed perſons to leave the kingdom without ſpecial licence, except in time of war.

Ordained that no clergyman ſhould be amerced in proportion to his benefice, but according to his lay tenement.

Secured to the lay nobility the cuſtody of vacant abbies and convents, which were under their patronage.

Aſcertained the reliefs for earldoms, baronies, and knights fees, which before were arbitrary.

Decreed that barons ſhould recover the lands of their vaſſals, forfeited for felony, after they ſhall have been a year and a day in the poſſeſſion of the crown.

That they ſhould enjoy the wardſhips of their military tenants, who held no other lands of the crown by a different tenure.

That a perſon, knighted by the king, though a minor, ſhould enjoy the privileges of an adult at law, provided he was a ward of the crown. But ſuch knighthood, conferred on the ward of a baron, ſhould not deprive the baron of his wardſhip.

That widows ſhould not be forced to marry againſt their inclination, or pay any fine for their dower.

That the wardſhips of minors ſhould not be ſold.

That guardians ſhould not take unreaſonable profits from the lands of their wards, or commit waſte, but keep the houſes in good repair, have the farms well ſtocked, and diſpoſe of their wards in marriage, without diſparagement.

That no ſcutage ſhould be levied in the kingdom, without the conſent of the common-council of the realm, except in the caſes of ranſoming the king's perſon, knighting his eldeſt ſon, or marrying his eldeſt daughter.

That no freeman ſhall be taken, impriſoned, or diſſeized of his freehold, liberties, or free cuſtoms, but by the lawful judgment of his peers, or by legal proceſs.

That ſheriffs ſhould not hold county courts above once a month. That they as well as caſtellans, coroners, and king's bailiffs, ſhould be reſtrained from holding places of the crown.

That ſheriffs, who had the management of the crown revenues, within their ſeveral diſtricts, ſhould not raiſe the farms of counties, hundreds, and tythes, according to their pleaſure, except in the king's demeſne manors.

That the people ſhould not be unjuſtly proſecuted, and put to canonical purgation, without legal proof, in regard to carriages, purveyance of victuals and other ſervices.

That amerciaments ſhould be proportioned to the offence, and circumſtances of the offender, ſo as not to affect his landed eſtate, or diſable him from following his vocation, but be rated by the verdict of twelve creditable men in the neighbourhood.

The CHARTA DE FORESTA was intended to prevent the extortion of foreſters.

To allow freeholders to improve their lands and woods, within the limits of their foreſts.

To diſforeſt all lands taken in ſince the coronation of Henry I. except the crown demeſnes.

To exempt thoſe who lived without the foreſts from the trouble of attending thoſe courts, except when ſummoned for ſome tranſgreſſion. And,

To convert the penalty for killing veniſon, from a capital puniſhment to a fine, or in caſe of inſolvency, to a year's impriſonment.

John, however, was ſo far from being ſincere in his engagements, that he made no ſcruple of breaking through moſt of them, and applied to the pope for abſolution, and to ſeveral foreign princes for their aſſiſtance; agreeing at the ſame time, that ſhould he through their means conquer his rebellious ſubjects, he would immediately make them maſters of their poſſeſſions: in conſequence of this promiſe, a prodigious number of mercenary troops from Flanders, Gaſcony, Brabant, Poictou and Normandy, arrived in England, and entered into his ſervice. Upon this, the barons retired to London, convinced they ſhould not be able to withſtand a power ſo far ſuperior to their own; at which place a meſſenger from the pope arrived almoſt as ſoon as themſelves, and announced a bull of excommunication not only againſt the barons, but the whole city, for having joined them. The barons and citizens alike affected to treat the pope's bull with contempt; and John, taking advantage of their inactivity, deſtroyed all their caſtles, and committed great devaſtations upon their eſtates. Upon this being rouzed and determined to be revenged on their perſidious monarch, they ſent ambaſſadors to France, with an invitation to Lewis, the eldeſt ſon of king Philip, to accept the crown of England. He embraced the propoſal. Meſſengers arrived from France with acknowledgements of the ſignal proof the Londoners had given him of their eſteem, which were ſoon followed by himſelf at the head of a moſt powerful army. When arrived, he received oaths of allegiance from the barons and citizens, and he ſwore to reſtore their laws, their liberties, and their poſſeſſions.

The citizens kept their engagements; but John dying, William, earl of Pembroke, taking the part of Henry his ſon, perſuaded about fifty of the barons to deſert Lewis, and acknowledge him for their ſovereign.

Upon this, Lewis was conſtrained to agree to a truce: and, going over to France, ſoon returned to London with freſh ſupplies: previous to his arrival, however, the king's troops had taken the field, and lay encamped before the caſtle of Mount Sorrel in the county of Leiceſter: Lewis immediately diſpatched 600 knights from London, and upwards of 20,000 regular troops to relieve the beſieged; and upon their appearance in the field, the earl of Cheſter raiſed the ſiege.

However, Lewis was not every where ſucceſsful, for a prodigious number of the French being defeated at Lincoln, and much about the ſame time, a fleet, with powerful ſupplies, deſtroyed by ſome ſhips fitted out by the cinque ports, he was conſtrained to keep cloſe in London, where being reduced to great ſtraits, he deſired a negotiation for peace might take place; adding that he hoped and expected, from the known generoſity of the Engliſh, no terms would be offered but ſuch as he might, conſiſtent with his honour, acquieſce in. This article being granted, a treaty was concluded, in which Lewis took care to have the rights and privileges of the citizens confirmed; and as a teſtimony of their gratitude, the citizens lent him 5000 marks.

SECT. II.

Henry III. accedes to the throne, and makes his public entry into London—Citizens taxed—Newgate repaired—Proclamation iſſued againſt foreigners—The firſt ſtone of Weſtminſter Abbey laid—A riot—The mayor of London degraded—Magna Charta confirmed by parliament—Citizens compelled to pay 5000 marks—Five Charters granted them—Sheriffs of London to hold their office one year only—A great ſtorm—Water firſt conveyed to the city by pipes—A diſpute between the king and citizens—The Jews compelled to pay 5000 marks—The choice of the citizens in their chief magiſtrate rejected—Inundation of the river Thames—Death of the eldeſt ſon of the prince of Wales—The fee-farm of Queenhithe purchaſed by the citizens—Great earthquake—Money extorted from the citizens—A diſpute between the king's brother and the citizens—The Mayor depoſed by Henry, who afterwards grants the citizens a charter.

ON the departure of Lewis, the young king Henry III. made his public entry into London with great pomp, and was received with every poſſible teſtimony of joy and affection; notwithſtanding which, there was a great diſlike at this time between the court and the citizens.

In the ſecond year of Henry III. the citizens paid a tax of forty marks, for the privilege of ſelling a certain kind of cloth, which was not two full yards broad, the meaſure limited by law. And in 1221, Henry, with his own hands laid the firſt ſtone of the New Abbey Church of Weſtminſter, which remains to this day a monument of the architecture of that age. In 1218 the foreſt of Middleſex was disforeſted; and the citizens purchaſed land out of it, whereby the ſuburbs of the city were greatly increaſed. At this time the king wrote to the ſheriffs of London to repair the priſon of Newgate; ordering that the money diſburſed by them ſhould be allowed in their accounts: which ſeems to argue, that this gaol was not then under the direction of the city.

A. D. 1220. Proclamation was made in London, ſtrictly injoining all foreigners whatſoever, merchants excepted, to depart the kingdom by the Michaelmas following. At the ſame time the citizens of Cologn, who were merchants and members of the Hanſeatick league in London, paid the king thirty marks, to have ſeiſin or poſſeſſion of their Guildhall in the city, which ſtood where now the Still-yard is in Thames-ſtreet.

A trivial occurrence in the year 1222 furniſhed the court with a plauſible pretence to exerciſe their reſentment againſt the Londoners.

There had been a great match of wreſtling between the citizens of London, and the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages; in which the Londoners claimed the honour of victory. The ſteward of the abbot of Weſtminſter, intereſting himſelf in this defeat, and meditating revenge, appointed another match, offering a ram as the prize to be wreſtled for. He is ſaid to have prepared a number of armed men, inſtead of the expected competitors, who when the London wreſtlers appeared, baſely beat and wounded many of them and put the reſt to flight. The London populace on this ill uſage, roſe, and pulled down ſome houſes belonging to the abbot of Weſtminſter; a diſorder that might probably in that rude and tumultuous age have paſſed over without much notice, had not ſome indications of the attachment of the citizens to the French intereſt, been thought to merit ſerious regard. The mob in the courſe of the riot had animated each other with the cry then made uſe of by the French ſoldiers; *Mountjoye, Mountjoye, God help us and our lord Lewis!* Hubert de Burg, the chief juſticiary, came to the Tower of London with an armed force, and ſummoned the mayor and principal citizens before him, to enquire after the ringleaders of the riot. One Conſtantine Fitz Arnulph, a citizen of ſome conſequence, was found to have headed the mob, who inſolently juſtified his conduct in the juſticiary's preſence: he proceeded againſt him by martial law, ordered him to be hanged without any legal proceſs, and cut off the feet of many of his accomplices. Not contented with this cruel and ſummary proceeding, he ſtill farther puniſhed the city by degrading the mayor and other magiſtrates, appointing a *cuſtos* over the city, and requiring ſecurity from thirty perſons of his own chooſing, for the good behaviour of the reſt of their fellow-citizens.

The Londoners made complaint of this treatment, as an infraction of the Great Charter, and, in a parliament ſummoned at Oxford, ſolicited a confirmation of the charter of their liberties; which the ſame juſticiary granted in the king's name. It ſhould ſeem, as Mr. Hume remarks, that a law in thoſe days loſt its validity, if not renewed from time to time.

The royal power, at this period, was ſo deſpotic, that Henry exacted hoſtages for the peaceable behaviour of the citizens, and the corporation obliged themſelves, by an authentic deed, to deliver them upon demand.

In the year 1225, a parliament was held at Weſtminſter, at which the Great Charter of liberties was confirmed; and a right to have a common ſeal was granted by the king to the commonalty of the city.

No ſooner had Henry aſſumed the reins of government into his hands, than he teſtified a diſpoſition avaricious and oppreſſive. For in 1227 he extorted from the citizens of London 5000 marks, obſerving, that they could not heſitate paying a ſum to their king, which they had voluntarily given to Lewis his enemy. However, this year, he granted them five charters, on condition of their paying him a fifteenth of all their perſonal eſtates. At the ſame time he granted two clerks, and two ſerjeants to the ſheriffs of London.

The firſt of theſe charters is little more than a repetition of that granted by king John, confirming to the citizens of London the ſheriffwick of London and Middleſex. The ſecond is a recital of king John's charter for confirming to the citizens the right of electing a mayor of London. The third is the ſame that was given by that king, granting to the city the conſervancy of the rivers Medway and Thames. The fourth is no more than an exemplification of the charters of Henry I. and Henry II. relative to acquittal of murder, pleadings, toll, recovery of debts, right of hunting, and releaſement from bridtol, ſcotale, &c.

The fifth charter contains ſeveral valuable privileges not granted by any former king; and the following is a faithful copy of the ſame.

“ Henry, by the grace of God, king of England, lord of Ireland, duke of Normandy and Aquitain, earl of Anjou; to his archbiſhops, biſhops, abbots, priors, earls, barons, juſtices, ſheriffs, rulers, miniſters, foreſters, and all bailiffs, and faithful ſubjects, greeting.

“ Know ye, that we have granted, and by this preſent charter confirmed, for us and our heirs, unto our archbiſhops, biſhops, abbots, priors, earls, barons, knights and freeholders, and to all of the county of Middleſex, that all the warren of Staines, with the appurtenances, be unwarrened and diſforeſted for ever, ſo that all they aforeſaid, and their heirs and ſucceſſors, may have all liberties and benefit of warren and foreſt, in the aforeſaid warren, wherein they may till or plough all their lands, and cut all their woods, and diſpoſe of the ſame at their will, without the view or contradiction of our warreners or foreſters, and all their miniſters, and within the which no warrener or foreſter, or juſtice of our foreſt, ſhall or may any thing meddle with their lands or woods; neither with their herbage, or hunting, or corn; neither, by any ſummons or diſtreſs, ſhall cauſe them, their heirs or ſucceſſors to come before our juſtices of the foreſt, or warreners, by occaſion of the lands and tenements ſituate in thoſe parts, where the ſaid warren was wont to be; but that they, and their heirs and ſucceſſors, and their lands and tenements contained in the parts, be quit and free from all exactions, occaſions, demands and attachments, and of all things which belong to warrens or foreſts: Wherefore we will and ſtedfaſtly command, that all they aforeſaid, holding lands and tenements within the ſaid parts, and their heirs and ſucceſſors for ever, have the aforeſaid liberties and freedoms; and that their lands and tenements aforeſaid be unwarrened and diſforeſted for ever, and quit from all things, which either to warren or foreſt, warreners or foreſters, pertain, as is aforeſaid.

“ Theſe being witneſs, Hubert de Burgo, &c.”

Henry in the year 1229 made freſh exactions on the citizens, who patiently ſubmitted, and raiſed him a prodigious ſum, by ſeveral taxes, which were collected by the aldermen of the reſpective wards.

The ſheriffs of London having been diſcovered to take bribes of victuallers, and extort money from their fellow citizens, an ordinance was made by the magiſtrates of the city, that, in future, the ſheriffs ſhould continue in office no longer than one year.

A. D. 1230.

As the biſhop of London was celebrating maſs at St. Paul's church, on the commemoration day of that ſaint, the atmoſphere was ſuddenly overſpread with darkneſs, attended with loud claps of thunder and inceſſant lightning; at which the congregation were ſo terrified, that they ran out of the church in the greateſt diſorder and confuſion, leaving in it only the biſhop and one of his attendants. And in the year 1232, a dreadful fire broke out which deſtroyed a great part of the city; notwithſtanding which, in the ſame year, the king extorted from the citizens the ſum of twenty thouſand pounds. Such repeated exactions made by the king on the citizens, were ſuppoſed to owe their origin to the advice of the juſticiary Hubert de Burg, who now fell under the king's diſpleaſure, and was ordered to give up an account of all his receipts and diſburſements during his continuance in office. In conſequence of this order he retired to the priory of Merton in Surry, where he took ſanctuary; and Henry, whoſe reſentment againſt him was now as furious, as his confidence in him had been implicit, ordered the mayor of London to force him from his retreat, either dead or alive. The mayor having received in the evening this order, aſſembled the populace with the alarm bell, and having acquainted them with the purport of his majeſty's command, directed them to be ready to march the next morning, to execute the king's order. This was extremely grateful to the mob, who retained an implacable hatred againſt Hubert, ever ſince the execution of their favourite leader Conſtantine; and therefore they chearfully diſperſed to make preparations for the enterprize. In the mean time, ſeveral diſtinguiſhed citizens went to the biſhop of Wincheſter in Southwark, and repreſented to him the danger that might enſue, not only to the church of Merton, but even the city itſelf, from the ungoverned rage of a licentious multitude. The prelate, however, told them, that whatever might be the conſequence, the king's command muſt be obeyed. Enflamed by this declaration, and prompted by their own reſentment, the populace, to the amount of twenty thouſand armed men, marched towards the church of Merton, where Hubert was kneeling before the altar, expecting his fate, with great fortitude and reſolution. But the execution of this lawleſs command was prevented by the remonſtrances of the earl of Cheſter, who, though a profeſſed enemy to Hubert, prevailed on the king to obviate a reproach he would inevitably incur from ſuch tumultuous proceedings. In conſequence of which the king diſpatched a counter-order to the mayor of London, which, by the care of the biſhop of Wincheſter, arrived time enough to prevent miſchief, and the mob returned to London greatly chagrined at their diſappointment.

In the year 1235, one Walter le Bruin, a farrier, obtained of the king a grant of a piece of ground, in the pariſh of St. Clement Danes, for the purpoſe of erecting a forge; the terms of which grant were, that le Bruin ſhould deliver annually into the Exchequer, a quit-rent of ſix horſe-ſhoes, with the nails thereto belonging. This quit-rent continued to be tendered by the ſheriffs of London, for the ſaid piece of ground, though at preſent it is not in the poſſeſſion of the city. In the ſame year one of the ſheriffs of London was fined twenty pounds, for not delivering in his accounts at the Exchequer.

January 14, 1236, the marriage of king Henry with Eleanor, ſecond daughter of Raymond, earl of Provence, having been ſolemnized at Canterbury, the royal pair ſet forwards to make their public entry into London; on which occaſion they were met on the road by the mayor, aldermen, and chief citizens, to the number of three hundred and ſixty, mounted on fine horſes, dreſſed in robes of embroidered ſilk, and each man carrying in his hand a cup of gold or ſilver, as an emblem of the office claimed by the mayor of London, of being chief butler at the coronation of the kings of England. This pompous proceſſion was preceded by the king's trumpeters, and thoſe ſtreets of the city through which they paſſed, were moſt ſplendidly adorned with pageants, rich ſilks, and a great variety of elegant exhibitions. In this manner the cavalcade proceeded to Weſtminſter, where the citizens attended the coronation of the queen: at night the city was illuminated in the moſt beautiful manner by lamps, *&c.* and every mark of joy and loyalty was ſhewn on the occaſion.

Inconveniencies having ariſen from the want of waters in the city, owing in a great meaſure to the incroachment of buildings on the freſh water canals, many of the more ſubſtantial citizens contributed, in a liberal manner, to a ſcheme for bringing water from ſix fountains in the town of Tyburn; which was accordingly carried into execution, and is the firſt inſtance on record of water being conveyed to the city by means of pipes. Alſo in ſeveral parts of the city were erected conduits for the reception of this water, the firſt of which was built in the year 1285, at the weſt end of Cheapſide; and theſe conduits were found ſo convenient, that they ſoon increaſed to nineteen in number, and were ſupplied by water pipes from different wells or fountains in the neighbourhood of the city, and from the river Thames.

But theſe conduits having been long ſince rendered uſeleſs by the preſent method of conveying water from the Thames and New-River, they have been totally removed for ſome years paſt; by which the paſſage through the principal ſtreets of the city is much leſs obſtructed than it was in former times. We are told that when theſe conduits were in uſe, it was cuſtomary for the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and principal citizens, to repair on horſeback, annually, on the eighteenth of September, to viſit the heads from whence the conduits were ſupplied, and to hunt a hare in the morning, and a fox after dinner, in the fields adjacent to the town of Tyburn.

But what compleated a general ſatisfaction, was the king's readineſs to gratify the people, by holding a court at Merton, in Surry, in which ſeveral regulations were made, particularly the famous ſtatute, relating to the dowers and wills of widows; the improvement of waſte; the exemption of heirs from uſury during their minority, for debts contracted by their father; the limitation of writs, and other articles calculated for the eaſe and ſecurity of the people.

A. D. 1238.

When the king was at Woodſtock, he narrowly eſcaped aſſaſſination, by a pretended madman, named Ribald, having ſecreted himſelf in the king's bed-chamber, (who fortunately that night ſlept with the queen, in her apartment) he ſtabbed the bolſter in ſeveral places with a dagger. The wretch being apprehended, confeſſed, that he was ſet upon this murder by William, ſon of Geoffrey de Mariſco; for which he was ſentenced to be hanged and quartered, and his limbs were ſent to be fixed upon the gates of the principal towns in England.

The king's firſt ſon, Edward, was born at Weſtminſter, in the year 1239; on which occaſion great rejoicings were made in all parts of the kingdom, more eſpecially by the Londoners.

In the following year, Symond Fitz-Mary had, previous to the election of ſheriffs, purchaſed of the king a *mandamus*, directed to the mayor and aldermen, for chuſing him ſheriff in the year enſuing. The magiſtrates, who conſidered this injunction as derogatory to the rights and immunities of the citizens, choſe a perſon of much greater merit to that office. For this diſobedience they were not only ſeverely reprimanded, but Henry degraded William Joiner, the new mayor, and commanded them to proceed to another election. The citizens, in obedience to the king's command, choſe Gerard Batt; by whoſe good deportment, Henry pretended to be reconciled to the city, and brought the citizens into a humour to ſwear fealty to his ſon Edward.

In the year 1241, the Jews of the city of Norwich having preſumed to circumciſe a chriſtian child, were puniſhed in an exemplary manner; and though the Jews of London were ſuppoſed to have had no concern in, or knowledge of this tranſaction, yet the king made this circumſtance a pretence for extorting twenty thouſand marks from that people, which they paid, to avoid perpetual impriſonment, which was threatened in caſe of a refuſal.

This year Gerard Batt, rechoſen mayor of the city, was preſented to the king for his acceptance; who rejected him, on account of an information brought againſt him for extorting money from the bakers, brewers, and other victuallers. Being unwilling to make reſtitution, the king was ſo highly enraged, that he ſwore Batt ſhould not then, nor at any time thereafter, be mayor of the city. Reyner de Burgay, or Reynold Bongay was elected in his ſtead. About this time, certain fortifications, which were added to the Tower of London in the year 1239, and had coſt the king above twelve thouſand marks, and the citizens of London great uneaſineſs, fell down, to the great joy of the Londoners; who were told, that the ſaid buildings had been erected as priſons for thoſe citizens, who ſhould contend for the liberties of the city, in oppoſition to the king's pleaſure.

A. D. 1242.

The river Thames having overflowed and broken down its banks at Lambeth, a great inundation followed, which laid the country totally under water for the ſpace of ſix miles, by which the inhabitants ſuſtained conſiderable damage.

In the year 1243 his majeſty arriving in England from an expedition to France, was received by the citizens of London in a very pompous manner; and, as a teſtimony of their loyalty and affection, they complimented him with ſeveral preſents of very conſiderable value. Henry before he embarked in this expedition, had projected a match between his brother Richard, and Sanchia, third daughter of the count de Provence. This alliance was generally diſapproved by the Engliſh, who foreſaw it would ſtrengthen the foreign intereſt, which was already too powerful. The contract was, however, adjuſted, and the young lady arriving under the auſpices of her mother, the nuptials were ſolemnized at Weſtminſter with that pomp and magnificence which perhaps had been hitherto unequalled in this kingdom; for, at the wedding dinner, it is ſaid, there were no leſs than thirty thouſand diſhes. The next year, 1244, a very ſingular accident happened to Griffin, eldeſt ſon of Leoline, prince of Wales, who having been confined in the Tower for a conſiderable time, attempted to make his eſcape from the top of that building by the aſſiſtance of ſheets and table-cloths tied together; but being a very corpulent man, his weight was too powerful, and he fell to the ground in ſuch a poſition, that his head was driven quite into his body. This year the king extorted from the citizens of London fifteen hundred marks, on pretence of puniſhing them for having admitted into their city one Walter Buckerel, who had been baniſhed for twenty years; though the citizens made it appear that the king, by his letters patent, had pardoned him long before. The evaſion made by the king was, that he had been pardoned during his minority.

A. D. 1245.

The mayor and commonalty of London, purchaſed of Richard, earl of Cornwall, the king's brother, his fee-farm of Queenhithe in Thames-ſtreet; for which they were to pay to the ſaid earl, his heirs and ſucceſſors for ever, a quit-rent of fifty pounds per annum. The articles of this agreement were confirmed by the king in the following charter:

“Henry, by the grace of God, king of England, lord of Ireland, duke of Normandy, and Aquitain, and earl of Anjou; to all archbiſhops, biſhops, priors, earls, barons, juſtices, ſheriffs, rulers, miniſters, and all bailiffs, and his faithful ſubjects, greeting.

“Know ye, that we have ſeen a covenant made between Richard earl of Cornwall, our brother, on the one part, in theſe words: In the thirtieth year of the reign of Henry, the ſon of king John, on the day of the tranſlation of St. Edward, this covenant was made at Weſtminſter, between the right honourable man, Richard earl of Cornwall, on the one part, and John Giſors, then mayor of the city “of London, and the commonalty of the ſame city of London, on the other part, for and concerning certain exactions and demands belonging to Queenhithe, of the city of London; that is to ſay, that the ſaid earl hath granted for him and his heirs, that the ſaid mayor and all the mayors after him, and all the commonalty of the ſaid city, may have and hold the ſaid Queenhithe, with all their liberties, cuſtoms, and other things to the ſame belonging, in fee-farm, paying therefore yearly to the ſaid earl, his heirs and aſſigns, fifty pounds, at two terms in the year, at Clerkenwell, that is to ſay, at the cloſe of Eaſter twenty-five pounds; and in Octavis of St. Michael twenty-five pounds; and for the more ſurety thereof, to the part of the chirography remaining with the mayor and commonalty of London, the ſaid earl hath put his ſeal; and to the writing thereof remaining with the ſaid earl, the foreſaid mayor and commonalty have ſet their common ſeal. We therefore, allowing and approving the ſaid covenant, do, for us and our heirs, grant and confirm the ſame: Theſe ſame being witneſſes, Ralph, ſon of Nicholas, Richard de Grey, &c. Given by our hand at Windſor, the twenty-ſixth day of February, in the twenty-firſt year of our reign.”

A. D. 1247.

February 13, there happened a dreadful earthquake in London, which threw down many of the houſes, and occaſioned other very conſiderable damage.

Henry had lived in ſo profuſe and extravagant a manner, that his coffers were now wholly exhauſted, and he had no other expedient left to enable him to diſcharge his debts, but by ſelling his plate and jewels. When this reſource was pointed out to him, he aſked where he could find purchaſers; and being anſwered in London, he replied, “if the treaſure of Auguſtus Cæſar was to be ſold, the city of London could purchaſe it;” and added, “thoſe clowniſh Londoners, who call themſelves barons, are an immenſe treaſure of themſelves.”

As an inſtance of his reſentment to the citizens, he inſtituted a new fair at Tothill, Weſtminſter, to continue fifteen days, (and to be continued annually) during which he prohibited all trade in London; and inſtead of regarding the remonſtrances of the citizens on this ſubject, paſſed the Chriſtmas holidays in their city; and exacted from them an exorbitant new year's gift; nor was he ſatisfied with this impoſition; for he ſoon after extorted another preſent of two thouſand pounds.

Among the many diſorders in the kingdom at this time, there prevailed one which was ſeverely felt by the middling and lower claſs of people: the money was ſo ſhamefully clipped by the Jews, Flemings, and money-changers, that no one piece was worth above half of its nominal value. This obliged the government to call in all the light money for recoinage; but Henry's needy court laid hold even of this public diſtreſs, and improved it to its own emolument; for the people were obliged to allow a diſcount of no leſs than thirteen pence in the pound for the bare coinage. However, the king, fearful that the repeated oppreſſions he had laid on the citizens might deprive him of his uſual reſources in time of neceſſity, iſſued an order for the magiſtrates of the city to attend him in Weſtminſter-hall, where, in the preſence of the nobility, he ſolemnly promiſed never to oppreſs them again, but that they ſhould live in the quiet poſſeſſion of the fruits of their labour. Though this appeaſed the minds of the citizens for the preſent, yet it appears to have been nothing more than a mere diſſimulation; for in the year 1251, the king ordered proſecutions to be commenced againſt a body of Italian uſurers in London, who, under pretence of being the pope's merchants, had for a long time carried on a moſt pernicious and deſtructive trade. Hereupon ſeveral of the uſurers were taken up and impriſoned, while others took ſanctuary until the affair could be accommodated with the king; which, in fact, was eaſily effected; for upon paying his majeſty a large ſum of money, they were permitted to renew their pernicious trade, and to continue it without moleſtation. About the ſame time the citizens were ſummoned to Weſtminſter, where the king propoſed to them the undertaking the holy war, which being declined by the whole aſſembly, except three perſons, Henry upbraided them in the moſt ignominious terms; and ſhortly after, not only obliged them to pay him a fine of twenty marks in gold (200 in ſilver) but ordered all the ſhops in the city to be kept ſhut, Tothill-fair to be held in the dead of winter, and four-pence a day to be paid by them for the maintenance of a white bear in the Tower of London, and its keeper.

In 1252 a quarrel happening, between ſome of the king's domeſtics, and ſome young citizens (which quarrel was ſecretly ſet on foot by Henry) he ordered the citizens to pay him 1000 marks, and afterwards iſſued a writ for diſtraining the citizens for a tax called the queen's gold.

Shortly after, upon a quarrel between the citizens and Richard, the king's brother, relative to the exchange of ſome lands, the latter accuſed the mayor of conniving at the iniquitous practices of bakers who ſold bread ſhort of weight; upon which the king deprived the city of its moſt valuable liberties, ordained a guard to be ſet over the inhabitants, and depoſed the mayor: however, Henry granted them the following charter, upon their paying ſix hundred marks to Richard, and five hundred marks to himſelf.

“Henry, by the grace of God, king of England, lord of Ireland, duke of Normandy, and Aquitain, and earl of Anjou; to his archbiſhops, biſhops, abbots, priors, earls, barons, juſtices, ſheriffs, rulers, miniſters, and all his bailiffs and faithful people, greeting.

“Know ye, that we have granted for us and our heirs, and confirmed it by this our preſent charter, that our mayor and citizens of London may have and hold all their liberties and free cuſtoms, which they had in the time of king Henry our grandfather, and which they had by charters of our anceſtors, kings of England, as they more better and freely had the ſame, and they moſt freely and fully have and uſe the ſame for ever.

“Alſo we have granted to the ſaid citizens, that every mayor, whom they ſhall chuſe in our city of London, (we being not at Weſtminſter) they may yearly preſent to the barons of our exchequer, that he may be admitted by them as mayor, ſo notwithſtanding, at the next coming of us or our heirs to Weſtminſter or London, he be preſented to us or our heirs, and ſo admitted mayor. And we will and command, for us and our heirs, that, out of the farm of our city of London, there be allowed to our ſheriff of the ſaid city yearly, in his ſaid account, ſeven pounds, at our exchequer, for the liberty of St. Paul's, London: and that our ſaid citizens throughout all our dominions as well on this ſide the ſea as beyond, be quit of all toll and cuſtom for ever, as in the charters of the aforeſaid kings is granted. And we forbid, upon our forfeiture, that none preſume henceforth to vex or diſquiet the ſaid citizens, contrary to this liberty, and our grant: theſe being witneſſes, the reverend father P. biſhop of Hereford; Richard, earl of Cornwall, *&c.*”

In the year 1254 the ſheriffs of London were committed to the Marſhalſea priſon for the nonpayment of a tax they had agreed to pay to the royal conſort, called *Aurum Reginæ*, the queen's gold, for the reſtitution of their liberties; and in the ſame year the ſame perſons, together with the mayor, were again committed to the ſame priſon, for arrears of a ſum agreed by them to be paid towards the king's voyage into Gaſcony. About the ſame time a priſoner in Newgate, named John Gate, otherwiſe Offrem, having made his eſcape, the king ordered the mayor and ſheriffs to attend him at the Tower of London, where, being ſatisfied of the innocence of the mayor, he ſuffered him to depart, but notwithſtanding the charge againſt the ſheriffs was unſupported by the leaſt ſhadow of truth or argument, he confined them in the Tower for a month. The ſtate of the caſe was this: the biſhop of London, as ſoon as the above criminal was apprehended, deſired leave of the ſheriffs to commit him to Newgate, which the ſheriffs agreed to, on condition that the biſhop ſhould appoint proper perſons to prevent his eſcaping; the biſhop accordingly ſet a guard over him, which guard aſſiſted him in his elopement. And notwithſtanding the truth of this appeared on the examination of the ſheriffs at the Tower, the king compelled the citizens to pay a fine of three thouſand marks, and degraded both the ſheriffs.

SECT. III.

Conſiderable ſums exacted by the king from the citizens—A folkmote at Paul's Croſs—The walls of the city repaired—Bakers publickly expoſed—Gold firſt coined in London—A dreadful famine—A parliament held at Oxford—Henry's expedition to France—Tranſactions in the city during his abſence—The houſes of the Jews plundered—A remarkable great froſt—A cauſe tried between the citizens and abbot of Weſtminſter—A robbery committed by prince Edward—Appointment of a regular watch in the city—A violent perſecution of the Jews.

HENRY having tranſacted his buſineſs on the continent, prepared for his return home; but not being willing to hazard the danger of a long paſſage by ſea, as the winter ſeaſon was now ſetting in, he deſired leave of Lewis, the French king, to paſs through his dominions, and embark at Bologne. Lewis, with great politeneſs, granted all Henry could deſire, and in order to do him the greater honour, he met him at Chartres, and conducted him to Paris, where Henry and his retinue, which was very ſplendid, were moſt magnificently and cordially entertained; and after a ſtay of eight days, he embarked for England, where he arrived the 27th of December, at Dover; and on the 15th of January, 1255, made his entry into London, the citizens of which preſented him with 100 pounds, and a maſſy piece of plate of exquiſite workmanſhip. This pacified the king for the preſent. However, it does not appear that he was ſatisfied; for, ſhortly after this, in the year 1256, the citizens were ſummoned to attend the king, to have their city tallaged, when Henry demanded the ſum of three thouſand marks; but after ſome deliberation with the principal citizens, Ralph Hardel, the mayor, told the king that two thouſand marks ſhould, if he pleaſed, be immediately paid into the hands of his treaſurer, but that they could not—they would not give him any more. Upon this he ordered his lawyers to ſeek for a precedent for tallaging the city, and ſeveral being found, the citizens paid the ſum demanded without farther heſitation. This year the ſheriffs being to diſtrain the citizens for the *Aurum Reginæ*, they at the return of the writ told the barons that they had not brought the money, not being able to find purchaſers for certain *Vadia* for goods, which they had ſeized; upon which, they were ordered to attend the barons, and bring the ſaid *Vadia* on a day appointed. The ſheriffs attended agreeable to their inſtructions, when they informed the barons, that above a thouſand citizens, conſiſting of drapers, ſpicers, and other tradeſmen, had made a ſtout reſiſtance, and would not ſuffer their property to be carried off. On this declaration the ſheriffs were immediately committed to the marſhalſea, but were ſpeedily bailed by the whole community of London, repreſented in the perſons of Michael Tony, Robert Hardel, Thomas Adrian, and Simon de Cobham. This incenſing Henry, he degraded the mayor, appointed his under treaſurer Cuſtos of the city, and ſeized upon the liberties of the citizens, for the reſtoration of which they were obliged to pay the enormous ſum of four thouſand marks.

A. D. 1257.

An affair happened in the city of London which occaſioned great confuſion, and was thought to have been a ſcheme projected by the king himſelf to oppreſs the citizens ſtill farther, by throwing the power of the city into his own hands. He pretended to find at Windſor, a roll of crimes laid to the charge of the city magiſtrates; and commanded his chief juſtice to repair to London, and to ſummon a folkmote at St. Paul's Croſs, to read the accuſations and to order the aldermen to chooſe out of their reſpective wards thirty-ſix inquiſitors to inquire into the facts.

The aſſembly being very numerous, the accuſed aldermen were fearful that the artful inſinuations of the chief juſtice might prejudice the populace ſo much in their diſfavour, as to approve of the meaſures taken againſt them; but peremptorily refuſed to act contrary to the rights, and eſtabliſhed cuſtoms of the city.

Hereupon Manſell withdrew, and making the king acquainted with the behaviour of the citizens, they were next day ordered to attend him at Weſtminſter, but he ſent them back without ſeeing them, and ordered Manſell, attended by his council, to return to the city: the citizens, by order, being aſſembled at Guildhall, Manſell, with great plauſibility, told them that the king, his maſter, intended to puniſh ſeverely all ſuch perſons as had been acceſſary to oppreſſing his faithful commonalty of the city of London; and aſked them, if ſuch a proceeding would not be agreeable to them? The unthinking multitude unanimouſly cried out, "yea, yea."—And Manſell immediately iſſued his orders for electing the conſtable of the tower, cuſtos of the city, and John Adrian and Michael Tony, ſheriffs: the people inſtantly ſaw their error, and breaking up the aſſembly, returned ſorrowfully to their reſpective habitations. Soon after Manſell ſummoned the citizens to attend him at Guildhall, where he choſe out of them an inquiſition of thirty-ſix, who, like the former, not acting, they, together with the mayor, aldermen, and four men from each ward, were ordered to attend the king in Weſtminſter-hall, where Ralph Hardel, the late mayor, Nicholas Batt, Nicholas Fitzjoſne, Matthew Buckerell, John Toleſham, and John le Mynourie, were informed that they were found guilty, by the inquiſition of their fellow citizens; and the charge being read, they ſolemnly avowed their innocence of every article, and begged they might be allowed to put themſelves upon trial, and be condemned or acquitted by a jury of their countrymen. But this was denied, and they were again ordered to attend the king and council at the ſame place, the next day, when Henry ſpeaking with much warmth, two of them were ſo greatly terrified, that they directly threw themſelves upon his mercy, while the reſt deſired to be tried by the laws of the city; but this requeſt not being complied with, the charge was again ordered to be read to them, which each of them anſwered fully to every article, and they were for that time diſmiſſed.

It may be proper here to obſerve that the word *Folkmote* ſignifies a general aſſembly of the people, which uſed to be held in St. Paul's church-yard, to which they were ſummoned by the ringing of a great bell, in a tower erected near the eaſt end of St. Paul's church, which meeting was looked upon as the *ſupreme aſſembly* of the city, and was empowered to call the magiſtrates to account for miſgovernment, to examine and determine the liberties and cuſtoms by a majority of voices, *&c.*

The next day, another folkmote was held, by order of the king, held at Paul's Croſs, when the accuſed aldermen threw themſelves on the king's mercy, which being made known to him, they were ordered to attend the next day at Weſtminſter, when they were told, that the court had awarded, that they ſhould be fined at their diſcretion, but that the king had been graciouſly pleaſed to mitigate their fines; for which they returned thanks in court upon their knees: but notwithſtanding this ſhew of mercy, Henry was no ſooner departed than they were all put under an arreſt; however, they ſoon procured ſufficient ſecurity; and, after paying immenſe ſums, were reſtored at once to their former offices, and the favour of the king.

At a folkmote held at St. Paul's croſs the day before the feaſt of St. Leonard, Henry acquainted the citizens with his deſign of viſiting his foreign dominions; declaring that he would ever preſerve their rights and liberties; and at the ſame time granted them the following very advantageous privilege:

> "That for the future every citizen ſhould have liberty to plead his own cauſe, without being obliged to employ a lawyer, except in pleas that may concern the crown; that the wiſdom of the court being certified of the truth of the affair, without any colouring, they might decree equal and juſt judgement to the parties concerned."

The walls and bulwarks of the city being in a ruinous condition, the citizens, by the command of Henry, repaired the ſame at a prodigious expence.

In the ſame year a perſon in the ſervice of William de Valence, half brother to the king, having without the ſmalleſt degree of provocation, dangerouſly wounded ſeveral of the citizens, was ſtoned to death by the populace, at which Henry was ſo highly offended, that he commanded the mayor immediately to attend him. The mayor obeyed the ſummons, and in his defence ſaid, that it was not poſſible for him to ſtop the reſentment of the affronted populace, with which excuſe the king appeared ſatisfied.

Shortly after, a court of itinerancy was held in London by ſir Hugh Bigot, when a great number of bakers, convicted of ſelling bread ſhort of weight, and other mal-practices, were carried through the ſtreets in a dung cart, and expoſed to the reſentment of the populace; and at the ſame time the above named judge ordered many perſons to be puniſhed for having been guilty of divers proceedings totally inconſiſtent with the rights and privileges of the citizens.

This year a penny of pure gold was coined in London, weighing two ſterlings, and is ſuppoſed to have been the firſt gold coined in England.

The cloſe of this year was attended with a dreadful famine, occaſioned by the ſeaſon having been remarkably wet; when wheat was ſold at the prodigious ſum of one pound four ſhillings per quarter. So diſtreſſed were the people for ſuſtenance, that we are told many of the citizens were ſeen fighting for carrion and dead dogs, and that they drank the waſh uſually given to ſwine; and, according to report, no leſs than twenty thouſand perſons died in London. What added to the miſery of this terrible dearth was, a ſcarcity of money alſo; for by the grievous exactions of the king on the one hand, and the pope on the other, together with the vaſt ſums carried into Germany by Richard, king of the Romans, the nation was ſo drained of ſpecie, that there was hardly any left for circulation.

Every attempt to reform the conduct of Henry proving ineffectual, a ſpirit of diſcontent prevailed univerſally, and the people began to deliberate on meaſures more ſevere than ever; their firſt reſolution being to expel the foreign counſellors, as the beſt expedient towards a reformation of the miniſtry.

An opportunity for putting their deſigns in execution ſoon offered; for in 1258, Henry convoking a parliament, and, according to cuſtom, demanding a ſubſidy under a pretence of carrying on the conqueſt of Sicily, inſtead of complying with his demand, they loudly complained of his repeated breaches of promiſe, and of all the calamities, and misfortunes which his inconſiderate conduct had brought upon the nation, particularly his ruinous partiality to foreigners; and the earl of Leiceſter, addreſſing himſelf, not to the king, but to the aſſembly, demanded juſtice upon William de Valence, who in arrogance exceeded all other foreigners. This parliament then proceeded to enumerate all the particulars of the king's miſmanagement, and that in ſo forcible a manner, that Henry began to open his eyes to conviction. He had recourſe to his uſual proteſtations of amendment; nay he ſolemnly ſwore before the ſhrine and altar of St. Edward, that he would thenceforth reform his conduct by following the advice of his natural-born Engliſhmen. But they told him plainly, that they neither could nor would depend upon his word, and therefore were reſolved to make uſe of the power in their hands, to rectify the abuſes of his reign in ſuch a manner, that they ſhould have nothing to fear from his inconſtancy for the future. Alarmed at this peremptory declaration, he promiſed his hearty concurrence in every meaſure that tended to the intereſt of the nation; and even granted a writing, ſubſcribed by his own hand, by which he conſented to the nomination of twenty-four noblemen, twelve to be choſen by himſelf, and twelve by the parliament, to draw up articles of reformation in the ſtate, to which he ſwore to ſubmit, under penalty of eccleſiaſtical cenſures; and as a farther proof of his ſincerity, he ordered his ſon Edward to ſign the obligation.

On the appointed day, the eleventh of June, the parliament aſſembled at Oxford, when the barons, who did not chuſe to rely too far on Henry's proteſtations, came attended with their military tenants, all arrayed in armour, and reſolutely bent to compel the king to perform his promiſe; and though, upon the king's entrance, they laid their ſwords aſide, he was not ſo convinced by this outward mark of reſpect, as not to aſk them, with a viſible emotion, if he was their priſoner? To this queſtion Roger Bigod, the earl marſhal, replied, that he was not their priſoner, but that they were come thither with a fixed reſolution to clear the kingdom of all foreigners, and redreſs the grievances of the nation.

Their firſt buſineſs was to chuſe the council of twenty-four, which being done, Simon de Montford was placed at the head of the twelve elected by the barons. The commiſſioners then began to deliberate on the ſubject of their meeting; and, after a few conferences, they drew up and agreed to the following articles, to which the parliament reſerved to itſelf a power to add, from time to time, ſuch others as ſhould be deemed neceſſary for the good of the ſtate. They were in ſubſtance as follows:

1. That the king ſhould confirm the Great Charter, which he had ſo often ſworn to obſerve, and had ſo often violated.
2. That the office of chief-juſticiary ſhould be beſtowed upon a perſon of talents and integrity, who ſhould adminiſter juſtice to the poor and the rich, without favour or partiality.
3. That the chancellor, treaſurer, judges, and other miniſters of the public, ſhould be choſen annually, by the council of twenty-four.
4. That the cuſtody of the king's caſtles ſhould be committed to the care of the four-and-twenty, who ſhould entruſt them with ſuch as were well affected to the ſtate.
5. That any perſon, of what degree or order ſoever, who ſhould oppoſe, directly or indirectly, what ſhould be decreed by the four-and-twenty, ſhould be puniſhed with death.
6. That the parliament ſhould meet three times in every year, to enact ſuch laws as ſhould be found neceſſary for the good of the publick.

Theſe articles, which, from the place where they were drawn up, were called the *Statutes or Proviſions of Oxford*, were approved by the parliament, and confirmed by the aſſent of the king and prince Edward, who ſolemnly ſwore to obſerve, and cauſe them to be obſerved, to the utmoſt of their power. Immediately meſſengers were diſpatched to London to inform the citizens of the ſteps the Parliament of Oxford had taken, to ſhew them a confirmation of their liberties, ſigned by Henry and his brother, and to know if they would upon every occaſion act in defence of the ſaid rights and privileges. After ſome deliberation, the citizens unanimouſly aſſented; and not only obliged themſelves by articles under their common ſeal, but alſo ſolemnly ſwore to maintain and defend the ſame from the ſmalleſt encroachment whatever. In conſequence of theſe ſtatutes paſſing into a law, the king's purveyors were obliged to pay ready money for every thing they had in London, except two tons of wine, at two pounds per ton, which the king was allowed out of every ſhip that arrived with wines in the port of London.

Henry, diſſatisfied with the ſtatutes made and ſigned at Oxford, determined to break through the reſtrictions there laid upon him: but, ſenſible that he muſt firſt gain the Londoners to his intereſt, he ſummoned a folkmote, which was held at St Paul's croſs the day before Valentine's day in the year 1260, where he ordered every citizen more than twelve years of age, to be ſworn before the mayor and aldermen, to be true and faithful to their king and his heirs, and enjoined the mayor always to have a number of armed men in readineſs to ſuppreſs any commotions in, or attempts upon the city.

The next year Henry renewed his precaution, and after having the city wall, together with the fortifications of the Tower of London repaired, he, a third time, ſwore the citizens to adhere to him, and then ſent a powerful body of guards into the city, and ordered proclamation to be made, that he would maintain all perſons that would enter into his ſervice. But all this management, however, had like to have been overturned by the Conſtable of the Tower having injudiciouſly ſeized ſeveral ſhips laden with corn, which ſo exaſperated the citizens, that they were with great difficulty appeaſed. This proceeding would in all probability have proved fatal to the king's intereſt in the city, had it not been happily accommodated by the chief juſtice, who decreed that the Conſtable of the Tower ſhould, for the future, come to the market in the city to purchaſe corn for the king and the inhabitants of the Tower, where he ſhould be ſupplied at two-pence the quarter cheaper than the common price fixed by the mayor; and if the ſaid conſtable, or any of his officers, ſhould act contrary to this regulation, it ſhould be immediately redreſſed by an order from the privy council.

A. D. 1261.

November 9, a quarrel happened in the church of St. Mary Cole, at the corner of the Old Jewry in the Poultry, between a Chriſtian and a Jew, when the latter having dangerouſly wounded the former, endeavoured to eſcape; but being purſued by the populace, was overtaken and killed in his own houſe. Several other Jews fell victims to the incenſed mob, who deſtroyed their houſes, and robbed them of very conſiderable poſſeſſions.

By the ſeverity of the winter this year, the river Thames was frozen in ſuch a manner, that not only men, women, and children paſſed over it, but it became a highway for all ſorts of carriages; and various diverſions were exhibited on the river during its continuance.

In 1262, a remarkable cauſe was tried in the Exchequer, between the citizens of London and the abbot of Weſtminſter, by a jury conſiſting of twelve knights of the county of Middleſex; when it appeared, by their verdict, that the ſheriffs of London had a right to enter the town of Weſtminſter, and all the houſes in Middleſex belonging to the abbot; and, on a proper ſummons, to diſtrain all and every of his tenants in caſe of non-appearance. The year following 1263, prince Edward, having repulſed the Welſh, returned to London; but being deſtitute of money to pay his forces, he had recourſe to an expedient which nothing but the prevailing anarchy of the times could poſſibly excuſe. He knowing that there was a great ſum of ready caſh and valuable effects lodged in the treaſury of the Knights Templars, ſuddenly marched there with his troops, and without communicating his deſign to any one, ſeized upon all the treaſure he found in the cuſtody of that fraternity, amounting to ten thouſand pounds ſterling. This diſhonourable action ſo irritated the citizens, that they inſtantly took to their arms, and aſſaulted and plundered the houſes of divers courtiers, and unanimouſly reſolved to join the barons, who were raiſing a powerful army in conſequence of the king's having violated the oath he had made to them at Oxford. At this time a meſſenger arriving from the barons to know if the Londoners would join them, the mayor carried the letter to the king, who then held his court in the Tower of London, and who directly aſked the mayor his opinion, as to the meaſures proper to be taken. The mayor deſired he might be permitted to conſult his brother citizens; which requeſt not being complied with, he told the king, that he and his brethren, the aldermen and commonalty of London, had been frequently ſworn to obey all ſuch ordinances as had been made to the honour of God, the intereſt of the king, and the good of the kingdom: which oaths they thought themſelves obliged in conſcience to keep; and that to prevent any further miſunderſtanding between him and his nobility, on account of foreigners reſiding in London, they had taken a reſolution to expel all aliens from the city.

Henry, conſcious that the preſent period was a very improper one to ſhew any reſentment, made no reply; and the mayor, on his return, informed the barons of every particular circumſtance that had paſſed between him and the king.

During theſe commotions it was thought neceſſary to make proviſion for the better ſecurity of the city; upon which a ſtrong guard was appointed in the day time, and in the night there was a regular patrole of horſe and foot-guards. This circumſtance, however, was attended with conſiderable inconvenience, for ſome thieves aſſuming the character of the foot-guards, entered the houſes of many of the citizens, with the plea of ſearching for ſtrangers, and committed a great number of robberies. To prevent which a regular watch was appointed in every ward of the city.

The main army of the barons was encamped at Iſleworth, in the neighbourhood of London, with which they held a cloſe correſpondence; and the citizens, going in a body to Henry, who was ſtill in the Tower, preſented a petition, in which they declared that they would not ſuffer the revocation of the Oxford Proviſions; and at the ſame time preſented a memorial from the earl of Leiceſter, and the principal barons, ſetting forth the reaſons of their preſent oppoſition, and beſeeching the king that he would not depart from the oath he had taken to obſerve the ſtatutes he had made at Oxford, withal declaring their readineſs to ſubmit to a freſh reviſal of thoſe Proviſions, and to alter, amend, or leave out ſuch of them as ſhould, upon mature deliberation, be found to bear too hard upon the prerogatives of the crown; concluding with a moſt earneſt requeſt, that the kingdom might thenceforth be governed by its native ſubjects, as was the practice in all other nations. Theſe addreſſes, however, had no effect upon Henry, who, expecting his ſon Edward to come ſpeedily to his relief, with a body of forces from the north, rejected the petition; upon which Leiceſter, with his army, quitted his camp at Iſleworth, advanced into the neighbourhood of London, and took poſt in Southwark.

The king concluded a treaty with the barons and citizens, in which he engaged to abide by the ſtatutes made at Oxford; ſoon after which he removed from the Tower to Weſtminſter, and ſent a meſſage to the mayor and citizens of London, in which he enjoined them to preſerve the peace of the metropolis. But the barons with a view to ingratiate themſelves ſtill farther into the good opinion of the Londoners, undertook to procure the king's charter to confirm all their ancient liberties, and to grant them ſuch farther privileges as they thought might contribute to the proſperity of the city. In this, however, the barons engaged for more than they could perform; for Henry had no other view in making his laſt conceſſions, than to gain time to ſtrengthen his party, which he ſoon effected, by prevailing with ſome of the barons to eſpouſe his cauſe.

Affairs were in this ſituation, when the citizens reſolved to ſubmit no longer to the arbitrary will of ſo deſpotic a monarch, marched into Lambeth Fields to give him battle: but it was there agreed by both parties, that Lewis, king of France, ſhould arbitrate the matters in diſpute between them. While they waited for the determination of the French monarch, it happened in the week preceding Eaſter, in the year 1264, that a Jew having demanded more than legal intereſt for the loan of twenty ſhillings for a week, the populace aſſembled in all parts of the city, attacked the Jews with ſo diabolical a rage, that above 500 of them were moſt inhumanly murdered, their ſynagogue and their houſes deſtroyed, and thoſe who eſcaped through the humanity of particular perſons, were ſecured in the Tower of London from farther inſult.

The king of France having given his award in favour of Henry, the barons accuſed Lewis of partiality, had immediate recourſe to arms, and eaſily engaged the populace of London to embark in the ſame cauſe; and theſe imagining that ſome of the aldermen and principal citizens were in the intereſt of the king, they uſurped the government of the city, re-choſe Thomas Fitz-Thomas for mayor, and engaged to take up arms on a ſignal given by tolling of the great bell of St. Paul's. Having been joined with a body of men, under command of the conſtable of the Tower, they marched to Iſleworth, where they deſtroyed the palace of the king of the Romans; and on their return pulled down the king's ſummer-houſe in Weſtminſter. This done, they returned in triumph to the city, joined the earl of Leiceſter, and marched, under his command, to give battle to the king: but his majeſty retreated into Kent, where he prevailed upon the cinque ports to ſend a number of ſhips to block up the river Thames, ſo as to prevent the port of London from receiving a ſupply of proviſions or merchandize. Upon this, the forces under the command of the earl of Leiceſter, together with a great body of Londoners, immediately marched in purſuit of the king, and encamping at a place called Flexenwith, in Suſſex, within five miles of the royal army, diſpatched the biſhops of London and Worceſter, to propoſe terms of accommodation. Theſe having been rejected by Henry, with diſdain, a battle enſued, in which prince Edward, with the troops under his command, attacked that wing of the army which conſiſted of Londoners, who being altogether undiſciplined, were ſoon put to flight. But prince Edward purſuing them four miles, by this injudicious conduct occaſioned the royal army to be totally routed; and the earl of Leiceſter took the king of England, the king of the Romans, and prince Edward priſoners.

The earl of Leiceſter now preſuming to uſurp the government into his own hands, his party were ſo greatly diſguſted, that many of them joined that of the king; and prince Edward making his eſcape from impriſonment, marched againſt Leiceſter, and gave him battle, in which the earl and one of his ſons were ſlain.

SECT. IV.

The citizens are diveſted of their liberties—They ſubmit to the mercy of the king—Their mayor, aldermen, &c. impriſoned at Windſor—Agree to pay the king twenty thouſand marks for their ranſom, who grants them a charter of remiſſion—A conteſted election for mayor—The city ſurprized by the earl of Glouceſter—Matters accommodated between the king and the earl—The king grants the citizens a valuable charter—A quarrel between the Goldſmiths and Merchant-Taylors companies—The government of the city given to prince Edward, who prevails on the king to reſtore the citizens the privilege of electing their magiſtrates—A remarkable froſt—Inundation of the Thames—A famine—Death of Henry III.

BY Henry's victory the king of the Romans, and the other illuſtrious captives of the king's party, who had been impriſoned ever ſince the fatal battle of Lewes, obtained their liberty. The king immediately revoked all the grants and other writings he had ſigned, to the prejudice of himſelf or the prince; and the poſts which had been filled by the earl of Leiceſter were declared vacant, and diſpoſed of by the king's order. After theſe neceſſary precautions, the king repaired to Weſtminſter, where he ſummoned a parliament, in which the effects of the rebels were confiſcated to the crown; and a law was made, ordaining, that the city of London, for its late rebellion, ſhould be diveſted of its liberties, its poſts and chains taken away, and its principal citizens impriſoned, and left to the mercy of the king.

The citizens, informed of this determination, and alſo of their having been adjudged to have forfeited their privileges, thought it moſt adviſeable to ſubmit to the mercy of the king. In conſequence of a reſolution formed for this purpoſe, an inſtrument in writing was drawn up, to which the ſeal of the city was affixed; and after great application had been made, the king determined to accept their ſubmiſſion. But their poſts and chains were taken away, and the mayor, with forty of the principal citizens, were ordered the day after to attend the king at Windſor, to confirm the above mentioned inſtrument. And for their ſecurity, they had a ſafe conduct, or paſs, under ſeal, for their paſſing and repaſſing in ſafety for the ſpace of four days.

In confidence of this ſecurity the citizens repaired to Windſor, where they were treated with great indignity, and committed to the care of the conſtable of the caſtle, who confined them in a large tower till the next day, when they were all removed to lodgings prepared for them, except the mayor and four others, who, being conſidered as principals in the late rebellion, were, notwithſtanding their ſafe conduct, delivered up to prince Edward; and, by his order, cloſely confined in priſon, till they paid what was demanded for their ranſom. The king diſmiſſed the city magiſtrates from their offices, and appointed certain commiſſioners, whom he conſtituted guardians of the city. He alſo confiſcated the eſtates of many principal citizens, and impriſoned the ſons of others as hoſtages in the Tower for the good behaviour of their parents. And others of the moſt wealthy citizens were alſo detained priſoners at Windſor, till they purchaſed their liberty at a moſt exorbitant price.

Theſe rigorous proceedings greatly affected the citizens, who now reſolved, if poſſible, to put an end to their miſeries. To effect this, they moſt humbly addreſſed themſelves to the king, and beſought him to ſtipulate a ſum which he would accept as a full token of his reconciliation, and a remiſſion of all paſt offences. At firſt Henry demanded the immenſe ſum of ſixty thouſand marks; but this the Londoners declared themſelves unable to pay, without ruining many innocent families; and therefore humbly intreated his majeſty, that he would be pleaſed to decreaſe his demands to ſuch a ſum as their abilities might enable them to collect.

Henry, at length, in conſideration of their ſufferings in the late troubles, agreed to accept twenty thouſand marks, as a full reſtitution for all paſt offences; and the citizens having given ſecurity for the payment of this ſum, his majeſty granted them the following charter of remiſſion.

“ Henry, by the grace of God, king of England, lord of Ireland, and duke of Guyan, to all men, greeting.

“ Know ye, that in conſideration of twenty thouſand marks paid to us by our citizens of London, as an atonement for their great crimes and miſdemeanors committed againſt us, our royal conſort, our royal brother Richard, king of the Romans, and our dear ſon Edward: That we have and do by theſe preſents remit, forgive, and acquit, for us and our heirs, the citizens of London and their heirs, of all crimes and treſpaſſes whatſoever; and that the ſaid citizens, as formerly, ſhall enjoy all their rights and liberties; and that from Chriſtmas laſt they ſhall and may receive the rents and profits of all their lands and tenements whatſoever: And alſo, that the ſaid citizens ſhall have all the goods and chattels of ſuch criminals, as have or ſhall be indicted on account of the late rebellion; except the goods and chattels of the perſons already mentioned, which we have given to our ſon Edward; and alſo, all the lands and tenements that ſhall eſcheat to us, by reaſon of the foreſaid rebellion. And we likewiſe grant, that all the citizens confined in our ſeveral priſons ſhall be diſcharged; except thoſe given as pledges to our ſon Edward for his priſoners, and thoſe for citizens that are fled. In witneſs whereof we have made theſe letters patents.

“ Witneſs myſelf at Northampton, the tenth day of January, in the fiftieth year of our reign.”

The next day his majeſty ſigned a warrant for diſcharging all the priſoners not excepted in the pardon above recited, and the commiſſioners whom his majeſty had appointed to govern the city being diſmiſſed, the citizens ſupplied their places by chuſing ſuch magiſtrates as were ſatisfactory to themſelves, and acceptable to the king. Matters being thus ſettled, the citizens loſt no time in collecting the twenty thouſand marks they had engaged to pay to the king; for the raiſing of which, not only houſeholders, but alſo lodgers and ſervants were aſſeſſed; and the aſſeſſment ran ſo high, that many, rather than pay it, ſuffered themſelves to be disfranchiſed. By the Tower records, it appears, that about this time Henry ordered the keepers of the reſpective gates of the city to be paid three-pence per day each.

In the year 1267, a diſpute aroſe between the magiſtrates and commonalty of London, reſpecting the election of a mayor. The principal citizens were for electing Allen Souche to that office; but the multitude declared for Thomas Fitz-Thomas, though at that time a priſoner in Windſor-caſtle. At length, however, Souche's party being ſupported by the court, carried the election by force, and ſeizing many of their opponents, committed them to priſon; whereupon Souche was declared duly elected. In the ſame year the citizens of London petitioned the king for permiſſion to chuſe two bailiffs, to take the cuſtody of London and the county of Middleſex. His majeſty not only accepted their petition, but alſo ordered the barons of the exchequer to admit the ſaid bailiffs, when regularly preſented to them; upon which the Londoners made choice of two of their fellow-citizens, who took an oath of fidelity to the king, and to the citizens of London. About this time, Gilbert de Clare, earl of Glouceſter, having raiſed a numerous army, under pretence of aſſiſting the king in a war againſt France, contrived to get poſſeſſion of London; and joined with the factious populace, who had concerted a rebellion againſt the king. Another party of rebels arriving ſoon after in Southwark, the magiſtrates ordered the draw-bridge to be taken up, and the gates to be ſhut and guarded for the defence of the citizens. But the earl having found means to ſecure the intereſt of the greater part of the inhabitants, took the keys from the mayor, and delivered them to perſons attached to his cauſe; ſo that the rebels had free admiſſion into the city.

The populace now ſecured the perſons of ſuch of the aldermen as were known to be in the intereſt of the king, committed them to priſon, and divided their effects among themſelves. They likewiſe degraded the mayor and ſheriffs, and choſe others in their ſtead. Affairs were in this ſituation when the earl of Glouceſter inveſted the Tower of London; but he was vigorouſly oppoſed by the pope's legate, and a great number of Jews who had retired thither for ſecurity. This oppoſition gave time to the king, who was then at Cambridge, to march to the relief of the Tower, with an army of thirty thouſand French and Scots, which his ſon Edward had raiſed.

Henry taking Windſor in his way to London, halted at that place; when the idea of his majeſty's near approach ſo terrified the earl of Glouceſter, that he made propoſals of accommodation. Theſe, however, the king rejected with diſdain; upon which a day was appointed to decide the affair by a battle on Hounſlow Heath. The king and his army attended at the appointed place; but their opponents not making their appearance, his majeſty marched towards London, and wheeled to the eaſt, encamped near Stratford, from whence he attempted to aſſault the city, at ſeveral different times, for the ſpace of two months, but without effect.

wheeling

In the mean time Glouceſter diſpatched different parties to ravage and lay waſte the counties of Kent and Surry, where they met with no oppoſition, and returned laden with booty. They then repaired to Weſtminſter, where they did great damage to the abbey, broke the doors and windows of the king's palace, and ſeized upon his wine and the richeſt of his furniture. Four of the principals of theſe banditti being taken, were diſcovered to be ſervants of the earl of Derby; upon which that nobleman ordered them to be tied up in ſacks, and thrown into the Thames, which ſentence was accordingly executed.

The earl of Glouceſter was now reduced to great extremities, his army being abſolutely in want of proviſions; ſo that he made a virtue of neceſſity, and by the interpoſition of the king of the Romans, at length accommodated all matters in diſpute between him and Henry, and the citizens of London were included in this accommodation. But notwithſtanding Henry granted the Londoners a full pardon, yet he inſiſted upon their paying a thouſand marks to the king of the Romans, for the damage they had heretofore done to his palace at Iſleworth.

The behaviour of the citizens in the late tranſactions being eſteemed rather the effect of compulſion than choice, his majeſty in the year 1268 granted them the following charter.

“ Henry, by the grace of God, king of England, lord of Ireland, duke of Aquitain; to his archbiſhops, biſhops, abbots, priors, earls, barons, ſheriffs, juſtices, rulers, miniſters, and all bailiffs, and his faithful ſubjects, greeting.

“ Know ye, that we have granted to our citizens of London, for us and our heirs, whom of late we have received again into our grace and favour, after diverſe treſpaſſes and forfeitures of them and their commonalty to us made, for the which, both for life and member, and all other things belonging to the ſaid city, they have ſubmitted themſelves to our will; and that none of them be compelled to plead out of the walls of the ſaid city, for any thing except foreign tenures, and except our moneyers and officers, and except thoſe things which ſhall happen to be done againſt our peace, which, according to the common law of our realm, are wont to be determined in the parts where thoſe treſpaſſes were done; and except pleas concerning merchandizes, which are wont to be determined according to the law merchant in boroughs and fairs, ſo yet notwithſtanding that thoſe plaints be determined in the "boroughs and fairs, by four or five of the ſaid citizens of London, who ſhall be there preſent; ſaving to us the amerciaments in any wiſe coming, which they ſhall faithfully anſwer us, and our heirs, upon pain of grievous forfeitures.

"We have alſo granted to our ſame citizens acquittal of murder in the ſaid city, and in Portſoken; and that none of the ſaid citizens may wage battle; and that for the pleas belonging to the crown, chiefly thoſe which may chance within the ſaid city and ſuburbs thereof, they may diſcharge themſelves according to the ancient cuſtom of the ſaid city; this notwithſtanding except, that upon the graves of the dead, for that which they ſhould have ſaid, if they had lived, it ſhall not be lawful preciſely to ſwear; but inſtead and place of thoſe deceaſed, which before their deaths, to diſcharge thoſe which for concerning the things belonging to the crown, were called and received, there may other free and lawful men be choſen, which may do and accompliſh that without delay, which by the deceaſed ſhould bave been done, if they had lived; and that within the walls of the city, and in Portſoken none may take lodgings by force, or delivery of the marſhal.

"We have alſo granted to our ſaid citizens throughout all our dominions, whereſoever they come to dwell with their merchandizes and things, and alſo throughout all the ſea ports as well as on this ſide as beyond the ſeas, they ſhall be free of all toll and laſtage, and of all cuſtoms except every where our due and ancient cuſtom and prices of wines; that is to ſay, one tun before the maſt, and of one other behind the maſt, at twenty ſhillings the tun, to be paid in ſuch form as we and our anceſtors have been accuſtomed to have the ſaid prices; and if any in any of our lands, on this ſide or beyond the ſeas, or in the ports of the ſaid ſea, on this ſide or beyond the ſeas, ſhall take of the men of London toll, or any cuſtom contrary to this our grant, (except the aforeſaid prices) after he ſhall fail of right, the ſheriff may take goods therefore at London.

"We have alſo granted to them, that the Huſtings might be kept in every week once the week, and that only by one day; or as notwithſtanding that thoſe things within the ſame day cannot be determined, may continue till next morning, and no longer; and that right be holden to them for their lands and tenures, within the ſame city, according to the cuſtom of the ſaid city; ſo as nevertheleſs, that as well foreigners as others may make their attorneys, as well in pleading as defending, as elſewhere in our courts: and they may not be queſtioned as miſkenning in any their pleas; that is to ſay, if they have not declared altogether well; and of all their debts which were lent at London, and promiſes there made, pleas be there holden, according to the juſt and ancient cuſtom.

"Furthermore, we do alſo grant, toward the amendment of the aforeſaid city, that all be quit of childwite and jereſgive, and from ſcotale; ſo that our ſheriffs of London, nor any other bailiff, ſhall not make any ſcotale: and alſo, that the ſaid citizens may juſtly have and hold their lands, tenures, or premiſes; and alſo their debts, whoever do owe them; and that no merchant or other do meet with any merchant coming by land or by water, with their merchandizes or victuals, towards the city to buy or ſell again, till they come to the ſaid city, and there have put the ſame to ſale, upon the forfeiture of the things brought, and pain of impriſonment; from whence he ſhall not eſcape without great puniſhment; and that none ſhew out their wares to ſell, who owe any cuſtom, till the cuſtom thereof be levied, without great puniſhment, and upon pain of forfeiture of all that commodity, of him that happens to do otherwiſe: and that no merchant, ſtranger, or other, may buy or ſell any wares, which ought to be weighed or troned, unleſs by our beams or trone, upon forfeiture of the ſaid wares.

"Moreover, thoſe debts, which of their contracts or loans ſhall be due unto them, may cauſe to be enrolled in our exchequer, for the more ſurety of them upon the recognizance of thoſe who ſhall ſtand bound unto them in the ſaid debts: ſo as nevertheleſs, that no debts be enrolled upon the recognizance of any perſon who is not there known; or unleſs it be manifeſted concerning his perſon by the teſtimony of ſix or four lawful men, who be ſufficient to anſwer as well for the debt as for the damages, which any may have of ſuch recognizances, if the ſame happen to be falſly done under their names: And for every pound to be enrolled in the exchequer, one penny to be paid to our uſe, for the charge of ſuſtentation of thoſe which muſt attend to ſuch enrolling: Theſe liberties and free cuſtoms we grant to them, to hold to them and their heirs, ſo long as they ſhall well and faithfully behave themſelves to us and our heirs, together with all their juſt and reaſonable cuſtoms, which in time of us and our predeceſſors heretofore they have had, as well for manner of pleading of their tenures, debts and promiſes, as for all other cauſes whatſoever, concerning both them and the ſame city: So long as the cuſtoms be not contrary to right, law and juſtice; ſaving in all things the liberty of the church of Weſtminſter to the abbots and monks of the ſame place, to them granted by the charters of us and our predeceſſors, kings of England: But as touching our Jews and merchant ſtrangers, and other things out of our foreſaid grant touching us or our ſaid city, we and our heirs ſhall provide as to us ſhall ſeem expedient.

"Theſe being witneſſes; Richard king of Almain, our brother; Edward our firſt ſon; Roger of Mortimer; Roger de Clifford; Roger Leybourn; Robert Watrand; Robert Aquilin, Mi. Godfrey; Gifford our chancellor; Walter de Merton; John Cheſhil, archdeacon of London; John de la Lind; William de Aette, and others. Given by our hand at Weſtminſter, the twenty-ſixth day of March in the two and fiftieth year of our reign."

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By the amount of cuſtoms of all ſorts of foreign merchandizes, together with the iſſues of divers paſſages - -	75	6	10
By the meetage of corn, and cuſtoms at Billingſgate ——— ———	5	18	7
By the cuſtoms of fiſh, brought to London-bridge-ſtreet ——— ———	7	0	2
By the iſſue of the field and bars of Smithfield ——— ———	4	7	6
By toll raiſed at the city gates, and duties on the river of Thames, weſtward of the bridge ——— ———	8	13	2
By ſtallages, duties ariſing from the markets of Weſtcheap, Graſs Chirche and Wool Chirchehawe, and annual ſcottage of the butchers of London	42	0	5
By the produce of Queenhithe ———	17	9	2

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By the chattels of foreigners, forfeited for trading in the city, contrary to the laws and cuſtoms thereof	10	11	0
By places and perquiſites within the city	86	5	9
By the produce of the Waidarii and Ambiani of Corbye and Neele, French merchants of thoſe towns	9	6	8
Sum total	364	13	2½

About this time a great quarrel ariſing between the companies of Goldſmiths and Merchant Taylors, they at length determined to decide it by blows; in conſequence of which each party, with their reſpective friends, aſſembled one night compleatly armed to the number of five hundred. They engaged with ſuch ſeverity, that many perſons of both parties were killed and wounded; nor did the battle ceaſe, till the ſheriffs, with a body of citizens, came and ſeized ſeveral of the combatants; thirteen of whom being tried and convicted, received ſentence of death, and were executed accordingly.

A. D. 1270.

Henry conferred the government of the city on his ſon Edward. The prince and the citizens agreed ſo well, that he prevailed on his majeſty to grant them the privilege of electing their own magiſtrates; for which, inſtead of three hundred and fifteen pounds for the city farm, the citizens agreed to pay the ſum of four hundred pounds per annum. They immediately choſe a mayor and ſheriffs, who being preſented by the prince to his majeſty, were admitted, and ſworn into their reſpective offices. For which countenance the citizens preſented the king with the ſum of one hundred marks, and the prince with five hundred.

At the cloſe of this year a great froſt happened, which beginning in the month of November, continued till the month of February, during which time the navigation of the river Thames was ſo totally obſtructed, that foreign merchandize was brought many miles by land to the port of London.

This froſt was ſucceeded by very heavy rains, inſomuch that the banks of the river Thames were broken down in many places, and the adjoining countries greatly overflowed for a conſiderable diſtance; by which accident the fruits of the earth were in a great meaſure deſtroyed, and immenſe damage was done both to houſes and land. The conſequence of theſe inundations was ſeverely felt; for wheat was ſold at the enormous price of ſix pounds eight ſhillings the quarter, (which is more than ſixty pounds at preſent;) and the famine became ſo dreadful, that it is ſaid many of the poor were reduced to the neceſſity of preſerving their own exiſtence by the deſtruction of that of their children.

At the commencement of the year 1272, the king received advice of the death of his brother Richard, king of the Romans, who ended his life through grief for the loſs of his eldeſt ſon. This circumſtance greatly affected Henry, as his brother had aſſiſted him with his advice in all emergencies, and contributed to the ſupport of his authority. The king had before been ſeized with a diſorder ſo dangerous that his life was deſpaired of, and the uneaſineſs ariſing from the death of his brother co-operated with his other diſtemper; he ordered himſelf to be moved (being at that time at St. Edmundſbury in Suffolk) by eaſy journies, to Weſtminſter, where, finding his end approaching, he ſent for the earl of Glouceſter, and inſiſted on his taking an oath to preſerve the peace of the kingdom, and exert his endeavours in ſupporting the intereſt of his ſon Edward. Then taking a ſolemn farewell of his chief nobility, he departed this life in the evening of the ſixteenth of November, 1272, in the ſixty-fifth year of his age, and the fifty-ſeventh of his reign; and next morning the great ſeal was delivered to the archbiſhop of York, and the other lords of the privy council. And on the twenty-fourth of November the corpſe, dreſſed in royal ornaments, was carried by the chief nobility to the abbey church of Weſtminſter, where, by his own directions, it was interred near the ſhrine of St. Edward the Confeſſor, where his tomb, with his ſtatue in braſs, is ſtill to be ſeen.

CHAP. V.

From the Acceſſion of EDWARD I. *to the Death of* EDWARD III.

SECT. I.

Acceſſion of Edward I.—Diſſentions in the city reſpecting the choice of a mayor—The prices of proviſions regulated—Jews forbid the practice of uſury—The mayor of London appointed an ambaſſador—Convent of Blackfriars founded—New wall ordered from Ludgate to the Thames—Firſt ordinance of the common-council for holding markets in London—Several Jews executed—The Hanſeatic company obliged to repair Biſhopſgate—Murder of Lawrence Ducket—The Jews ſynagogues in London deſtroyed—The city firſt divided into wards—The mayor degraded—Regulations for the preſervation of the peace—The court of exchequer removed to Guildhall—The king's briefs reſpecting Bartholomew-fair—Prices of proviſions regulated—Firſt Recorder of London—Sir William Wallace executed in Smithfield—The uſe of ſea coal prohibited in London—Death of Edward I.

PRINCE EDWARD was at Sicily, on his return from Paleſtine, when he received advice of the death of his father. He immediately diſpatched letters to the mayor, ſheriffs, and citizens of London, in which he recited many injuries his ſubjects had ſuſtained from the Flemiſh; and ordered a proclamation to be made, that no Fleming ſhould be permitted to reſide in London, on the penalty of forfeiting his whole effects. He alſo charged the magiſtrates carefully to preſerve peace in the city till his return, which he promiſed ſhould be as ſoon as poſſible; concluding, that as he had not the ſeal of the kingdom by him, he had therefore encloſed theſe preſents with the ſeal of the king of Sicily, and ſigned them himſelf as a witneſs.

King Edward, on his arrival in the month of Auguſt 1274, was received in London by the citizens with the utmoſt pomp and magnificence. The fronts of the houſes were adorned with the richeſt tapeſtry and ſilks: the wealthy citizens ſcattered gold and ſilver among the populace, and the conduits were ſupplied with a variety of the moſt delicious wines. But the ſpirit of diſſention ſoon broke out among the citizens, reſpecting the choice of their next mayor, the mob being determined to maintain their nomination of Sir Walter Harvey, in oppoſition to the regular choice of Philip le Taylor. Edward prudently named a *cuſtos* of the city, till the citizens could be brought to reaſon, and this convinced them of the danger of their inteſtine broils, which expoſed them to the regal interpoſition in their civil government. After much riot and miſchief, Walter de Merton, and others

“ boroughs and fairs, by four or five of the ſaid citizens of London, who ſhall be there preſent; ſaving to us the amerciaments in any wiſe coming, which they ſhall faithfully anſwer us, and our heirs, upon pain of grievous forfeitures.

“ We have alſo granted to our ſame citizens acquittal of murder in the ſaid city, and in Portſoken; and that none of the ſaid citizens may wage battle; and that for the pleas belonging to the crown, chiefly thoſe which may chance within the ſaid city and ſuburbs thereof, they may diſcharge themſelves according to the ancient cuſtom of the ſaid city; this notwithſtanding except, that upon the graves of the dead, for that which they ſhould have ſaid, if they had lived, it ſhall not be lawful preciſely to ſwear; but inſtead and place of thoſe deceaſed, which before their deaths, to diſcharge thoſe which for concerning the things belonging to the crown, were called and received, there may other free and lawful men be choſen, which may do and accompliſh that without delay, which by the deceaſed ſhould bave been done, if they had lived; and that within the walls of the city, and in Portſoken none may take lodgings by force, or delivery of the marſhal.

“ We have alſo granted to our ſaid citizens throughout all our dominions, wheresſoever they come to dwell with their merchandizes and things, and alſo throughout all the ſea ports as well as on this ſide as beyond the ſeas, they ſhall be free of all toll and laſtage, and of all cuſtoms except every where our due and ancient cuſtom and prices of wines; that is to ſay, one tun before the maſt, and of one other behind the maſt, at twenty ſhillings the tun, to be paid in ſuch form as we and our anceſtors have been accuſtomed to have the ſaid prices; and if any in any of our lands, on this ſide or beyond the ſeas, or in the ports of the ſaid ſea, on this ſide or beyond the ſeas, ſhall take of the men of London toll, or any cuſtom contrary to this our grant, (except the aforeſaid prices) after he ſhall fail of right, the ſheriff may take goods therefore at London.

“ We have alſo granted to them, that the Huſtings might be kept in every week once the week, and that only by one day; or as notwithſtanding that thoſe things within the ſame day cannot be determined, may continue till next morning, and no longer; and that right be holden to them for their lands and tenures, within the ſame city, according to the cuſtom of the ſaid city; ſo as nevertheleſs, that as well foreigners as others may make their attorneys, as well in pleading as defending, as elſewhere in our courts: and they may not be queſtioned as miſkenning in any their pleas; that is to ſay, if they have not declared altogether well; and of all their debts which were lent at London, and promiſes there made, pleas be there holden, according to the juſt and ancient cuſtom.

“ Furthermore, we do alſo grant, toward the amendment of the aforeſaid city, that all be quit of childwite and jereſgive, and from ſcotale; ſo that our ſheriffs of London, nor any other bailiff, ſhall not make any ſcotale: and alſo, that the ſaid citizens may juſtly have and hold their lands, tenures, or premiſes; and alſo their debts, whoever do owe them; and that no merchant or other do meet with any merchant coming by land or by water, with their merchandizes or victuals, towards the city to buy or ſell again, till they come to the ſaid city, and there have put the ſame to ſale, upon the forfeiture of the things brought, and pain of impriſonment; from whence he ſhall not eſcape without great puniſhment; and that none ſhew out their wares to ſell, who owe any cuſtom, till the cuſtom thereof be levied, without great puniſhment, and upon pain of forfeiture of all that commodity, of him that happens to do otherwiſe: and that no merchant, ſtranger, or other, may buy or ſell any wares, which ought to be weighed or troned, unleſs by our beams or trone, upon forfeiture of the ſaid wares.

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Acceſſion of Edward I.—Diſſentions in the city reſpecting the choice of a mayor—The prices of proviſions regulated—Jews forbid the practice of uſury—The mayor of London appointed an ambaſſador—Convent of Black-friars founded—New wall ordered from Ludgate to the Thames—Firſt ordinance of the common-council, for holding markets in London—Several Jews executed—The Hanſeatic company obliged to repair Biſhopſgate—Murder of Lawrence Ducket—The Jews ſynagogues in London deſtroyed—The city firſt divided into wards—The mayor degraded—Regulations for the preſervation of the peace—The court of exchequer removed to Guildhall—The king's briefs reſpecting Bartholomew-fair—Prices of proviſions regulated—Firſt Recorder of London—Sir William Wallace executed in Smithfield—The uſe of ſea coal prohibited in London—Death of Edward I.

PRINCE EDWARD was at Sicily, on his return from Paleſtine, when he received advice of the death of his father. He immediately diſpatched letters to the mayor, ſheriffs, and citizens of London, in which he recited many injuries his ſubjects had ſuſtained from the Flemiſh; and ordered a proclamation to be made, that no Fleming ſhould be permitted to reſide in London, on the penalty of forfeiting his whole effects. He alſo charged the magiſtrates carefully to preſerve peace in the city till his return, which he promiſed ſhould be as ſoon as poſſible; concluding, that as he had not the ſeal of the kingdom by him, he had therefore encloſed theſe preſents with the ſeal of the king of Sicily, and ſigned them himſelf as a witneſs.

King Edward, on his arrival in the month of Auguſt 1274, was received in London by the citizens with the utmoſt pomp and magnificence. The fronts of the houſes were adorned with the richeſt tapeſtry and ſilks: the wealthy citizens ſcattered gold and ſilver among the populace, and the conduits were ſupplied with a variety of the moſt delicious wines. But the ſpirit of diſſention ſoon broke out among the citizens, reſpecting the choice of their next mayor, the mob being determined to maintain their nomination of Sir Walter Harvey, in oppoſition to the regular choice of Philip le Taylor. Edward prudently named a *cuſtos* of the city, till the citizens could be brought to reaſon, and this convinced them of the danger of their inteſtine broils, which expoſed them to the regal interpoſition in their civil government. After much riot and miſchief, Walter de Merton, and others of the council repaired to the city, and compromiſed the difference, by propoſing a new election at Paul's Croſs, when Harvey was choſen mayor, having previouſly promiſed not to moleſt any perſon who had oppoſed his election; but they were ſo well convinced of his mal-practices next year as to degrade him.

The iniquitous practices of engroſſing and foreſtalling, being now carried to the moſt enormous height, it became neceſſary to provide laws againſt all who ſhould be found guilty; and in particular againſt the bakers who accuſtomed themſelves to make bread ſhort of weight, and the millers who ſold their meal by a ſhort meaſure. The legiſlature having paſſed laws for the redreſs of theſe grievances, the king iſſued his orders for the mayor and ſheriffs of London to enforce them, and to regulate the prices of the various kinds of proviſions, and particularly of poultry and fiſh, which were the articles that were chiefly engroſſed. By theſe regulations the baker was to forfeit his bread for the firſt offence, to ſuffer impriſonment for the ſecond, and to be impillored for the third: and the puniſhment ordained for the miller who ſhould be convicted of offending againſt the ſtatute, was to be carried through certain ſtreets of the city, in a tumbrel or duſt cart, expoſed to the contempt of the people. In conſequence of theſe laws, the magiſtrates of the city publiſhed an ordinance to the following purpoſe. "By the command of the lord the king, and with the aſſent and conſent of the gentlemen of the kingdom, and citizens aforeſaid, it is ordained that no huckſter of fowl (or poulterer) go out of the city to meet them that bring poultry into the city, to make any buying from them; but buy in the city, after the buyers of the lord the king, of the barons, and of the citizens, have bought and had what ſhall be needful for them, namely after three o'clock, and not before."

After this hour the following proviſions were to be ſold at the undermentioned prizes:

THE POULTERER'S TABLE.

	s.	d.	qrs.
The beſt hen, at	0	3	2
The beſt pullet	0	1	3
The beſt capon	0	2	0
The beſt gooſe, from Eaſter to Whitſunday	0	5	0
Ditto, from Eaſter to St. Peter *ad vincula*	0	4	0
Ditto, at all other times of the year	0	3	0
The beſt wild gooſe	0	4	0
The beſt young pigeons, three for	0	1	0
The beſt mallad	0	3	2
The beſt cercel	0	6	0
The beſt wild duck	0	1	3
The beſt partridge	0	3	2
The beſt begaters, four for	0	1	0
The beſt larks, a dozen for	0	1	0
The beſt pheaſant	0	4	0
The beſt boter	0	6	0
The beſt heron	0	6	0
The beſt corlune	0	3	0
The beſt plover	0	1	0
The ſwan	3	0	0
The beſt crane	3	0	0
The beſt peacock	1	0	0
The beſt coney, with the ſkin	0	4	0
One ditto without the ſkin	0	3	0
The beſt hare without the ſkin	0	3	2
The beſt kid, from Chriſtmas to Lent	0	10	0
Ditto, at other times of the year	0	6	0
The Lamb, from Chriſtmas to Lent	0	6	0
Ditto, at other times of the year	0	4	0

Curlew

It was alſo ordained, "that no huckſter of fiſh, (or fiſhmonger) who ſells fiſh again to others, go out to meet thoſe that bring or carry fiſh to the city, to make a foreſtall thence; nor have any partnerſhip with a ſtranger who brings fiſh from the ſea to the city: but let them ſeek for fiſh in their own ſhips; and permit foreigners to bring it, and to ſell when they are come, in their own ſhips. Becauſe by ſuch partnerſhip, they who are of the city, when they cannot ſell as they will, lay it up in cellars, and ſell dearer than the ſtrangers would do, if they came without partnerſhip, and knew not where they might be harboured: nor let them buy any thing in the city, until the king's ſervants, &c. have bought, and not before three o'clock. And if they who have bought fiſh, ſhall come after three o'clock, let them not ſell that day; but let them ſell on the morrow morning. And if they expect more, let the fiſh be taken into the lord the king's hands; and let them keep no fiſh, except ſalt-fiſh, beyond the ſecond day of their coming; which if it happen to be found, let them loſe their fiſh, and be at the mercy of the lord the king [to fine them:]"

FISHMONGER'S TABLE.

	s.	d.	qrs.
The beſt plaiſe	0	1	½
The beſt ſoles, the dozen	0	3	0
The beſt freſh mulvel	0	3	0
The beſt haddock	0	2	0
The beſt barkey	0	4	0
The beſt mullet	0	2	0
The beſt conger	1	0	0
The beſt turbet	0	6	0
The beſt dorac	0	5	0
The beſt bran, fard, and betule	0	3	0
The beſt mackarel in Lent	0	0	2
~~Ditto~~ out of Lent	0	0	2
The beſt garnard	0	1	0
The beſt freſh merlings, four for	0	1	0
The beſt powdered ditto, twelve for	0	1	0
The beſt pickled herrings, twenty for	0	1	0
The beſt freſh herrings, before Michaelmas, ſix for	0	1	0
Ditto after ditto, twelve for	0	1	0
The beſt Thames or Severn lamprey	0	4	0
The beſt buge, ſtock-fiſh	0	1	0
The beſt mulvil ſtock-fiſh	0	0	3
The beſt croplings, three	0	1	0
The beſt freſh oyſters, a gallon for	0	2	0
The beſt freſh ſalmon, from Chriſtmas to Eaſter	5	0	0
Ditto, after ditto	3	0	0
A piece of rumb, groſs and fat	0	4	0
The beſt new pickled balenes, the pound	0	2	0
Ditto of the preceding year, the pound	0	1	0
The beſt ſea hog	6	8	0
The beſt eels, a ſtrike, or a quarter of an hundred	0	2	0
The beſt lampreys, in winter, the hundred	0	8	0
Ditto, at other times, the hundred	0	6	0
The beſt ſmelts, the hundred	0	1	0
The beſt roach, in ſummer	0	1	0
Ditto, at other times	0	0	½
The beſt lucy	6	8	0
The beſt lamprey of Nantes, at firſt	1	4	0
Ditto, a month after	0	8	½
The Thames or Severn ditto, towards Eaſter	0	2	0

During the diſturbances of the late reign, the Jews had, by bribing the king's council, been admitted to all the privileges of Chriſtian natives. They purchaſed houſes, lands, and manors, ſat on juries, enjoyed ſeiſin, and the wardſhips of Chriſtian heirs, together with the right of preſentation to livings. This indulgence raiſed a clamour among the clergy, and gave great offence to all ſorts of people. The king himſelf was ſhocked at the ſcandalous connivance of his father in this particular, and, at his deſire, a law was enacted, by the parliament which ſat at Weſtminſter, in the year 1275, to diſqualify all Jews from holding fee, or freehold, and to prevent their lending money on uſury to Chriſtians, under the ſevereſt penalties. It was alſo farther ordained, that they ſhould wear badges on their upper garments by way of diſtinction.

A. D. 1275.

The mayor of London, being appointed the king's ambaſſador beyond the ſeas, his majeſty entruſted the government of London to four perſons of eminence, who were recommended to him by their brother citizens; and in the ſame year was founded the convent of Black Friars, or preaching friars, by Robert Kilwarby, archbiſhop of Canterbury, who had obtained licence from the crown for that purpoſe. It was erected with the ſtones taken out of the ruins of the tower of Mountfitchet, and a part of the city wall, both of which were obliged to be taken down to make way for the ſaid building.

Edward ordered the citizens to erect a new wall, to run from Ludgate weſtward behind the houſes to Fleet-ditch, and then ſouth as far as the Thames; at the head of which was to be built a tower for the reception of his majeſty. And towards defraying the expence of this work, the king granted the city a duty to be raiſed on ſeveral kinds of merchandize for the ſpace of three years; ſoon after which he ſent the citizens the following letter:

> "Whereas we have granted you, for aid of the work of the walls of our city, and the cloſure of the ſame, divers cuſtoms of vendable things, coming to the ſaid city, to be taken for a certain time; we command you, that you cauſe to be finiſhed the wall of the ſaid city, now begun near the manſion of the friars preachers, and a certain good and comely tower at the head of the ſaid wall, within the water of the Thames there, wherein we may be received and tarry with honour, to our eaſe and ſatisfaction in our comings there, out of the pence taken and to be taken of the ſaid cuſtoms, &c.
>
> "Witneſs myſelf at Weſtminſter, the eighth day of July, in the fourth year of my reign."

In the year 1277, an ordinance was made by the common-council of London, that no perſon ſhould go to Southwark to buy wares, which might be purchaſed in the city. It was alſo ordered, that no market ſhould be held on London-bridge, or in any other place, except ſuch as ſhould be appointed by the common-council.

In a parliament held at Weſtminſter in the month of October 1278, the ſtate of the coinage was taken into conſideration. The nation had ſuffered exceedingly for ſome time, from the clipping of the coin, which had raiſed the price of neceſſaries to an exceſſive heighth, and almoſt ruined its foreign commerce. On enquiry, the Jews were found to have been the authors of that miſchievous practice; upon which all of that nation were ſeized on the ſame day, in the month of November, in all parts of England, their houſes ſearched, and their perſons impriſoned; and a conſiderable quantity of clippings being found in their poſſeſſion, the delinquents were, upon the fulleſt evidence, declared guilty, by commiſſioners appointed for that purpoſe. Two hundred of them were hanged in London, beſides thoſe who ſuffered in other parts of England, and ſeveral Chriſtians, who were proved to have been their accomplices, ſhared the ſame fate.

The king in the year 1281, being informed of the ruinous ſituation of London-bridge, granted his letters patent, empowering the keeper of the bridge to receive a toll of ſuch perſons as ſhould paſs over it.

The Hanſeatic corporation of merchants, in conſideration of divers privileges granted to them by the city, had engaged to uphold, maintain and defend Biſhopſgate; but that building being in a ruinous ſituation, the citizens in the year 1282, called upon them to fulfil their contract; which demand being rejected by the company, the affair was carried by writ into the Exchequer, and the company were obliged to perform their covenant.

This year, the citizens having paid his majeſty a conſiderable ſum of money, he granted them a pardon for every infringement they had made, contrary to their charters, to that time.

This winter, at the breaking up of a ſevere froſt, five arches of London-bridge, by the violence of the ice, were entirely ſwept away, of which we have before made mention.

A. D. 1283.

Llewellyn, the laſt Welch prince who reigned in Wales, was ſlain in battle by one Adam de Frampton, who, not knowing him, ran a ſpear through his heart, but diſcovering him afterwards, he cut off his head, and carried it to king Edward, who immediately ordered that it ſhould be ſent to London. The citizens received the head of this prince with the moſt uncommon demonſtrations of joy. They carried it through Cheapſide on the point of a lance, decorated with a chaplet or circle of ſilver, in ridicule of Merlin's prophecy, which was, that his head ſhould one day paſs through the city with a ſilver coronet. It was then fixed for the remainder of the day on a pillory in Cheapſide, and afterwards, purſuant to the king's command, was placed on the point of a high ſtaff, fixed for that purpoſe on the top of the Tower of London.

In the year 1284, a goldſmith, named Lawrence Ducket, having wounded Ralph Crepin in Weſtcheap, (now Cheapſide) he fled for ſafety to Bow church, and concealed himſelf in the ſteeple; he was however ſurprized in the night by Crepin's friends, who hung him up in one of the windows, in ſuch a poſition, that upon an inqueſt being taken on the body, the jury brought in their verdict *Felo de ſe*, and he was accordingly buried in a ditch; however the murderers were at laſt informed againſt by a boy who had concealed himſelf in the church during the ſhocking tranſaction, and ſixteen men were hanged, and a woman, and the perpetrator of it, was burnt alive. The body was dug up, put into a coffin, and decently buried.

In the year 1285 the conduit in Cheapſide was built; and it was ordered that only an halfpenny ſhould be paid for grinding a quarter of wheat. The ſame year the jewiſh ſynagogues in London were deſtroyed by command of John Peckham, archbiſhop of Canterbury.

The affairs of the city ſeemed, at this time, to wear a moſt favourable aſpect, but a diſguſt was unfortunately given to the lord treaſurer by the mayor, who refuſed to attend to give an account of the meaſures taken by him and the aldermen for the preſervation of the peace; and upon their attendance being inſiſted on, the mayor went to Barking church, where he delivered the city ſeal and the enſigns of mayoralty to Stephen Aſwy, and retired to the Tower. The treaſurer was ſo highly incenſed at this behaviour, that he ordered the mayor, together with many of the principal citizens to be taken into cuſtody, and committed to priſon; and Stephen Sandwich was by the king appointed cuſtos of London, in which office he remained only till the February following, when another perſon was appointed: and, on one pretence or other, the city was deprived of regular mayors for twelve years after.

The reaſon alledged for degrading the mayor was, that he had connived at the unlawful practices of the bakers; and under colour of puniſhing them for offences which the citizens knew had never been committed, they were deprived of one of their moſt valuable privileges.

The city ſoon felt the ill effects of being thus deprived of its firſt magiſtrate; robberies, and even murders became frequent throughout the city and ſuburbs; which occaſioned the following regulations to be made, "That no ſtranger ſhould wear a weapon,

“ nor be ſeen abroad after the ringing of the Corfeu-bell; that all taverns and victualling houſes ſhould be ſhut up after the ringing of the ſaid bell; that no fencing-ſchool ſhould be kept in the city; that the aldermen in their reſpective wards ſhould make diligent ſearch for ſuch offenders, in order to bring them to juſtice; that no perſon not free of the city ſhould be ſuffered to reſide therein; and that ſuch freemen as were ſuſpected, ſhould give ſecurity for their good behaviour:” among whom were Thomas Pywelldon, and fifty-ſeven others, who were exiled for life.

At this time a great number of foreign merchants were permitted to ſettle in London, and obtained leave ſoon after to diſpoſe of their goods without employing a broker, which was as advantageous to them as diſadvantageous to the citizens; for before this time, they were obliged to keep in their lodgings, and their landlords, who were citizens, officiating as brokers, were very great gainers. The foreigners, however, making uſe of many villainous practices, by which the fair traders were conſiderably hurt, many of them were apprehended, carried to priſon, and were obliged to pay large ſums for their enlargement.

In the fifteenth year of his reign, Edward commanded the court of Exchequer to be removed to Guildhall, at which time it appeared, that the citizens were five-hundred and thirty-eight pounds, ſix ſhillings and eight-pence, indebted to the king.

A parliament in the beginning of the year 1290, was held at Weſtminſter, in which an act was paſſed for baniſhing the Jews out of the kingdom for ever, they having rendered themſelves infinitely odious to the whole nation, by their uſury and extortion. They were ordered to depart the kingdom before the firſt of November, on pain of death; and all their wealth, except only ſuch ſums as were neceſſary to defray the expence of their voyage to the continent, was confiſcated to the king's uſe. Many of theſe unhappy wretches, in their paſſage, were murdered by the mariners of the ſhips on board which they were, through the hopes of finding treaſure concealed about them; but the king ſeverely puniſhed the aſſaſſins at their return to England.

In the beginning of May this year, king Edward beſtowed his daughter Jane, or Joan, of Acres, on the earl of Glouceſter, after that nobleman had ſworn to maintain the lineal ſucceſſion of England. In the month of July following, his other daughter Beatrix was married to the eldeſt ſon of John duke of Brabant. But the joy occaſioned by theſe alliances was deſtroyed by the loſs of his beloved queen Eleanor, who died as ſhe was accompanying the king in a progreſs to the north, at Hordeby, in Lincolnſhire, on the twenty-ninth of November, 1290.

The death of this truly excellent princeſs, who had lived his wife in loving participation of all his troubles thirty-ſix years, overwhelmed him with the moſt poignant grief; and, making every other conſideration give way to affection, he inſtantly returned to Weſtminſter with her corpſe, where her obſequies were performed with a magnificence ſuitable to the greatneſs of his love, and the deep ſenſe he had of her loſs. He ordered a handſome tomb, with her image on it in braſs, to be erected over her grave; as likewiſe ſeveral croſſes of ſtone to be raiſed to her memory, with her arms engraven upon them, at thoſe places where her body had reſted in its conveyance to London, and where ſolemn dirges had been ſung for her ſoul, as at Northampton, Waltham, &c. ſome of which croſſes are ſtill remaining. There was one in Cheapſide, and another at the place called to this day Charing-croſs; but theſe laſt were taken down by order of the Long Parliament, in the year 1643, as relics of popiſh ſuperſtition.

A. D. 1295. A diſpute aroſe between Ralph Sandwich, Cuſtos of the city, and the Prior of St. Bartholomew's, reſpecting certain profits ariſing from the fair of that name annually held in Smithfield. The Cuſtos alledged, that as the city privileges were at this time forfeited to the crown, all the cuſtoms and benefits ariſing within the ſaid city muſt belong to the king. The controverſy coming to the knowledge of Edward, who was then at Durham, he ordered that it ſhould be determined by the barons, and his treaſurer; and for that purpoſe he diſpatched the following brief to the Cuſtos and ſheriffs of London:

“ The lord the king hath commanded the cuſtos and ſheriffs in theſe words: Edward, by the grace of God, to the cuſtos and ſheriffs of London, greeting: Whereas the prior of St. Bartholomew in Smithfield, in the ſuburbs of London, by the charter of our progenitors, kings of England, and our confirmation, claimeth to have a certain fair there every year, during three days, viz. on the eve, on the day, and on the morrow of St. Bartholomew the apoſtle, with all liberties and free cuſtoms belonging to the fair; a contention hath ariſen between the ſaid prior and you the ſaid cuſtos, which ſue for us, concerning the uſe of the liberties of the ſaid fair, and the free cuſtoms belonging to it: and hindrance being made to the ſaid prior by you the ſaid cuſtos, as the ſame prior aſſerteth, to wit, concerning a moiety of the ſaid eve, and of the whole morrow beforeſaid; concerning which we will, as well for us, as for the foreſaid prior, that juſtice be done, as is fit, before our treaſurer and barons of the exchequer, from the day of St. Michael next, for one month. We command you, that ſufficient ſecurity be taken of the ſaid prior, of reſtoring to us the ſaid day the iſſues of the aforeſaid fair, coming from the moiety of the aforeſaid eve, and of the whole morrow, if the ſaid prior cannot then ſhew ſomething for himſelf, why the ſaid iſſues, ought not to belong to us. We command you, that ye permit the ſame prior, in the mean time, to receive the foreſaid iſſues, in form aforeſaid. And you have therefore this brief.

“ Witneſs myſelf at Durham, the ninth day of Auguſt, in the twentieth year of our reign.”

In the year 1296, the king, who was then at Carliſle, being informed that ſeveral of the clergy had been committed by the laity to the Tun, (a priſon ſo called in Cornhill) on pretence of their having committed crimes of which they were entirely innocent, thought proper to ſhew his diſapprobation thereof, by ſending the following writ to the cuſtos and ſheriffs of London:

“ Edward by the grace of God, &c. Whereas Richard Graveſend, biſhop of London, hath ſhewed unto us, that by the Great Charter of England, the church hath a privilege, that no clerk ſhall be impriſoned by a layman, without our commandment and breach of peace; which notwithſtanding, ſome citizens of London, upon mere ſpite, do enter in their watches into clerks chambers, and, like felons, do carry them to the Tunney, which Henry de Walleys, ſome time mayor, built for night-walkers. Wherefore, we will that this our commandment be proclaimed in full huſtings; and that no watch hereafter enter into any clerk's chamber, under the forfeit of twenty pounds.

“ Dated at Carliſle the eighteenth of March in the twenty-fifth year of our reign.”

Though the citizens were reſtrained from infringing on this exemption of the clergy, yet many of them, to expreſs their diſguſt of the royal mandate, broke open the Tun, and ſuffered ſeveral of the priſoners to eſcape. For this contempt, the rioters were condemned to impriſonment, and the city was amerced at twenty thouſand marks; which ſum, with the addition of three thouſand marks more, obtained a full reſtoration and confirmation of the city charters and privileges. The citizens upon this choſe Henry Walleys mayor, who being preſented to the king, was moſt graciouſly received, and the next day ſworn in before the barons of the exchequer. His majeſty confirmed this favour, and all their ancient privileges, by a charter: which amongſt other things, contains, “ We, willing to ſhew more ample favour to the ſaid citizens in that behalf, do grant to them, for us and our heirs, that the mayor of the ſaid city, when he ſhall be choſen by the ſaid citizens, we, and our heirs, and our barons, not being at Weſtminſter, or at London, they may or ſhall be preſented, or admitted, to and by the conſtable of our tower of London, yearly, in ſuch ſort as before they were wont to be preſented and admitted: ſo as, nevertheleſs, that at the next coming of us or our heirs to Weſtminſter or London, the ſaid mayor be preſented to us or our heirs, and be admitted for mayor.

“ And alſo we have granted, for us and our heirs, to our ſaid citizens, that they and their ſucceſſors, citizens of the ſaid city, be for ever quit and free of pannage or pawnage, pontage and murage, throughout all the realm, and all our dominions: and that the ſheriffs of the ſaid city, as oft as it ſhall happen for them to be amerced in our court for any offence, they ſhall be amerced according to the meaſure and quantity of the offence, as other the ſheriffs of our ſaid realm have been amerced for the like offence.

“ Wherefore we will, and ſtrictly charge and command, for us and our heirs, that the ſaid citizens and their ſucceſſors, have all the liberties, freedoms, quittals, and free cuſtoms aforeſaid, and them may and ſhall uſe, according to our confirmation, renovation, and grants, aforeſaid, for ever; as by the aforeſaid charter, (amongſt other things) more fully appeareth.” Beſides, his majeſty certified the ſame by a brief to his officers of his exchequer; as may be ſeen in fol. 24. of the black book, amongſt the city records. And at the ſame time, the 28th of May, the king ſent a precipe to the mayor and ſheriffs of London, to puniſh corporally all bakers, brewers, and millers, convicted of bad practices; and all that were found to go armed in the night, and diſturb the peace of the city; and to oblige millers to return the flour by weight, according to the weight of the grain ſent to be ground.

A. D. 1297. In the twenty-ſeventh year of this reign, on the feaſt of St. Simon and Jude, Elias Ruſſel was unanimouſly choſen, by the mayor, aldermen, and commonalty of London, into the office of mayor of this city, and was ſworn accordingly, and received by the conſtable of the Tower, (by the king's writ, directed for that purpoſe,) without the Tower gate.

An act of common-council was paſſed during this mayoralty, by conſent of the king and nobility, for regulating the prices of proviſions ſold in London, the butchers, poulterers, &c. having by fixing exorbitant prices upon their different commodities, greatly diſtreſſed the poorer ſort of the citizens: the following is the table of the prices the different ſorts of poultry were fixed at:

	s.	d.	qrs.
A fat cock, at	0	1	2
Two pullets	0	1	2
A fat capon	0	2	2
A gooſe	0	4	0
A mallard	0	1	2
A partridge	0	1	2
A pheaſant	0	4	0
A heron	0	6	0
A plover	0	1	0
A ſwan	3	0	0
A crane	1	0	0
Two woodcocks	0	1	2
A fat lamb from Chriſtmas to Shrovetide	1	4	0
One ditto for all the year	0	4	0

The year before, the famous Aſſociation, called the “ Company of Merchants Adventurers of England,” took its riſe. It is ſaid to have ſprung out of the guild of Mercers of London, and to have been the firſt who attempted a woollen manufacture in England. However, they did not aſſume the preſent epithet of Merchant Adventurers till the reign of Henry VII.

A celebrated antiquarian tells us, that in the year 1300, the prices of proviſions were as follow:

	s.	d.	q.
A bull	7	6	0
A cow	6	0	0
A fat mutton	1	0	0
One ewe ſheep	0	8	0
A quarter of wheat	4	0	0
A quarter of ground malt	3	4	0
A quarter of peaſe	2	6	0
A quarter of oats	2	0	0
A capon	0	2	0
A cock or hen	0	1	½

A. D. 1302. Edward, ſenſible of the infinite advantages that would accrue to his ſubjects from the encouragement of commerce, publiſhed a charter, or declaration of his protection and privileges granted to foreign merchants; and alſo aſcertained the cuſtoms or duties which thoſe foreign merchants, in return for his ſaid charter, were to pay on merchandize exported and imported. This charter, of which, for its curioſity, we will here ſubjoin a recital, was afterwards confirmed by king Edward III. in the year 1328.

“ The merchants of Almaine, France, Spain, Portugal, Navarre, Lombardy, Florence, Provence, Catalonia, the duchy of Aquitaine, Toulouſe, Flanders, Brabant, and of all other foreign parts, who ſhall come to traffic in England, ſhall and may ſafely come with their merchandize into the king's cities, towns and ports, and ſell the ſame by wholeſale only, as well to natives as to foreigners. And the merchandize called merceries (probably ſmall wares, toys, haberdaſhery, &c.) as alſo ſpices, they may ſell by retail.---They may alſo carry beyond ſea the goods they may want in England, paying the uſual cuſtoms; excepting wines, however, which being once imported, ſhall not be exported without the king's ſpecial licence.”---He commands all his officers in fairs, cities and towns, to do ſpeedy or ſummary juſtice to the ſaid foreign merchants, agreeable to the law-merchant, or cuſtom of merchants: particularly,

1. That on any trial between them and Engliſhmen, the jury ſhall be one half foreigners, where ſuch can be had.

2. That a proper perſon ſhall be appointed in London, to be juſticiary for foreign merchants.

3. That there ſhall be but one weight and meaſure x throughout the kingdom; in conſideration of which, and of the king's freeing them from prizage, and all other burdens, the ſaid foreign merchants ſhall pay a cuſtom of two ſhillings for every ton of wine which they ſhall import, over and above the old cuſtoms; and for every ſack of wool which they ſhall export, forty pence over and above the old cuſtom of half a mark; and the like for three hundred wool-fells. Item, two ſhillings for every piece of ſcarlet cloth dyed in grain; and one ſhilling and ſix-pence for every other dyed cloth, in the dying of which, grain ſhall be mixed; alſo twelve-pence for any dyed without any grain; and the like ſum for every quintal of wax: they ſhall likewiſe pay three-pence per pound, *ad valorem*, for ſuch merchandize imported, and alſo when re-exported, as cannot well be reduced to a certain cuſtom, in the above manner, ſuch as ſilks, ſarcenets, lawns, corn, horſes and other live cattle, and many other kinds of merchandize, both imported and exported, over and above all the old cuſtoms on ſuch ſort of merchandize.

x It is a great pity that such an excellent regulation was not continued —

A. D. 1304. Goeffrey de Hartilepole, alderman, was elected Recorder of the city, which is the firſt account we meet with in hiſtory of a Recorder of London. About the ſame time the title of Baron,

~~which~~ was common to all thoſe who held lands of the crown, was confined to thoſe only who were ſummoned by the king to parliament.

A. D. 1305.

Sir William Wallace, a Scottiſh knight, who had peculiarly diſtinguiſhed himſelf in oppoſing the king in the wars of Scotland, was taken priſoner, and brought to London; and though not a ſubject of England, he was tried at Weſtminſter, and being found guilty of high treaſon againſt the king, was condemned, and ſuffered an ignominious death in Smithfield. His head was afterwards fixed on London-bridge, and his quarters expoſed in the chief cities in Scotland. The year following king Edward conferred the order of knighthood on the young prince of Wales; on which occaſion the mayor, aldermen and citizens of London, preſented his majeſty with the ſum of two thouſand pounds.

Sea-coals being generally uſed in London at this time, particularly by dyers, brewers, &c. the air was ſo infected by the ſmoke ariſing therefrom, that the health of the inhabitants was thought to be in danger. To prevent which a proclamation was iſſued by the king, forbidding the uſe of that article under very ſevere penalties.

In the year 1307, the mayor and aldermen of London, for themſelves and the whole community of the city, agreed to pay the king two thouſand marks for the *vintiſme*, or twentieth of the goods of the ſaid community.

Edward I. having ſome time laboured under a dyſentery at Carliſle, removed from thence to a place called Burgh on the Sands in Cumberland, where, finding his laſt moments haſtily approaching, he ſent for prince Edward, his eldeſt ſon; and, among other things, earneſtly requeſted that his heart might be ſent to the Holy Land, with thirty-two thouſand pounds ſterling, which he had provided for the ſupport of the holy ſepulchre. He then took leave of all his great officers, and delivered himſelf up to the care of his ſpiritual monitors; ſoon after which he reſigned his laſt breath, as his ſervants were raiſing him up to take ſome nouriſhment, on the ſeventh of July 1307, in the ſixty-eighth year of his age, and thirty-fifth of his reign.

SECT. II.

Edward II. aſcends the throne of England—His public entry into London—His debts diſcharged by the citizens—London exempted from being taxed—Regulations reſpecting the prices of proviſions—A dreadful famine—The king's extortions—Conſtitutions for the good government of the city—A ſtrong guard ſet in the city day and night—Edward's favourites ſentenced to perpetual baniſhment—A charter granted to the citizens—A conſpiracy againſt the king—The biſhop of Exeter beheaded in Cheapſide—The citizens poſſeſs themſelves of the Tower of London—The king is taken priſoner, compelled to reſign the crown to his ſon, and is cruelly murdered by aſſaſſins.

THE young king, on the demiſe of Edward I. went over to France, to eſpouſe the young princeſs Iſabella, daughter of the French king; and, during his abſence, left Piers Gaveſton (a native of Gaſcony, and who had always been his peculiar favourite) guardian of the realm.

Edward I. having diſcovered his ſon's attachment to this man, whoſe diſpoſition was of the moſt inſinuating nature, and who had corrupted the morals of the young prince, baniſhed him the kingdom, and made his ſon promiſe never to recall him. But no ſooner was the old king dead, than Gaveſton was invited back, honoured with the earldom of Cornwall, and married to the young king's neice. Not ſatisfied with conferring on him theſe emoluments, and in violation of the promiſes made to his dying father, he beſtowed on him as a free gift, the very ſum (thirty-two thouſand pounds) which Edward I. had by his will appropriated to diſcharge the expences of conveying his heart to Jeruſalem.

The nuptials having been celebrated, the royal pair ſoon after arrived in England, and making their public entry into London, were received by the citizens with the greateſt demonſtrations of joy.

During the abſence of the king, the imperious Gaveſton had ſo exaſperated the barons, that they entered into a league to prevent his majeſty's coronation, on his return to England; but on the king's promiſing, in the next parliament, to grant them all they could deſire, he was crowned at Weſtminſter, when he took an oath to preſerve the laws, cuſtoms, and liberties granted to the clergy and people by his predeceſſor.

As this is the firſt perfect copy of a coronation oath in the Engliſh hiſtory, it may not be improper to give it a place here. The form of the oath was as follows:

Biſhop. Sir, will you keep and confirm by your oath, to the people of England, the laws eſtabliſhed by the pious kings your predeceſſors, and in particular the laws, cuſtoms, and liberties granted to the clergy and people by the glorious St. Edward, your predeceſſor?

King. I will, and promiſe it.

B. Sir, will you preſerve to God, to holy church, to the clergy and people, the peace of God fully, and to the utmoſt of your power?

K. I will.

B. Sir, will you cauſe to be obſerved, in all your judgments, right and juſtice with diſcretion, in mercy and in truth, as far as you are able?

K. I do promiſe all this.

Soon after the king's coronation a writ of *fieri facias* was iſſued by the court of Exchequer, to diſtrain the goods and chattels of the citizens of London, for arrears due on the two thouſand marks they had agreed to pay the late king for the *ventiſme*, there being left deficient the ſum of eighty three pounds eleven ſhillings.

Edward, upon information that parts of the new city wall near Ludgate, and the Tower were not finiſhed, iſſued his royal mandate to the mayor and citizens of London, enjoining them to uſe the utmoſt diſpatch in compleating the ſame.

A. D. 1311.

The citizens undertook to diſcharge ſeveral debts which the king had contracted for neceſſaries for the royal houſhold, amounting to ſeventeen hundred pounds; as a ſecurity for the return of which his majeſty aſſigned to them the farm of the city, together with other iſſues ariſing by aids, tallages, &c. At the ſame time a reſolution was taken by the king to tax his ſeveral demeſnes, under which appellation the city of London was included. In conſequence of this, the mayor, aldermen, and ſheriffs of the city were ſent for by the privy council then ſitting at White Friars in Fleet-ſtreet, and aſked, if they would fine for their tallage, or, like others, raiſe the money by a poll-tax, and a general aſſeſſment on their eſtates? To which they returned for anſwer, that the king's demeſnes were liable to taxation whenever his majeſty ſhould think it neceſſary; but that the city of London was certainly free from ſuch tallage, not only by the rights, privileges and immunities, granted to them by Magna Charta, and ſo often confirmed by other charters, but by their paying the king a ſum of money annually for the fee-farm of the city. Edward, however, perſiſting in his demand, the citizens were ſo intimidated, that they offered a loan of one thouſand pounds, on condition that his majeſty would poſtpone the aſſeſſment till after the meeting of the next parliament; which being acceded to, the following letters patent were immediately granted:

“ Edward, by the grace of God, &c. To all to
“ whom theſe preſents ſhall come, greeting. Know ye,
“ that whereas our beloved the mayor and aldermen,
“ and the reſt of the citizens of our city of London,
“ have lately cauſed to be lent to us a thouſand pounds
“ ſterling; we, willing to ſatisfy them, the mayor, al-
“ dermen and citizens, of the ſame ſum of money,

“as we are bound, have granted unto them, that in the next aid to be granted unto us in our foreſaid city, or in the county of Middleſex, or in levying money in the ſaid city and county for our need, for whatever cauſe next to be levied, we will cauſe the foreſaid thouſand pounds to be allowed them.

“We have granted alſo to the ſame mayor, aldermen and citizens, that we will by no means cauſe to be aſſeſſed any tallage ſingly by poll, or in common upon them, their goods, chattels, lands and tenements, or rents in the ſaid city, or ſuburbs of the ſame, before our next parliament, or to be levied upon them; ſaving always to the mayor, aldermen and citizens of the ſaid city, the aſſignments made before us to them for debt, concerning which they undertook to ſatisfy us; as in our letters patent made to them thereupon more fully is contained: In witneſs whereof we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made patents. Witneſs, &c.”

Gaveſton, earl of Cornwall, the king's favourite, had behaved with ſuch inſolence to the barons, that they were determined, if poſſible, to get him baniſhed the kingdom. The queen had viewed his aſcendancy over her huſband with an evil eye, and countenanced the diſguſted nobles in theſe their endeavours. The parliament joined in the ſame cauſe with the barons, and they unanimouſly demanded of the king the baniſhment of Gaveſton. Edward finding it in vain to oppoſe the united voice of the nation, was at length obliged to ſubmit; and he was accordingly baniſhed. The king, however, to elude, as much as poſſible, the ſpirit of the ſentence, appointed him lord lieutenant of Ireland, with powers as ample as thoſe of royalty itſelf, allotting him the whole revenue of that kingdom for his ſubſiſtence.

Gaveſton, deſpiſing the ſentence that had been paſſed on him, in a ſhort time after returned to England, and was met by the king at Cheſter, who accompanied him to London, and prevailed on the parliament to conſent to his continuance in England, without moleſtation. But the favourite, whoſe inſolence would admit of no reſtraint, reſumed his wonted pride, and with a view to attach a ſtrong party to his intereſt, diveſted many people of their places, and beſtowed them on his adherents, by which means he incurred the implacable hatred of thoſe whom he had deprived of their poſts, without gaining any real advantage. This preſumptuous behaviour revived the animoſity of the barons; and the earl of Lancaſter, from ſome private injury he had received, vowed revenge. Gaveſton affected to deride their reſentment, and the firſt noblemen of the kingdom became the object of his ridicule. The barons were leſs enraged at his public miſconduct, than perſonal reflections, and re-united their party for his deſtruction. Edward dreading the conſequences of this union, iſſued a proclamation, prohibiting the barons from coming to parliament in armour. They obeyed the precept, but appeared with numerous retinues, determined to compel the king to redreſs the grievances of the nation. With this view they propoſed to elect a certain number of perſons, who ſhould be authoriſed to make ordinances for regulating the affairs of the kingdom. The king, at firſt, ſcrupled to grant their requeſt, but the barons threatening to proceed to extremities, if he perſiſted in oppoſing their meaſures, he thought it adviſeable to ſubmit. The new ordinances being drawn up by the committee, were laid before the king, who at firſt objected to ſeveral articles, as derogatory to the dignity of the crown, and inconſiſtent with the nature of the commiſſion; but in order to prevent miſchief, he at length gave the royal aſſent. Among theſe ordinances the principal article was, that Piers Gaveſton, earl of Cornwall, ſhould be for ever baniſhed the king's dominions, for having adminiſtered evil counſel to his majeſty; embezzled his treaſure, impoveriſhed the realm, by obtaining grants and blank charters; protected robbers, arrogated to himſelf the royal dignity, and formed unlawful aſſociations, in defiance of juſtice; that for theſe miſdemeanors he ſhould quit the kingdom before the firſt of November; and if found in any part of his majeſty's dominions after that day, he ſhould be treated as a common enemy to the public.

Gaveſton took up his reſidence at Bruges, in Flanders, where he lived in the utmoſt ſplendor, and entertained hopes of a ſpeedy recall; and Edward, who could not long endure the abſence of his favourite, gave him a private invitation to return to England, in conſequence of which he arrived at York before Chriſtmas, where he was received by the king with every demonſtration of joy, declared a faithful ſubject, reſtored to his poſſeſſions, and loaded with new favours.

The barons, incenſed at the inſincerity of the king, immediately demanded, that Gaveſton ſhould either be delivered into their hands, or expelled the kingdom. The king refuſing their requeſt, the archbiſhop of Canterbury pronounced ſentence of excommunication againſt the favourite, and the barons took arms, under the command of the earl of Lancaſter, whom they choſe for their general. As they continued their march northward, the king's fears increaſed; and taking Gaveſton with him, he went on board a veſſel, and landed at Scarborough, where he left his favourite in poſſeſſion of the caſtle. Upon this Lancaſter ſent the earl of Pembroke, with a body of forces, who inveſted Scarborough caſtle; and Gaveſton, after having ſuſtained ſeveral aſſaults, ſurrendered himſelf to the earl of Pembroke, who left him a priſoner at Dedington in Oxfordſhire. The earl of Warwick having raiſed the populace, beſet the houſe in which Gaveſton was lodged, and his attendants being unable to oppoſe ſuch a powerful party, he was carried to the caſtle of Warwick; from whence he was removed to Black-low-hill, and beheaded by a perſon who had been previouſly provided for that purpoſe. When the king heard of the death of his favourite, he ſet out for London, where he was perſuaded to raiſe a powerful army, and revenge ſo flagrant an inſult on the royal authority: but a treaty was ſet on foot, and the queen being in the interval delivered of her eldeſt ſon Edward at Windſor, the king was ſo enraptured at the event, that he ſeemed to have forgot the loſs of Gaveſton, and ſent word to the barons, that he was ready to comply with all their reaſonable demands; in conſequence of which a treaty was concluded, and tranquility again reſtored.

In the year 1314, proviſions of all kinds were ſo greatly advanced in price, that the diſtreſſes of the poor were almoſt inſupportable; upon which the parliament interpoſed its authority, and fixed prices of the ſeveral articles here undermentioned:

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
The beſt graſs fed ox, alive, at	0	16	0
The beſt grain fed ox	1	4	0
The beſt cow	0	12	0
The beſt hog of two years old	0	3	4
The beſt ſhorn mutton	0	1	4
The beſt gooſe	0	0	3
The beſt capon	0	0	2½
The beſt hen	0	0	1½
The beſt chickens, 2 for	0	0	1½
The beſt young pigeons, three for	0	0	1
Twenty eggs	0	0	1

It was enacted, by the authority of the king and parliament, that if any perſon refuſed to ſell the articles abovementioned at the fixed prices, they ſhould be forfeited to the king.

For ſeveral years paſt it having been a common practice with the populace to diſturb and interrupt the regular election of the mayor and ſheriffs of this city; the king, to prevent the like irregularities for the future, iſſued a proclamation forbidding all who were ſummoned to thoſe elections, to intrude or interfere.

The citizens of London having neglected their propoſed application to the parliament, to prevent their being tallaged, and the king's affairs reducing him to great ſtraits for money, he appointed commiſſioners to tax the city; but by lending government the ſum of ſix hundred marks more, the tallage was again poſtponed. A. D. 1316. There was an exceſſive ſcarcity of corn in London, which being thought to ariſe from the vaſt quantities of wheat made into malt, an act of parliament was paſſed, ordaining that from that time forward no wheat ſhould be made into malt. The mayor and aldermen publiſhed an order for carrying this act into execution; and another for regulating the prices of ale, by which the ſtronger ſort was to be ſold for three halfpence the gallon, and the ſmaller at a penny.

The price of wheat ſtill continued to advance, till it was ſold at four pounds the quarter; which produced ſuch a ſcene of miſery and diſtreſs, that, if ancient hiſtorians may be credited, ſeveral parents, attacked with the intolerable pains of exceſſive hunger, devoured even their own children, and the malefactors in priſon preyed upon each other: and this calamity was ſucceeded by ſuch a raging peſtilential diſorder, that thoſe who eſcaped the contagion were ſcarcely numerous enough to bury thoſe who died of it.

About this time it was repreſented to the king, that the ordinance of the preceding year, reſpecting the prices of proviſions, was found to be very prejudicial, as it prevented the country people from ſupplying the city markets; his majeſty therefore revoked the ſaid ordinance by a brief, of which the following is a copy.

> “ The king to the ſheriffs of London, greeting. Although we lately commanded you, that in each place in the aforeſaid city, where it ſhould ſeem to you to be the beſt expedient, ye ſhall cauſe it to be publickly proclaimed, that oxen, cows, hogs, ſheep, geeſe, capons, hens, chickens, pigeons and eggs, ſhould be ſold at a certain price; becauſe nevertheleſs we have underſtood, that ſuch a proclamation, which at that time we believed would be for the profit of the people of our realm, redounds to their greater damage than profit; we command you, that in the ſaid ſeveral places ye cauſe publickly to be proclaimed, that oxen, cows, hogs, ſheep, geeſe, capons, hens, chickens, young pigeons and eggs, be ſold for a reaſonable price, as was accuſtomed to be done, before the ſaid former proclamation; certifying all and ſingular, that the former proclamation was not made by virtue of the ordinances late made by the prelates, earls, and barons, and nobles of the ſame realm, and by us accepted, nor was contained in them. Witneſs myſelf at Lincoln, the twentieth of February, in the ninth year of our reign.”

This year the citizens took the liberty of pulling down a mud wall which had been erected by Henry III. without the Tower, and within the wall of the city, conſidering it as an injurious encroachment; for which indiſcretion they were, in the following year, obliged to pay the king a fine of one thouſand marks.

A. D. 1318.

The magiſtrates of London were ſo greatly favoured by the courtiers, and ſo entirely attached to that party, that, indifferent about the ſentiments of their fellow-citizens, they arrogantly aſſumed the ſole right of appointing officers, and diſmiſſing them when they thought proper. They likewiſe impoſed arbitrary taxes, in which they favoured themſelves, while they greatly oppreſſed the lower orders of the people.

In order to remove theſe grievances the citizens made repeated applications to the judges itinerant at the Tower; but finding this method ineffectual, they at length determined to ſubmit no longer to the yoke. Accordingly they drew up a ſet of conſtitutions for the more regular government of the city, which being preſented to his majeſty, received the royal aſſent; and the magiſtrates were obliged to conform to the meaſures adopted in theſe articles. In this ſame year, the Scots having made great inroads in the north of England, the king iſſued writs for a parliament to meet him at York, three weeks after Michaelmas, to aſſiſt him at this exigency. The ſheriffs of London received a writ for the election of two citizens to repreſent the ſaid city; but inſtead of two, they made choice of three repreſentatives, to whom they delegated the power of acting for the public good in the ſaid parliament. We may judge of the wealth and populouſneſs of the city of London at this time, from the following circumſtance; for it was enacted in this parliament, that the city ſhould provide and furniſh two hundred men towards the army raiſed againſt the Scots; which was five times the number required of any other city.

A. D. 1321.

The two Spencers, favourites of the king, had ſo entirely engroſſed his majeſty's confidence, that he reſigned the whole management of public affairs to their diſcretion. The barons highly reſented this unmanly conduct of their ſovereign, and determined to impeach the Spencers at the meeting of the next parliament; which being ſoon after held at London, the nobility came, attended by great numbers of armed men, who took up their quarters in the ſuburbs of the city. As a neceſſary precaution againſt any unexpected attack, the mayor appointed a guard of a thouſand citizens, compleatly armed, to be poſted at the gates, and other places, night and day. Two aldermen, with a proper number of attendants, patrolled the ſtreets during the whole night, to keep the watch to their duty; and the gates of the city were ordered to be ſhut at nine of the clock in the evening, and not to be opened till ſeven in the morning. Edward not being in a condition to oppoſe the enraged barons, gave permiſſion to the magiſtrates of London to admit them and their army into the city; and in a ſhort time after an act of parliament was paſſed, and ſigned by the king, by which the Spencers were condemned to perpetual exile. The barons having ſucceeded in their attempt, returned to their habitations, after publiſhing the ſentence againſt the Spencers, the elder of whom went abroad, and the younger committed piracies at ſea.

Shortly after this, the queen, on a journey to Canterbury, ſent her officers to demand lodging at the caſtle of Leeds, belonging to lord Badleſmere, one of the aſſociated barons. When the queen's meſſenger came thither, he received a flat denial from the wife and ſervants of Badleſmere, who told him, that without their lord's orders, who was abſent, they could admit no ſtranger within the walls. The queen would not give credit to this meſſage when reported to her, but went in perſon to demand admittance, which was again peremptorily refuſed, and ſix of her attendants were killed by the garriſon. Exaſperated at this outrage, as well as indignity, ſhe complained to the king, and inſiſted on ſatisfaction for ſo flagrant an inſult. Edward therefore immediately raiſed an army, conſiſting chiefly of Londoners, and inveſted the caſtle, which ſuſtained the ſiege for ſome time, till the conſumption of proviſions obliged them to ſurrender at diſcretion. Walter Colepepper, and eleven other officers, were executed as traitors, and the reſt of the garriſon confined in different places. Edward was ſo well pleaſed with the citizens for their ready aſſiſtance on this occaſion, that he immediately granted them the following charter:

> “ Edward, by the grace of God, king of England, lord of Ireland, and duke of Aquitain; to all whom theſe preſent letters ſhall come, greeting.
>
> “ Know ye, that whereas the mayor and the good

“ men of the city of London have, of late, thankfully done us aid of armed footmen at our caſtle of Leeds in the county of Kent; and alſo aid of like armed men now going with us through divers parts of our realm for divers cauſes: we, willing to provide for the indemnity of the ſaid mayor and good men of our city of London in this behalf, have granted to them, for us and our heirs, that the ſaid aids, to us ſo thankfully done, ſhall not be prejudicial to the ſaid mayor and the good men, their heirs and ſucceſſors; nor ſhall they be drawn into conſequent for time to come. In witneſs whereof we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made patents. Witneſs myſelf at Aldermanſton, the twelfth of December.”

For this charter, the citizens ſoon after made the king a preſent of two thouſand marks, towards defraying the expences of a war againſt the Scots.

This unanimity between the king and the citizens was but of ſhort permanence; for the king having been ſucceſsful againſt the barons, and cauſed the earl of Lancaſter to be beheaded, he took advantage of ſome diſſentions that ſtill ſubſiſted between the citizens, and made this a pretext for ſeizing their liberties; to redeem which they were obliged to pay two thouſand marks.

The two Spencers having been recalled from their baniſhment, and again reſtored to the king's favour, the queen was ſo diſguſted with the aſcendancy they had gained over her huſband, that ſhe prevailed on him to permit her and her ſon Edward to viſit her brother the king of France; but her real intention was to ſolicit aid to compel the Spencers to fly the kingdom. Accordingly ſhe embarked for her native country in the month of March 1325. She was ſo ſucceſsful in her negotiations abroad, that in the year 1326, the king received advice of a treaty being concluded between his conſort and the earl of Hainault; by which the ſaid earl obliged himſelf to ſupply her with a certain number of troops, for the invading of England.

Edward among other preparations againſt the impending ſtorm, compelled the city of London to equip and maintain him one hundred men at arms, to be ready to march when and wherever his ſervice required. This was highly reſented by the citizens ſoon after; for when, on the queen's landing, he demanded a ſupply of men and money, the citizens returned for anſwer, “That they would at all times revere their ſovereign lord the king, the queen, and the prince their ſon, the indubitable heir of the crown; and ſhut their gates againſt, and to the utmoſt of their power, reſiſt all foreigners and traitors; but that they were not willing to march out to fight, unleſs, according to their ancient privileges, they could return home the ſame day before ſun-ſet.” His majeſty finding by this reply, what little dependence he had to expect from the citizens, gave immediate orders for furniſhing the Tower of London with military ſtores; and committed the cuſtody of the city to Walter Stapleton, biſhop of Exeter. After which he went into the weſtern counties of England to raiſe an army for the defence of himſelf, and his unworthy favourites.

On the king's departure from London, the populace ran to arms, ſeized the mayor, who was attached to the king, and compelled him to authoriſe their proceedings. They then bound themſelves, by an aſſociation, to kill and deſtroy all perſons, without any diſtinction of rank or circumſtances, who ſhould oppoſe the queen, or intrench on the liberties of the city. In conſequence of this reſolution, they apprehended John Marſhall, a ſervant to the younger Spencer, put him to death, and plundered his effects. They then attacked the palace of the biſhop of Exeter, burnt down the gates, and not meeting with the biſhop, plundered it of all the valuable effects they could find. The unfortunate prelate, intending to take ſanctuary in St. Paul's cathedral, was ſeized by the way, thrown from his horſe, and dragged to the great croſs in Cheapſide, where the enraged mob ſevered his head from his body. His nephew, with one of his attendants, met the ſame fate; and the revolters ſent the biſhop's head, as a preſent to the queen. The day following the mob happening to meet Sir John de Weſton, conſtable of the Tower of London, they compelled him to deliver up the keys; and taking immediate poſſeſſion of that fortreſs, they diſcharged all the king's officers, ſet the priſoners at liberty, and appointed John of Eltham, the king's ſecond ſon, guardian of the city.

The ſpirit of diſſention, which now became univerſal, ſtruck a terror in the few who ſtill adhered to the king. Baldock, the chancellor, to whom many of the national evils were imputed, was ſeized at Hereford, brought up to London, and committed to the biſhop's priſon. This place, however, not being thought ſufficiently ſecure, the populace dragged him from thence, and lodged him in Newgate; but on the way thither, they beat him ſo unmercifully that he ſoon after died in the greateſt miſery. No place, however ſacred, was ſecure from the fury of the populace. They plundered the treaſure belonging to a company of merchants called the Bardi, who acted as bankers to the younger Spencer; and Anthony d'Eſpagre, an opulent merchant, concerned in farming the duty on wine, was dragged to a place called No-mans-land, and there beheaded by the licentious mob. The houſes of ſeveral noblemen were plundered, the eccleſiaſtical courts ſhut up, and the execution of juſtice totally obſtructed; while anarchy, confuſion, and every ſpecies of wickedneſs prevailed in the greateſt degree of exceſs, not only in the metropolis, but all the principal cities in the kingdom.

During theſe tranſactions the elder Spencer had been left with ſome troops to defend the city and caſtle of Briſtol, but the garriſon being diſaffected, he was obliged to ſurrender in three days at diſcretion. The queen, who was then at Glouceſter, no ſooner heard of the capture of that favourite, than ſhe immediately repaired to Briſtol, in order to determine his fate. He was brought before Sir William Truſſel, whom ſhe appointed chief juſtice on this occaſion, who, in preſence of ſeveral earls and barons, charged him with introducing a cuſtom of condemning people without trial, widening the breach between the king and his nobility, and adviſing the king to put the late earl of Lancaſter to death, without any cauſe aſſigned, or form of proceſs. For theſe crimes he was condemned to die the death of a traitor, and his ſentence was executed with the utmoſt rigour. Spencer, who was now about ninety years of age, was hanged on the common gallows, his body cut in pieces, and given to the dogs for food, and his head expoſed at Wincheſter. Not long after this, the younger Spencer being alſo taken priſoner, was arraigned before the ſame judge, who had condemned his father, and underwent the ſame fate with uncommon reſolution. His head was ſent to the citizens of London, who received it with the greateſt marks of joy, and to expreſs their affection to the queen, and contempt of the criminal, publickly expoſed it on London-bridge.

The queen's party was now become ſo powerful, that the king was obliged to retreat into Wales to conceal himſelf; but being ſoon diſcovered, he was made priſoner, and confined in Kenilworth caſtle. The queen, and her ſon Edward, being received into London with every demonſtration of joy, the parliament ſpeedily aſſembled, and compelled Edward to reſign the crown to the young prince his ſon. Accordingly the uſual proclamation of the new acceſſion, and the peace of the kingdom, was made throughout England; and the prince was crowned on Sunday the firſt of February 1327, by the archbiſhop of Canterbury, in preſence of many prelates and the principal nobility of the kingdom.

The queen, however, not content with depriving her huſband of his crown, baſely plotted againſt his life. She perceived that many perſons of influence diſapproved of the king's depoſition, and ſuſpected the effects of Lancaſter's diſpoſition, evinced by the humanity with which he treated his royal priſoner. She therefore removed him from Kenilworth to Berkley caſtle in Glouceſterſhire, where he was committed to the care of Sir John Gurney, and John de Maltravers, by whom he was alternately guarded. Theſe deteſtable wretches, in compliance with their orders, hurried him about from one caſtle to another, in order to elude his friends endeavours for his releaſe, and in the courſe of theſe migrations, treated him with the moſt barbarous indignities. They alſo attempted more than once to poiſon him, but the goodneſs of his conſtitution rendered all their purpoſes ineffectual. Having as they thought effectually eluded the ſearch, and defeated the attempts of his friends, they brought him back again to Berkley Caſtle, where they uſed every method they could deviſe to put an end to his life; but finding their endeavours had not ſo ſpeedy an effect as they could wiſh, they ſent for freſh inſtructions, for which they were not made to wait long. The biſhop of Hereford, who had been the chief contriver of the various ſpecies of torture the impriſoned king had undergone, and by which he thought to make his court to thoſe who were the original authors of his calamity, now ſent an order, doubtleſs with the privacy, or rather by the direction of the queen, for putting a ſpeedy end to Edward's life. This order was contained in a letter, directed to his keepers, Maltravers and Gurney, and conceived in ſuch artful and ambiguous terms, that though the perſons to whom it was directed ſhould take it in the literal ſenſe, yet it furniſhed him with an opportunity of exculpating himſelf from the fact, in caſe young Edward ſhould beſtir himſelf to bring the authors of his father's death to puniſhment.

No ſooner had the keepers read the letter, than, perfectly ſenſible of what was expected from them, they entered the king's apartment while he lay aſleep, attended by other ruffians their followers, and cauſed him to be held faſt down to the bed; then thruſting a pipe, made of horn, up his body, they ran a red-hot iron through it, and burnt his bowels in ſo dreadful a manner, that the unfortunate king expired amidſt the moſt excruciating torments. The aſſaſſins deſirous of avoiding ſuſpicion, and preſuming on the precautions they had taken to conceal the cauſe of his death, expoſed the body to the inſpection of the publick; but though no wound or blemiſh appeared on the ſkin, the muſcles of his face were ſo diſtorted, as plainly to ſhew the exquiſite agonies he had undergone, and many people, at a great diſtance, heard the cries and groans he uttered, while under theſe inhuman tortures. However, the body was interred without further enquiry; and the regicides, inſtead of procuring the rewards they expected, were obliged to conſult their own ſafety by flight. Thus periſhed, in the forty-third year of his age, and twentieth of his reign, Edward II. the errors of whoſe reign were many, and his ſufferings exquiſitely great.

SECT. III.

Edward III. after his acceſſion, grants the village of Southwark to the citizens by charter—The mayor ordered to try certain rioters in the city—A tournament in Cheapſide—Proclamations—Woollen cloth firſt wove in England—A great dearth—Prices of proviſions regulated—The citizens advance twenty thouſand marks to the king—A general aſſeſſment of the city—A battle between the fiſhmongers and ſkinners—Writ to compel all citizens, poſſeſſed of 40l. *per annum, to take upon them the order of knighthood—Orders relating to the choice of a mayor—A peſtilence in London—The king grants the citizens a charter, allowing the mayor to have gold or ſilver maces carried before him—Public entry into London of Edward the Black Prince, with the king of France his priſoner.*

EDWARD III. when eſtabliſhed on the throne, returned the aſſiſtance given him by the citizens of London to his advancement by a valuable charter, wherein all their antient rights and immunities were confirmed, and a grant made of the following additional privileges, namely—The mayor of London to be one of the judges to ſit on the trial of priſoners confined in Newgate.—The citizens to enjoy the right of *infang-theft*, that is the privilege of trying a thief or robber, apprehended within the juriſdiction of the city; and of *outfang-theft*, which is the liberty of reclaiming a citizen taken in any other place, in order to bring him to his trial within the city:—a right to the goods and chattels of all felons convicted within the juriſdiction of the city:—a remiſſion of three hundred pounds a year, which had been formerly illegally extorted from the city for the fee-farm rent of the county of Middleſex, in violation of ancient charters:—the privilege of deviſing lands in mortmain:—the ſheriffs of London and Middleſex to be amerced no otherwiſe than other ſheriffs ſouth of the river Trent:—foreign merchants obliged to ſell their merchandize within forty days, to prevent an advance in the prices:—the citizens not to be chargeable with the cuſtody of ſuch as take ſanctuary:—an exemption from the authority of the king's marſhal, ſteward, and clerk of the houſhold:—the mayor of London made perpetual eſcheator:—permiſſion for the Londoners to hold a court of pye-powder, in all country fairs:—the citizens exempted from all tallages, except being aſſeſſed in common with their fellow ſubjects:—the liberties of the city not to be ſeized for a perſonal offence, or iniquitous judgment of any of its magiſtrates:—none of the king's purveyors to rate any ſort of goods belonging to the citizens, or to deal in any kind of merchandize within the city:—and, laſtly, that no market be held within ſeven miles of London.

The village of Southwark being, about this time, the general rendezvous of thieves and other diſturbers of the public peace, the king, at the time of granting the above-mentioned charter to the citizens, granted them likewiſe the following:

“Edward, by the grace of God, king of England, lord of Ireland, and duke of Aquitain; to all to whom theſe preſent letters ſhall come, greeting.

“Know ye, that whereas our well-beloved, the citizens of the city of London, by their petition exhibited before us and our council, in our preſent parliament at Weſtminſter aſſembled, have given us to underſtand, that felons, thieves, and other malefactors, and diſturbers of the peace, who, in the ſaid city and elſewhere, have committed manſlaughters, robberies, and divers other felonies, privily departing from the ſaid city, after thoſe felonies committed, into the village of Southwark, where they cannot be attached by the miniſters of the ſaid city, and there are openly received: and ſo for default of due puniſhment are more bold to commit ſuch felonies: and they have beſeeched us, that, for the confirmation of our peace within the ſaid city, bridling the naughtineſs of the ſaid malefactors, we would grant unto them the ſaid village, to have to them, their heirs and ſucceſſors, for ever, for the farm and rent therefore yearly due to us, to be yearly paid at our exchequer: We, having conſideration to the premiſes, with the aſſent of the prelates, earls, barons, and commonalty, being in our preſent parliament aforeſaid, have granted, for us and our heirs, to the ſaid citizens, the ſaid village of Southwark, with the appurtenances, to have and to hold, to them and their heirs and ſucceſſors, citizens of the ſaid city. of

“ us and our heirs for ever, to pay to us by the year, at the exchequer of us and our heirs for ever, at the accuſtomed times, the farms therefore due and accuſtomed: In witneſs whereof, we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made patents. Witneſs myſelf at Weſtminſter, the ſixth day of March, in the firſt year of our reign.”

By this charter we find that the village of Southwark is granted to the citizens of London, and their heirs for ever: but it does not appear that it anſwered the end propoſed by the grant; for in the following year there was a very dangerous inſurrection in the city, which being began by a number of people of various profeſſions, they were joined by a crew of execrable villains, who ſtrolled about the ſtreets with ſwords and bucklers, beating and wounding thoſe they met, and ſometimes even perpetrating murder; which outrages occaſioned the king's iſſuing a writ directed to the mayor and ſheriffs of London, for the apprehending and proſecuting all rioters; but this proving ineffectual, the king ſent a letter to the mayor and ſheriffs, a copy of which is as follows:

“ The king to the mayor and ſheriffs of London, greeting. Whereas it is given us to underſtand, that very many evil doers, and diſturbers of our peace, have made divers riots, confederacies, and unlawful conventicles, within the aforeſaid city and ſuburbs thereof, ſince we have taken the government of our realm, and do wander about and run here and there, beating, wounding, and miſuſing the people, and wickedly killing ſome of them, and ſpoiling others of their goods and poſſeſſions; and taking and impriſoning others; as well of the city and ſuburbs, as thoſe that come to the ſaid city and ſuburbs about their buſineſs, and detaining them in priſon, until they have made them give fines and redemptions; and committing other miſdemeanors, and not deſiſting daily to commit them, to the breach of our peace, and the terror of our people in thoſe parts, and manifeſtly tending to commotion: We, willing to have ſuch malefactors puniſhed, and the tranquillity of our people inviolably kept, as we are bound to do by our oath, command you, that by the oath of honeſt men, in your bailiffwick, ye diligently enquire of the names of the aforeſaid malefactors, and of them that knowingly receive and maintain them, and find out the truth concerning other articles, more fully touching the premiſes. And all thoſe, whom thereupon it ſhall happen to be judged, and all thoſe whom ye ſhall find doing ſuch things, as are premiſed, ye cauſe, without delay, to be taken, and to be ſafely kept in our priſon, until ye ſhall have farther command from us thereupon: and that ye ſo behave yourſelves in this behalf, that the damages and lewdneſſes aforeſaid, may not happen there any more: whereby we might take heavily of you, as of them to whom we have committed the cuſtody of the ſaid city, under the danger that is incumbent. In witneſs whereof, *&c.*”

The mayor and ſheriffs of this city, being reſolved to enforce that obedience which the king had by the above-recited writ required, immediately apprehended a conſiderable number of the offenders, and tried them in virtue of the power conferred on them for that purpoſe.

A. D. 1329. The king exhibited a ſolemn tournament of thirteen knights on a ſide, for the entertainment of the French ambaſſadors. It was held in Cheapſide, between Wood-ſtreet and Queen-ſtreet; and the highway was covered with ſand to prevent the horſes ſlipping. A grand ſcaffold, in the form of a tower, was erected for the accommodation of the queen, and the ladies of her majeſty's train. During the exhibition, this building ſuddenly fell down, but no other damage was ſuſtained by the accident than the ladies being much frightened.

The adulteration of wines having been found very prejudicial to the community, his majeſty iſſued an order to the mayor and ſheriffs of London, directing them to make public proclamation, that “ no perſon ſhould preſume in any manner to mingle wines, nor to ſell any mixed, but good and pure; and to puniſh the offenders by levying a forfeit upon them for the uſe of the king.”

The meaſures lately taken, to ſuppreſs riots in the ſtreets by evil-minded perſons, being found inſufficient, his majeſty, in the year 1333, iſſued a proclamation, ſtrictly enjoining, that no perſon ſhould preſume to wear any coat of plate, or any weapon whatever, in the city of London, or town of Weſtminſter, or in the ſuburbs thereof, upon pain of forfeiting all his poſſeſſions. A like order was renewed three years after.

This year the art of weaving woollen cloth was brought from Flanders into England by John Kempe, to whom the king granted his protection, and at the ſame time invited over fullers, dyers, *&c.* to carry on that manufacture.

The ſpring of the year 1335, was attended with ſuch exceſſive rains that a univerſal dearth enſued, owing to the corn being all rotted in the ground. Proviſions became ſo very ſcarce in London, that it occaſioned the king to ſend a ſevere reprimand to the mayor and ſheriffs, for not having a greater regard to the welfare of the city, by making a proper proviſion againſt a time of ſcarcity. He alſo cenſured them for paying ſo little regard to their oaths, as to permit the ſale of bread, wine, beer, and other articles, at ſuch high prices, and for not puniſhing thoſe who made uſe of bad weights and meaſures. At the ſame time he ſtrictly commanded the mayor, aldermen and commonalty, to regulate the prices of all ſorts of proviſions, according to the prime coſt, to prevent the citizens from being impoſed upon for the future; and ſent the following charge to the mayor:

“ That your oath as mayor remain inviolable, do you chaſtize and puniſh all from time to time who act againſt right, and reform all other things which you ſhall know to be repugnant to the good government of the ſaid city and ſuburbs; that, by your diligence exhibited in this behalf, the city may be reduced to its due ſtate; and exceſſive regrators wholly taken away: and that you publickly proclaim all and ſingular the premiſes in the foreſaid city and ſuburbs, in the accuſtomed places. But if they ſhould not appoint a ſpeedy remedy for theſe exceſſes, that then the grieved ſhould complain thereof to him and his council; and he, in that defect, would cauſe a remedy to be applied to theſe exceſſes without delay.”

In conſequence of this order, the prices of proviſions were immediately fixed as follow:

	s.	d.
The beſt wheat, the quarter, at	2	0
The beſt ox	6	8
The beſt ſheep	0	8
The beſt pigeons, ſix for	0	1
The beſt gooſe	0	2
The beſt pig	0	1

A. D. 1337. In a parliament held at Weſtminſter, the king's eldeſt ſon, Edward, was created duke of Cornwall, which is the firſt inſtance of that title ever known in this country. He was inveſted with this dukedom by a wreath on his head, a ring on his finger, and a ſilver verge; ſince which time the eldeſt ſon of the king of England is born duke of Cornwall. Alſo certain ſumptuary laws were enacted, reſtricting the prelates and nobility to two courſes at every meal, and two kinds of food in every courſe, except on certain great feſtivals; and for prohibiting all who did not enjoy an eſtate of one hundred pounds a year, from wearing furs, ſkins, or ſilk of foreign manufacture; and the uſe of foreign cloth was confined to the royal family alone.

A. D. 1338.

The foreigners in London having received certain privileges from the king, the citizens of London began to be greatly alarmed for fear their rights and immunities ſhould be invaded; on which his majeſty, to appeaſe their apprehenſions, granted them the following charter:

> "Edward, by the grace of God, king of England, lord of Ireland, and duke of Aquitain, to all to whom theſe preſent letters ſhall come, greeting.
>
> "Know ye, whereas in our parliament at York holden the morrow after the aſcenſion of our Lord, in the ninth year of our reign, it was enacted, that all merchant ſtrangers and Engliſh-born, and every of them, of what eſtate or condition ſoever, who would buy or ſell corn, wine, powderable wares, fiſh or other victuals, wool, cloth, wares, or other vendible things whatſoever, whereſoever they were, either in cities, towns, boroughs, ports of the ſea, fairs, markets, or other places in the realm, whether within liberties or without, might, without impediment, freely ſell the ſame victuals or wares to whom they pleaſed, as well to foreigners as to Engliſh born; the enemies to us and our realm only excepted; notwithſtanding the charters of liberties to any cities or places aforeſaid granted to the contrary, or cuſtom or judgment upon the ſaid charters, as in the aforeſaid ſtatute is more plainly contained: yet, nevertheleſs, becauſe in the ſtatutes as well in our ſaid parliament, as in other parliaments of our progenitors, ſometimes kings of England, made by us and our progenitors, with the common conſent of the prelates, earls, barons, and commonalty of our realm, it was granted and eſtabliſhed, that the great charter of the liberty of England, in all and ſingular its articles, ſhould be maintained and firmly obſerved. And in the ſame charter, amongſt other things it is contained, that the city of London may have its ancient liberties and free-cuſtoms unhurt: and it hath been the intent and meaning, as well of us as our progenitors, and yet is, that the ſaid great charter, in all the articles thereof, may be ſtill obſerved; and that by pretext of the ſaid ſtatute, or any other, nothing ſhall be done to the prejudice or infringement of the ſaid charter, or of any article therein contained, or of the ancient liberties or cuſtoms of the ſaid city, may be unjuſtly burdened, touching their ſaid liberties and free-cuſtoms, contrary to ſuch intent, with the conſent of the prelates, earls, and barons, aſſiſtant with us in this our parliament, have granted, for us and our heirs, that the citizens of the ſaid city, their heirs and ſucceſſors, may have all their liberties and free cuſtoms unhurt and whole, as before theſe times, they more freely had the ſame; the aforeſaid ſtatute for the ſaid merchants made to the hurt of the liberties and cuſtoms of the ſaid city notwithſtanding. In witneſs whereof we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made patent. Witneſs myſelf at Weſtminſter, the 26th day of March, in the 11th year of our reign."

A. D. 1339.

Foreign merchants trading in and about London, made a contribution of fifty marks, to be allowed yearly, to the mayor of London, towards defraying the expences attendant on the diſcharge of that office during his mayoralty, and the ſame year parliament granted the king a ſubſidy for the ſupport of the war with France, his majeſty having claimed pretenſions to the crown of that kingdom. But money being immediately wanted, the citizens of London, at the king's deſire, advanced him twenty thouſand marks, which was to be deducted from the ſum they were to raiſe towards the ſubſidy.

This is the firſt general aſſeſſment we meet with; and as ſuch we ſhall preſerve a copy of it, that the reader may ſee the comparative riches of the reſpective wards at that time.

THE ASSESSMENT.

	l.	s.	d.
Tower-Ward	365	0	0
Billingſgate-Ward	763	0	0
Bridge-Ward	765	6	8
Dowgate-Ward	660	10	0
Langburn-Ward	352	6	8
Wallbroke-Ward	911	0	0
Biſhopſgate-Ward	559	6	8
Lymeſtreet-Ward	110	0	0
Cornhill-Ward	315	0	0
Cheap-Ward	517	10	0
Broadſtreet-Ward	588	0	0
Vintry-Ward	634	16	8
Breadſtreet-Ward	461	16	8
Queenhithe-Ward	435	13	4
Cordwaynerſtreet-Ward	2195	3	4
Farringdon-Ward Within	730	16	8
Farringdon-Ward Without	114	13	4
Cripplegate-Ward	462	10	0
Colemanſtreet-Ward	1051	16	8
Candlewickſtreet-Ward	133	6	8
Aldgate-Ward	30	0	0
Portſoken-Ward	27	10	0
Caſtle-Baynard's-Ward	63	6	8
Baſſiſhaw-Ward	79	13	4
Alderſgate-Ward	57	10	0
Total	12385	13	4

Though the ward of Farringdon is here divided into two, the outer and inner; it was not till the ſtat. 17 Richard II. c. 13. that the diviſion was legally confirmed.

Edward having reſolved to go abroad, a commiſſion was granted to the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of London, enjoining them to exert their utmoſt endeavours to preſerve the publick peace during the king's abſence. It was alſo ordered, that they ſhould cauſe proper and ſpeedy puniſhment to be inflicted on ſuch malefactors as ſhould be apprehended in the city or ſuburbs, and it was but a ſhort time after the king's departure when the citizens had occaſion to put this order in force. A quarrel happening between the Fiſhmongers and Skinners, the parties met in the ſtreets, and ſeveral ſkirmiſhes enſuing, many perſons were mortally wounded. In order to ſuppreſs this tumult, the mayor, aldermen and ſheriffs went to the place of riot, where they ſeized ſeveral of the offenders, and were conveying them to priſon; when two of the ringleaders (the one named Thomas Haunſart and the other John le Brewere) aſſiſted by ſeveral accomplices, reſcued the priſoners, aſſaulted the mayor, and wounded one of his officers. Theſe deſperate fellows were, however, afterwards apprehended, and taken to Guildhall, where they were tried and convicted, and the ſame day, purſuant to their ſentence, executed in Cheapſide.

The king having ſettled his affairs abroad, returned to England in the month of February 1340, and immediately iſſued out writs for aſſembling a new parliament at Weſtminſter, on the 29th of March following. At the meeting of this aſſembly the members ſhewed an uncommon alacrity in aſſiſting the king, and providing for the ſecurity of the realm againſt all invaders. In return for which his majeſty granted a full remiſſion of all debts due to the crown, and of all proſecutions of foreſt-treſpaſſes ſince his acceſſion to the throne: to theſe he added a confirmation of the two charters, and of the franchiſes of boroughs. At the ſame time ſeveral excellent regulations were made, for preventing the extortion or oppreſſion of the keepers of the king's priſons, and of his other officers; the unneceſſary delay of law-ſuits; and, in ſhort, every ſtep was taken to confirm a perfect agreement between the king and his people.

While Edward was abroad, he took upon himſelf the title of king of France, and quartered the French with the Engliſh arms, aſſuming the memorable motto *Dieu et mon droit,* "God and my right," alluding to the deſign of ſupporting his pretenſions to the crown of that kingdom: in conſequence of which circumſtance, the parliament, before they broke up, preſented an addreſs to his majeſty, praying, that the title of king of France might not in any wiſe be extended to influence the Engliſh affairs; and alſo, "that they might be bound to obey him only as king of England; and that this nation ſhould not be in ſubjection to the king of France." Whereupon his majeſty gave the parliament the following letters patent:

> "Edward by the grace of God, king of England and France, and lord of Ireland, to all thoſe which theſe letters ſhall hear or ſee, greeting.
>
> "Know ye, that whereas ſome people do think, that by reaſon that the realm of France is devolved to us, our realm of England ſhould be put under ſubjection of the king of France in time to come; we, having regard to the eſtate of our realm of England, and of our liege people of the ſame, will, grant, and eſtabliſh, for us and for our heirs and ſucceſſors, by the aſſent of the prelates, earls, barons and commons of our realm of England, in this our preſent parliament, ſummoned at Weſtminſter. the fourteenth year of our ſaid realm of England, and the firſt over France, that by the cauſe or colour of that, that we be king of France, and that the ſaid realm to us pertaineth, to be named king of France in our ſtyle, or that we have changed our ſeals, or our arms, nor from commandments which we have made, or from henceforth ſhall make, as king of France, our ſaid realm of England, nor the people of the ſame, of what eſtate or condition they be, ſhall not, in any time to come, be put in ſubjection nor in obeiſance to us, nor of our heirs nor ſucceſſors, as kings of France, nor be ſubject nor obedient; but ſhall be free, acquit of all manner of all ſubjection and obeiſance aforeſaid, as they were wont to be in the time of our progenitors kings of England, for ever. Dated at Weſtminſter, the fourteenth year of our reign over England, and the firſt over France."

When the king was informed of the conduct of the chief magiſtrate of the city reſpecting the beforementioned rioters, he was ſo highly pleaſed, that, on the 4th of June, at which time his majeſty was at the Tower, he granted the following patent of indemnification:

> "We conſidering, if ſo great raſhneſs of the foreſaid Thomas and John had been paſſed over unpuniſhed, it had yielded boldneſs to others of doing the like things; and ſo thinking the ſaid puniſhment very ſeaſonable for the conſervation of our peace, and to be well done; and willing, by the conſideration aforeſaid, that the ſaid mayor, ſheriffs, aldermen and commonalty be ſecure; and to provide that they may not be troubled, by reaſon hereof, in future times; what hath been done by the mayor, ſheriffs, &c. as much as belongs to us, we approve and confirm. So that they may not hereafter be ſued, either by ourſelves, our heirs, ſucceſſors, or our juſtices, on occaſion of theſe deaths.
>
> "Witneſs the king at the Tower of London, on the fourth day of June 1340."

After this the king commiſſioned his itinerant judges to make ſtrict ſcrutiny into the management of the collectors of his taxes throughout the kingdom; but the citizens, ever tenacious of their corporation liberties, would not permit any of them to hold a ſitting in their juriſdiction. In conſequence of which the king ordered them to appear immediately before him at the Tower, which they alſo poſitively refuſed; and ſo turbulent were they on this occaſion, that the judges could not proceed in their judicial buſineſs. The king was highly offended; but it having been repreſented to him, that the diſturbance aroſe from no other cauſe than the citizens being apprehenſive of an infringement on their liberties, he was pleaſed to grant them a general pardon.

In the year 1344, the king, in order to raiſe a ſum of money for carrying on the war with France, determined, as the beſt expedient, to oblige every citizen poſſeſſed of forty pounds a year to take upon him the order of knighthood; and the following writ was ſent to the ſheriffs of London:

> "We command, firmly enjoining you, that in the city aforeſaid, when you ſhall think convenient, ye cauſe it publickly to be proclaimed, that all who have forty pounds of land or rent, as they have revenue by the year, and have held them for three whole years, and are not knights, take upon them the order of knighthood, about the feaſt of St. Laurence next, (Auguſt 10) or at moſt on the feaſt, upon danger, which followeth: And that ye diligently enquire of the names of thoſe who have forty pounds per annum of land or rents in the ſaid city; and that ye certify us of thoſe names in our chancery before the foreſaid feaſt: And by no means omit ye this.
>
> "Witneſs myſelf at Weſtminſter, the thirtieth day of June, in the year of our reign over England the eighteenth, but of our reign over France the fifth."

The ſheriffs returned the following anſwer to this brief:

> "We have cauſed to be proclaimed throughout our whole bailiffwick all the articles contained in the brief, as it is commanded in the ſame. We have cauſed alſo inquiſition to be made, by the oath of honeſt and lawful men of our ſaid bailiffwick, if any have forty pounds of land or rent, by the year, in our ſaid bailiffwick, and have held them for three whole years; and of thoſe that hold a part in our bailiffwick, and a part elſewhere, of the ſaid value. By whoſe oath we find, that all the lands and rents in the ſaid city are held of the lord the king in capite, as free burgage in fee-farm. Nor is there any that hath forty pounds in land or rent in the ſame by the year certain; becauſe the lands in the ſaid city, ſome are lett for more, ſome for leſs, and often ſtand empty, and are not let, yet frequently have divers burdens, and require repairs and amendments. And for thoſe cauſes, and the burning of houſes, and divers other dangers happening, the certainty of the true value of them cannot be known. And as to the lands or rents, which the citizens have out of the bailiffwick, the ſworn men ſay, that they know nothing of the value of them by the year, nor can enquire."

The year following, it was ordered that in future the new mayor ſhould be choſen by the mayor and aldermen for the time being, and by ſuch of the principal inhabitants of each ward as ſhould be ſummoned to attend. It was at the ſame time reſolved, that if the perſon choſen on St. Edward's day ſhould be abſent at the election, or refuſe to ſerve that office, he ſhould forfeit an hundred marks, to be paid to the perſon elected in his room, on the feaſt of St. Simon and Jude; alſo, that the ſum of twenty pounds ſhould be paid by every alderman abſenting himſelf, without a reaſonable cauſe, from the election of a mayor.

In the year 1346, a bloody battle was fought at Nevill's Croſs, near the city of Durham, between the Engliſh and Scots, when David king of Scotland was, after a gallant reſiſtance, taken priſoner, and conveyed to the Tower of London.

In the year 1347, a proclamation was made by order of the king, that all leprous perſons inhabiting the city ſhould depart from thence within fifteen days; upon which the citizens claimed the right of ſending fourteen perſons afflicted with that diſeaſe to be maintained in St. Giles's Hoſpital, which right they derived from queen Matilda, who was the foundreſs thereof.

In the year following, a great plague, ſaid to have been brought from India, broke out in London, and carried off prodigious numbers of people; by which the conſumption of all ſorts of proviſions was ſo exceedingly leſſened, that,

	s.	*d.*
A fine horſe, formerly worth forty ſhillings, was ſold at	6	8
The beſt fed ox	4	0
The beſt cow	1	0
The beſt heifer or ſteer	0	6
The beſt weather	0	4
The beſt ewe	0	3
The beſt lamb	0	2
The beſt hog	0	5
A ſtone of wool	0	9

This ſhocking diſtemper continued to rage ſo violently, that the common burying places were not large enough to receive the dead bodies, and people were obliged to purchaſe ground for the purpoſe; particularly Ralph Stratford, biſhop of London, who bought a piece of ground, called *No-man's land*, which he encloſed with a brick wall, and dedicated it to the purpoſe of burying the dead. Another piece of ground called Spittle Croft, the property of St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital, near where the Charter-houſe now ſtands, was alſo purchaſed for the ſame uſe by Sir Walter Manny; and was for many years remembered by a Latin inſcription, fixed on a ſtone croſs, in Engliſh as follows:

"A great plague raging in the year of our Lord 1349, this burial ground was conſecrated, wherein and within the bounds of the preſent monaſtery, were buried more than fifty thouſand bodies of the dead, beſides many others thenceforward to the preſent time; whoſe ſouls the lord have mercy upon! Amen." So dreadful was this calamity, that it is aſſerted not one in ten eſcaped; and that not leſs than 100,000 perſons died in the whole.

A. D. 1354.

But, notwithſtanding the dreadful effects of this calamity, the city of London ſoon recovered itſelf, and advanced greatly in its proſperity, as will appear by the following charter granted by Edward to the citizens of London.

"Edward, by the grace of God, king of England and France, and lord of Ireland, to all to whom theſe our letters ſhall come, greeting.

"Know ye, that we being worthily careful of the conſervation and increaſe of the name and honour of our city of London, and at the ſupplication of the mayor, ſheriffs, and commonalty of the ſaid city to us humbly made, will and grant for us and our heirs, that the ſerjeants appointed to bear the maces in our ſaid city may lawfully carry them of gold or ſilver, or ſilvered or garniſhed with the ſign of our arms, or others, every where in the ſaid city, and in the ſuburbs of the ſame, and in the county of Middleſex, and other places to the liberties of the ſaid city appertaining; and alſo without the ſaid city to meet with us, our mother, conſort, or the children of us or our heirs, or other royal perſons, when we or any of us ſhall come to the ſaid city, and alſo in going forth with us, or any of us, when we ſhall depart from the ſaid city; as alſo in the preſence of us, our mother, or conſort, or our children, when the ſaid mayor, or ſheriffs, or aldermen of the ſaid city, or any of them, ſhall come to us or our heirs, at or without the command or warning of us, or any of us; and as often as it ſhall happen any of the ſaid ſerjeants to be ſent to foreign places and without the city, to do their offices, at the command of us, or of the mayor and ſheriffs aforeſaid, they may lawfully carry going and coming publickly, as our own ſerjeant at arms, attending our preſence, do carry their maces; any ordinance or commandment made to the contrary notwithſtanding.

"In witneſs whereof, we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made patents. Witneſs myſelf at Weſtminſter, the tenth day of June, in the twenty-eighth year of our reign of England, and of France the fifteenth."

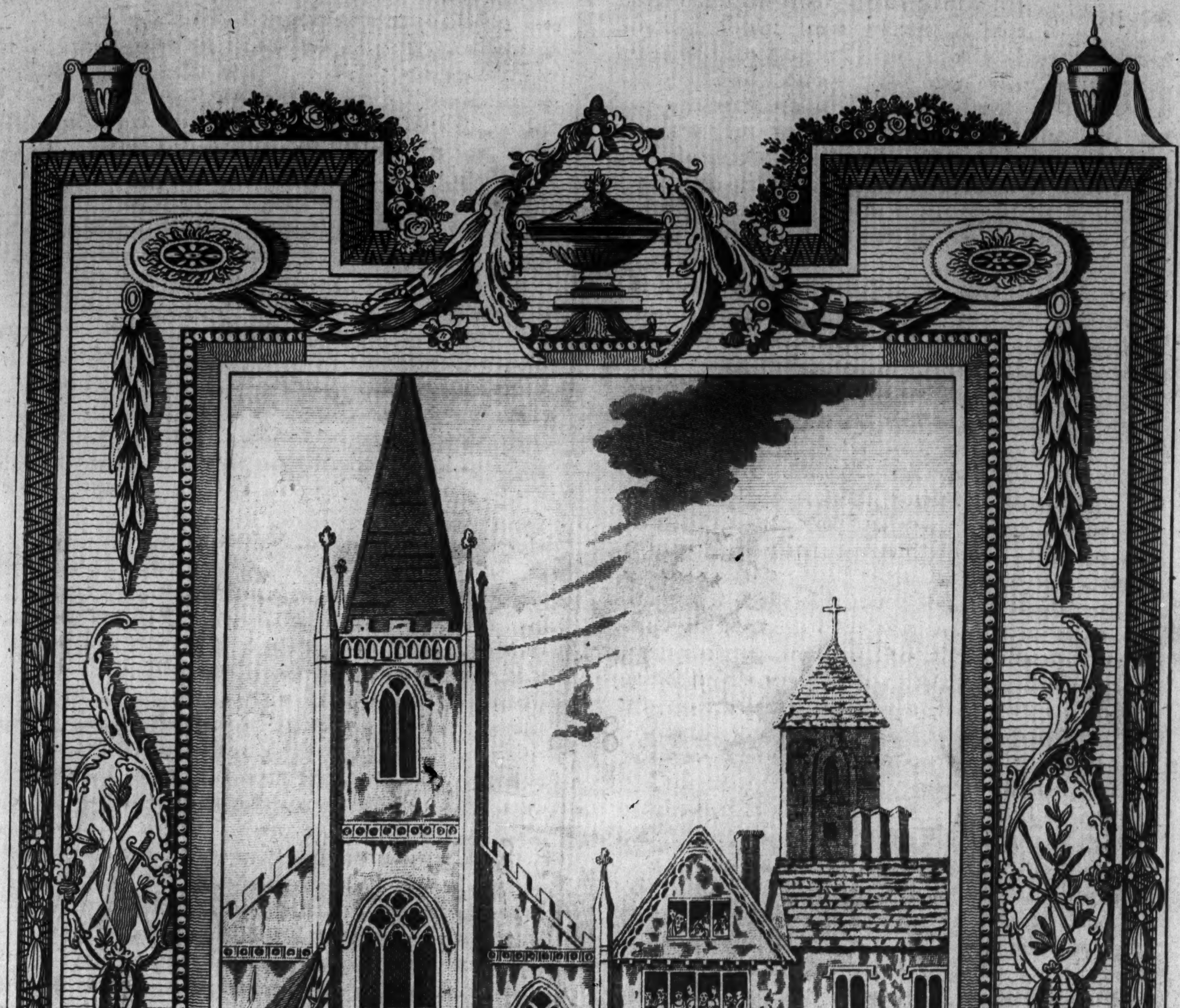
Trifling as this diſtinction may appear, it becomes of conſequence, when we find that all other cities and towns in the kingdom were forbid the uſe of maces made of any other metal than copper. And it was probably on this occaſion that the chief magiſtrate of London firſt received the title of Lord Mayor, as correſponding with the increaſe of dignity to his publick appearance. The citizens in gratitude to his majeſty for this ſingular favour, preſented him with twenty-five men at arms, and five hundred archers, all dreſſed in one uniform. Theſe were raiſed at the expence of the corporation, and ſent to his army then acting againſt the powers of France.

The year 1357 is diſtinguiſhed by the moſt pompous triumphant entry that ever was exhibited in this, or perhaps any other city in the kingdom.

Edward, prince of Wales, commonly called the Black Prince, having routed the French army at Poictiers, and taken John king of France priſoner, finding his army inſufficient to improve the advantages he had obtained, agreed on a truce for two years, that he might have an opportunity of conducting his royal captive to England, where he landed on the fifth of May, at Sandwich, in Kent. The young hero was received with the moſt extravagant expreſſions of joy wherever he paſſed, but conſtantly refuſed thoſe honours that were offered him, and deſired, that the reſpect meant to him might be demonſtrated by every mark of attention and civility to the captive king.

On the twenty-fourth of the ſame month the Prince came to London, where he and all his retinue of priſoners were met in Southwark by upwards of a thouſand of the citizens on horſeback, dreſſed in a ſuperb manner, and attended by a prodigious concourſe of people on foot. The proceſſion into the city was preceded by the mayor, aldermen, ſheriffs, and the ſeveral city companies, dreſſed in their formalities, and attended by ſtately pageants. John, king of France, as being a ſovereign prince, was dreſſed in his royal robes, and mounted on a ſtately white courſer, the prince of Wales riding by his ſide on a common black horſe, and in a plain dreſs, as if ſtudious to avoid all marks of diſtinction. The ſtreets through which the proceſſion paſſed were decorated with the richeſt tapeſtries, while the citizens exhibited to public view their plate, ſilks, and other furniture, as a proof of their riches; and as a teſtimony of their warlike genius, they expoſed, in the balconies and ſhop windows, an incredible number of all kinds of military accoutrements. The proceſſion reached Weſtminſter-hall about noon, where king Edward, ſurrounded by a ſplendid appearance of his nobles and other great men, received his royal priſoner; but at the ſame time with ſuch an appearance of cordiality as gave the whole rather the air of a friendly viſit made by one mighty potentate to another, than of a priſoner brought into the preſence of the maſter of his fate. John, on his part, behaved in ſuch a manner as to ſhew himſelf truly deſerving ſuch generous treatment. Though conquered and a priſoner, he ſtill preſerved the majeſty of a king; and at the ſame time

London Published by Alex.r Hogg at the King's Arms N.o 16 Paternoster Row.



Wale delin.

Noble sculp.

Edward *the* **Black Prince** (*eldest Son of* **EDWARD III**) *conducting*
the **King** *of* **France** *his* **Prisoner** *through the City of London,* 1356.

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time that he could not forbear regretting his fortune, he ſcrupled not to declare that it was a conſolation in his calamity, that he was the captive of the braveſt and moſt generous of victors. When the firſt ceremonies were over, Edward, turning to his ſon, embraced him with all the warmth of paternal affection, and told him in the hearing of all preſent, that he had felt leſs joy on the news of his ſucceſs, than at the noble moderation with which he had uſed it. After which king John and prince Philip, his ſon, were lodged in the palace of the Savoy, (ſo called from Peter, earl of Savoy, who lived in it,) with all the honourable freedom they could deſire. The other captive noblemen and knights met with the ſame generous and humane treatment.

At this joyful ſeaſon the citizens took occaſion to repreſent to his majeſty the grievances under which they had laboured from the conduct of the ſteward of his houſhold, who, notwithſtanding the known privileges of the city, uſed frequently to oblige them to plead out of the city. To adjuſt theſe complaints of the citizens, his majeſty was pleaſed to give them the following anſwer:

"That the king willeth, that, if a tranſgreſſion be made to any of the king's houſhold, within the liberty of the city of London, and within the verge of the king, the plea of ſuch tranſgreſſion be held before the ſteward and marſhal of the king's houſhold; and, if inquiſition muſt be made, let that inquiſition be taken within the ſaid city." And his majeſty was pleaſed to confirm the ſaid anſwer in parliament, in the 30th year of his reign, with this additional clauſe.—"And this the lord the king granted in favour of the poor workmen of the ſaid city, who lived of the work of their own hands, that they want not their food, or be more impoveriſhed."

A. D. 1359. A ſolemn juſt was proclaimed to be held in London, for three days together. The challengers in the proclamation were ſuppoſed to be the lord-mayor, the two ſheriffs, and twenty-one aldermen, who were to maintain the field againſt all comers. But matters were ſo concerted between the king and the citizens, that the former perſonated the lord-mayor, and his four ſons, with nineteen of the principal nobility in England, the ſheriffs and other number of aldermen; all of whom were dreſſed in complete cloſe armour, on which the arms and other diſtinctions of the city were painted. The ſtratagem was not even ſo much as ſuſpected by the populace who were pleaſed to ſee, (as they thought) their magiſtrates acquit themſelves in arms and atchievements, ſurpaſſing thoſe of the braveſt knights in Europe. But they were ſtill more pleaſed when, at the end of three days, the beavers, being then lifted up, they found, inſtead of their mayor and court of aldermen, who remained all that time concealed, the greateſt perſonages of the court of England.

SECT. IV.

The citizens aſſiſt in fitting out a powerful fleet againſt France—An order concerning the ſlaughter of cattle—Four kings entertained by Henry Picard, alderman of London—London again viſited by the plague—Scarcity of corn—A petition from the citizens to the king—A tournament in Smithfield—Death of Edward the Black Prince—The royal family entertained by the citizens—A dangerous riot—Richard, prince of Wales, invited to reſide in the city—Death of Edward III.

THE French having invaded the coaſt of Suſſex, in the year 1360, the city of London, to revenge the depredations they had made, did, in the ſame year, in conjunction with ſome of the ſea-port towns, fit out a fleet of one hundred and ſixty ſail of ſhips, having on board them fourteen thouſand men, who landing on the coaſt of France, ravaged, burnt, and deſtroyed the country wherever they came.

A. D. 1361. A plague broke out in France, which deſtroyed in the city of Paris alone, upwards of thirty thouſand ſouls: from whence it ſoon ſpread itſelf to England, and raged with ſuch violence in the city of London, that upwards of twelve hundred perſons died of it in the ſpace of two days: among whom was Henry duke of Lancaſter, the moſt eſteemed of all the Engliſh noblemen. He was, on account of his diſtinguiſhed humanity, called the *Good Duke*, and his death was univerſally lamented. He was buried by his father, in the collegiate church of Leiceſter.

It being apprehended that the plague might either be communicated to London, or might be revived therein, by the putrifying of the blood and entrails of beaſts, which the butchers uſed to throw into the ſtreets, the king iſſued his commands to the mayor and ſheriffs, in a letter to the following effect.

"Becauſe by killing of great beaſts, &c. from whoſe putrified blood running down the ſtreets, and the bowels caſt into the Thames, the air of the city is very much corrupted and infected; whence abominable and moſt filthy ſtinks proceed, ſickneſſes and many other evils have happened to ſuch as have abode in the ſame city, or have reſorted to it; and great dangers are feared to fall out for the time to come, unleſs remedy be immediately made againſt it:—We, willing to prevent ſuch danger, and to provide as much as in us lies for the honeſty of the ſaid city, and the ſafety of our people, by the conſent of our council in our preſent parliament, have ordained, that all bulls, oxen, hogs, and other groſs creatures, to be killed for the ſuſtentation of the ſaid city, be led as far as the town of Stratford on one [the eaſt] part of London; and to the town of Knightſbridge on the other [or weſt] ſide; and not on this ſide to be killed; and that their bowels be there cleanſed, to be brought, together with the fleſh, to the ſaid city, to be ſold; on the penalty of forfeiture of the creatures killed, and one year's impriſonment of the butcher. This ordinance to be publickly proclaimed and held; and all butchers doing otherwiſe, to be chaſtized and puniſhed according to the form of the ordinance aforeſaid. Witneſs the king at Weſtminſter, the 25th day of February."

Edward's time was now almoſt wholly employed in concerting wholeſome regulations for the good of his people; and a parliament being ſummoned in the month of October 1362, the ſame were confirmed and paſſed into laws. Among theſe was a decree, "that, for the future, in the courts of juſtice and in all public acts, the Engliſh language ſhould be uſed inſtead of the French or Norman. Alſo, an act to reſtrain luxury and extravagance in apparel, by prohibiting the wear of ſilks, furs, and all ſorts of coſtly ſtuffs." Others were calculated to prevent the frauds and oppreſſions of the royal purveyors; and a general pardon was paſſed for all treſpaſſes in foreſts, and the like offences committed by the ſubject. On this occaſion the parliament granted an aid for three years, of twenty ſhillings on every ſack of wool and on every three hundred wool-fells, and forty ſhillings on the laſt of leather, over and above the antient cuſtom; and the ſeſſion broke up on the thirteenth of November, which day being the anniverſary of Edward's nativity, who was now in the fiftieth year of his age, he declared he would keep it as a jubilee, and took occaſion of that æra to perform many other popular acts of government, ſuch as iſſuing general and ſpecial pardons without any payment of fees, recalling all exiles, and the like.

It was from this jubilee then inſtituted, that the famous cuſtom took its riſe, of our kings, or their almoners, waſhing, feeding, and cloathing on Maundy

Thurſday, as many poor people as they are years old. —The term Maundy, (or, more properly, Mandy, from the Latin word *Mandatum*, a Command) is given to the Thurſday before Eaſter, from our Saviour's charge to his diſciples of celebrating his ſupper.

A. D. 1363. The kings of Scotland, France and Cyprus, being in England, on a viſit to king Edward, Henry Picard, an eminent citizen who had ſerved the office of mayor, ſumptuouſly entertained the four monarchs, together with the prince of Wales, and moſt of the nobility, at his own houſe, then ſituated oppoſite St. Martin's-church, at a place called the Vintry.—Though this entertainment was attended with very conſiderable expence, yet it was ſuch an honour as perhaps had never fallen to the lot of any other private ſubject in the whole univerſe.

In the year 1365, the following ordinance was made (and which ſtill remains in force) to aſcertain what things a tenant in London might not move at his leaving the houſe he had rented in the city or its liberties:

"It is ordained, that if any perſon hire a tenement, " houſe or houſes, in the city of London, or in the " ſuburbs thereof, to hold the ſame for the term of " life, or for years, or only from year to year, or from " quarter to quarter; if the ſaid tenant ſhall make, or " cauſe to be made, any pentyſes, or other eaſements " in the ſaid tenement, houſe, or houſes, fixed with " nails of iron, or wooden pegs to the premiſes, or to " the ſoil thereof: it ſhall not be lawful for ſuch " tenant to remove ſuch pentyſes or eaſements at the " end of the term, or at any other time to deſtroy " them; but they ſhall always remain to the landlord " of the ſaid premiſes, as a parcel thereof."

The citizens having for a conſiderable time diſcontinued the uſe of archery, which had been ſo highly eſteemed by their anceſtors, his majeſty, to revive and eſtabliſh the practice of that art, ſent a letter to the ſheriffs, concluding with this injunction: that they ſhould "cauſe public proclamation to be made, that " every one of the ſaid city, ſtrong in body, at leiſure " times on holidays, uſe in their recreations bows and " arrows, or pellets, or bolts, and learn and exerciſe " the art of ſhooting; forbidding all and ſingular on " our behalf, that they do not after any manner apply themſelves to the throwing of ſtones, wood, " iron, hand-ball, foot-ball, bandy-ball, cambuck, or " cock-fighting, nor ſuch other like vain plays, which " have no profit in them, or concern themſelves therein, under pain of impriſonment. Witneſs the king " at Weſtminſter, the twelfth day of June."

A. D. 1369. A war ſuddenly breaking out in France, the king's principal attention was directed to provide for the ſafety of England. The iſle of Thanet was ſtrongly fortified, the militia of ſeveral counties, moſt expoſed to the danger of an hoſtile viſit, were arrayed and ſtationed on the ſea-coaſts; and even the clergy were armed, as appears by the following extraordinary order, or proclamation, iſſued at that time.

"Edward, by the grace of God, &c.

"Whereas in regard of the great danger which may " happen to the realm and church of England, by " reaſon of this war, in caſe the enemy ſhould invade " the kingdom, the king commands and requires all " the prelates aſſembled in parliament, that they all " appear themſelves in defence of the realm, and " cauſe their tenants, dependants, monks, parſons, " vicars, &c. to be prepared for the field in a military " manner, and be ready to encounter the force, and " diſappoint the malice of the enemies of the king and " kingdom."

This year a return of the plague deſtroyed a great number of inhabitants in the city of London; notwithſtanding which, by a wet harveſt, there was ſo great a ſcarcity of corn, that wheat was raiſed to the immenſe price of one pound, ſix ſhillings and eightpence the quarter.

The citizens, ſtill thinking themſelves aggrieved by foreigners obtaining private grants from the crown, petitioned the king and parliament in the following terms:

"To our lord the king, and his noble council, the " citizens of London do ſhew, that they have nothing " to live upon but their induſtry and franchiſe, upon " which franchiſe the ſaid city was founded; and by " reaſon of which franchiſe, they were wont to travel " by land and by ſea, in divers countries for their " profit, by which travel they uſed to bring divers " merchandizes, to the great common profit of the " whole realm of England, to the great aid and maintenance of the ſaid city, ſuſtenance and increaſe of " the navy of the ſaid land.

"And of late their franchiſes are taken from them, " againſt the grant of our ſaid noble lord the king, " and his noble progenitors, ſealed with their ſeals, " and againſt the great charter; to the great deſtruction as well of the ſaid city, common damage of the " land, as alſo of the navy.

"Whereupon they pray, that the king would pleaſe " to have regard, and take notice that the ſaid city " was founded upon the ſaid franchiſes, without " which they could not maintain the city, nor bear " the taxes and other charges, as they were wont to " do: for which cauſe they pray they may have their " franchiſes, according to the grant of the king, and " his noble progenitors, and the great charter; and " that all ſuch grants and confirmations of franchiſes, " may be made to all other cities and burghs of the " realm."

No anſwer was given to this petition till the following year, when the citizens received this reply: "Let " them particularly ſhew the breach of any liberty, " and they ſhall be anſwered."

This year died at Windſor, after a long illneſs, the illuſtrious princeſs Philippa, queen of England. Her death was ſeverely felt by her royal conſort, with whom ſhe had lived forty-eight years in perfect union, and had borne him twelve children. Nor was ſhe lamented only by her family and relations; all ranks of people were ſharers in the calamity, eſpecially the poor, to whom ſhe had been a moſt generous benefactreſs.

A. D. 1374. The lord mayor of London publiſhed ſeveral good regulations for ſuppreſſing the extortions of uſurers, which had ariſen to ſuch an enormous heighth as tended greatly to the injury of trade in general, and the oppreſſion of many perſons in particular. Theſe regulations were ſo highly approved of by the king and parliament, that an ordinance was publiſhed, enjoining the reſt of the nation to follow the example of the mayor of London. In the year following, the king became greatly enamoured with one Alice Pierce or Perrers, a domeſtic of his late queen Philippa, and married to William de Windſor, late lieutenant of Ireland. He was ſo captivated with the perſonal charms of this woman, that he made it his conſtant ſtudy to project various diverſions for her amuſement. Among others, he ordered a tournament to be held in Smithfield, at which lady Alice appeared elegantly dreſſed, in a triumphal chariot attended by a great number of ladies, each of whom led a horſe on which a knight was mounted. Many of the principal noblemen, richly accoutred, were likewiſe preſent at this tournament, which laſted ſeven days, during which time many gallant feats were performed by the young nobility and gentry. Edward's attachment to this woman was ſo unbounded, that it led him to the commiſſion of many things highly unbecoming his dignity. The great Edward, whoſe whole attention had been engroſſed in the purſuits of war and ambition, was now dwindled into the contemptible ſlave of an infamous woman, who, to the open ſcandal of all government, was ſuffered to ſit in the public courts of juſtice, and even appeared decked in the jewels of the virtuous queen Philippa, Edward's late conſort, which he had the weakneſs to make her a preſent of, by an authentic deed, together with all the other moveables of that worthy lady: in a word, the regal authority ſeemed wholly conſigned to the hands of this female favourite, who placed and diſplaced every great officer as ſhe pleaſed. The barons were no longer able to bear ſuch proceedings: and the parliament, which met on the twenty-fourth of April 1376, declared themſelves ſo freely upon this ſubject, that, before they broke up, they obliged the king to iſſue a ſentence of baniſhment againſt the ſaid Alice, and to confiſcate her eſtate. At the ſame time, to ſhew that they retained a warm and loyal affection for their ſovereign, even in the midſt of his weakneſs, they granted him a very conſiderable ſubſidy; and, in the concluſion of their grant, promiſed that, if any extraordinary caſe ſhould happen, they would aid him to the utmoſt of their power, as they had done before, beyond all the commons in the world.

During the ſeſſions of this parliament, the nation ſuffered an irreparable loſs by the death of Edward, Prince of Wales, ſurnamed the Black Prince, on the eighteenth of June 1376, in the forty-ſixth year of his age. His death was ſincerely regretted by the whole kingdom, which had been flattered with the proſpect of conſummate felicity, under the reign of ſuch an accompliſhed ſovereign. The body of this renowned warrior was placed in a ſtately hearſe, drawn by twelve horſes, and carried through the city of London to Canterbury, where it was interred in the cathedral, according to his own requeſt; and where his tomb, with an inſcription in French, is ſtill to be ſeen. The parliament, who revered the memory of the Black Prince, deſired an opportunity of ſhewing their regard, by paying their duty to his ſon Richard, as heir apparent to the crown of England, and petitioned the king, that he might be created Prince of Wales, and have the honours, which had been conferred on his father. Accordingly, after the ſolemnization of the funeral obſequies, Richard was, by patent, created prince of Wales, duke of Cornwall, and earl of Cheſter.

A. D. 1376.

The king granted the citizens a charter relative to the annual election of aldermen, in which he expreſsly declares, that aldermen ſhall be elected annually, and that they ſhall not be re-elected. He alſo granted another charter in anſwer to a ſecond petition of the citizens againſt private licences being granted to foreigners; which concludes thus:

"We, for the ſpecial affection we bear to the ſaid
" citizens, willing to provide for the tranquillity and
" profit of the ſaid citizens in that behalf, with the
" aſſent of our prelates, nobles, &c. have granted for
" us and our heirs, to the ſaid mayor and aldermen,
" and citizens of the ſaid city, and their ſucceſſors,
" upon condition that they put the ſaid city under
" good government, to our honour and the profit of
" our realm of England, and right govern the ſame,
" that no ſtrangers ſhall from henceforth ſell any
" wares in the ſame city, or ſuburbs thereof, by re-
" tail, nor ſhall keep any houſe, nor be any broker in
" the ſaid city or ſuburbs thereof; any ſtatute or or-
" dinance made to the contrary notwithſtanding.
" Saving always to the merchants of High Almaine
" their liberties by us and our progenitors, to them
" granted and confirmed.

" In witneſs whereof we have cauſed theſe our let-
" ters to be made patents. Witneſs myſelf at
" Weſtminſter the fourth day of December, in
" the fiftieth year of our reign over England,
" and of our kingdom of France the thirty-ſixth."

In conſequence of this charter, proſecutions were immediately commenced againſt divers perſons for having obtained unconſtitutional grants from the king; among whom were John Peach and Richard Lyons, wine-merchants. The former was charged with having obtained a licence for the ſole privilege of ſelling ſweet wine in London, by which he had acquired prodigious ſums of money. The latter was accuſed of frauds, extortions, and other illegal acts, in obtaining licences, taking bribes, tampering with the council, &c. and both of them being found guilty of the crimes laid to their charge, were committed to priſon till they had each made ample ſatisfaction to the parties injured.

So zealous were the citizens in the purſuit of diſcouraging foreigners, that they endeavoured to obtain a parliamentary confirmation of the laſt charter; but the king not being willing to comply with their requeſt, returned for anſwer, that, "he would be further "informed." They likewiſe humbly petitioned that, as divers miſchiefs happened in the city, occaſioned by the mayor not being allowed to puniſh the coroner for neglect of duty, his majeſty would be pleaſed to grant them the privilege of chuſing from among themſelves a perſon to act in that capacity; and that they might remove him when they ſhould think proper. To which Edward replied, "The king will not depart "from his antient rights." They alſo petitioned for a confirmation of the right of puniſhing all miſdemeanors in Southwark; and that command ſhould be given, that the marſhal do not intermeddle with that part of Southwark which is guildable. This petition, however, met with no better ſucceſs than the former; for his majeſty anſwered, "The king cannot do it, "without doing wrong to others."

Theſe rebuffs, however, do not appear to have leſſoned the citizens regard to the royal family; for, in the ſame year, they entertained the princeſs of Wales, her ſon prince Richard, and their attendants, at Kennington, with a grand maſquerade. The proceſſion conſiſted of one hundred and thirty citizens, on horſeback, in diviſions, attended by a band of muſic, and a great number of flambeaux. The firſt diviſion conſiſted of forty-eight perſons dreſſed in the habits of eſquires, with red coats, ſay gowns, and well fancied vizors. The ſecond diviſion conſiſted of the ſame number, dreſſed like knights, who were followed by a perſon in a moſt ſuperb habit. And the third diviſion was headed by one reſembling a pope, who was attended by twenty-four others habited like cardinals. In this manner the proceſſion paſſed through the city, over London-bridge, to Kennington; where the citizens were moſt ſumptuouſly entertained at ſupper, and had the honour of dancing with the prince and nobility.

About this time John Wickliffe, a ſecular prieſt, began to publiſh his belief upon ſeveral articles of religion, which greatly tended to weaken the influence of the clergy. He aſſerted the ſcripture to be the only rule of faith, and that the church was ſubordinate to the ſtate. He denied the doctrine of the real preſence, the ſupremacy of the church of Rome, the merit of monaſtic vows; and was a ſtrong Predeſtinarian. He ſoon gained a number of followers in the kingdom; and, among others, the duke of Lancaſter, and lord Piercy, marſhal of England. Wickliffe being ſummoned to appear before the biſhop of London at a ſynod held by that prelate in St. Paul's cathedral, the duke and marſhal accompanied him thither, thinking their preſence would be a powerful protection; and, in the courſe of the examination, the duke and marſhal inſulted the biſhop, and even proceeded to threats; upon which the ſynod broke up in great confuſion. In this quarrel the populace of London took part with their biſhop againſt Lancaſter and Piercy; and were farther inflamed by the marſhal having impriſoned a citizen in his priſon in Southwark, without the limits of the city, contrary to their rights and privileges. They broke open the Marſhalſea priſon, and carried off the priſoner; after which they went in ſearch of the lord marſhal, but not finding him, they plundered and almoſt demoliſhed his houſe. They then proceeded to the duke of Lancaſter's palace in the Savoy, determining to wreak their vengeance on him; but here alſo they were diſappointed, the duke being at that time at the houſe of John de Ipres, in the city, to which place a ſervant of the duke's, who had heard of the deſign of the rioters, went to apprize him of the danger. The duke, on this information, inſtantly haſtened to Kennington palace, where he took up his reſidence till the tumult was ſubſided.

When the populace had got to the Savoy, they were aſked by a prieſt, what they wanted; to which they anſwered, the perſons of the duke and marſhal, who had unjuſtly impriſoned Sir Peter de la Mere. The prieſt replied, Sir Peter was a traitor; which ſo incenſed the mob, that inſiſting on the prieſt being the marſhal in diſguiſe, they immediately murdered him.

The biſhop of London, hearing of this, arrived at the Savoy, where in a moſt pathetic ſpeech, he exhorted them to forbearance, urging that it was the holy time of Lent, and promiſing that their grievances ſhould be redreſſed; which ſo gained upon the minds of the populace, that they deſiſted, otherwiſe in all probability they would have razed the duke's palace to the ground.

Shortly after the citizens received a meſſage from the princeſs dowager of Wales, perſuading them to beg pardon of the duke for the outrages they had committed; which they, out of reſpect to her, conſented to, at the ſame time begging ſhe would uſe her influence to have Sir Peter de la Mere brought to a fair and legal trial.

The mayor and aldermen being apprehenſive of the king's diſpleaſure, reſolved, if poſſible, to avoid it; and accordingly, a number of the principal citizens waited on his majeſty, and were, contrary to the inclination of the duke, admitted to an audience, when they declared themſelves innocent of the late inſurrection, proteſting that they had done every thing in their power to ſuppreſs the ſame, though they had unfortunately been unſucceſsful in their endeavours. They alſo told the king, that his faithful citizens were in general under great anxiety of mind, having heard that by act of parliament they were to be deprived of what were dearer to them than their lives—their liberties! The king told them not to be uneaſy on that head, for that ſo far from infringing their liberties he moſt earneſtly deſired on all occaſions to enlarge them.

The citizens, highly pleaſed with the behaviour of their monarch, returned to the city; where they were received by their brethren with every demonſtration of joy, who moſt heartily congratulated them on their good ſucceſs. But though the mayor had very wiſely taken every precaution to preſerve the public peace, he could not prevent a few ſeditious perſons ſticking up papers in different parts of the city, tending to inflame the minds of the populace againſt the duke of Lancaſter; it therefore was judged neceſſary to pronounce ſentence of excommunication upon ſuch perſons as ſhould, in future, preſume to write or diſperſe any paper derogatory to the duke's character; and this was accordingly done by the biſhop of Bangor, aſſiſted by the mayor and aldermen. In this ſituation affairs remained till the diſſolution of the parliament, when the reſentment of the duke of Lancaſter againſt the citizens began to be more apparent than ever; for the mayor and aldermen being ſummoned to attend the king at Shene, near Richmond, they were ſeverely reprimanded, and urged to aſk pardon of the duke: but inſtead of ſo doing, they aſſerted their innocence, and promiſed to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to apprehend the offenders, and compel them to make a retaliation proportioned to their crimes. But this, however, was thought inſufficient; whereupon the mayor and ſeveral of the aldermen were diſcharged from their offices, and others, more attached to the duke of Lancaſter, were appointed in their ſtead, by virtue of a writ which the king iſſued on the occaſion.

The citizens being informed that the king lay at the point of death, they deputed ſeveral of the moſt eminent of their body to wait on prince Richard, who was then with his mother at the palace of Kennington; when John Philpot, in the name of his fellow-citizens, acquainting the prince with the advices they had received of the king's extreme danger, beſought his favour to the inhabitants of London, aſſured him of their readineſs to devote their lives and fortunes to his ſervice, and requeſted that he would come and reſide among them.

On the twenty-firſt of June 1377, died at Richmond Edward III. in the 65th year of his age, and the fifty-firſt of his reign. He was buried in Weſtminſter-abbey, near his queen Phillippa, by whom he had iſſue ſeven ſons, and five daughters. What endeared the memory of this king's reign, was the ſuperiority which the Engliſh began to obtain over the French, and which we hope they will maintain to the lateſt poſterity.

Edward III. was a prince of great abilities, and making due allowance for the unſettled maxims of government in that turbulent age, his long reign and prudent adminiſtration was very favourable to the advancement of commerce. Perhaps much more is effected by the extenſion of trade among thoſe who have not been accuſtomed to it, than may be evident at firſt view. By promoting a friendly intercourſe and mutual ſupply of each others wants among a rude people, their diſpoſitions are humanized, and their manners ſoftened; their underſtandings are enlarged, and the conveniencies of life are multiplied by their united labours. It is thus a people are civilized, and though the progreſs may be ſilent and ſlow, and it may be checked by many unfavourable interruptions, yet traffic will ſurmount them all. For when each man's attention is exerted in ſupplying the neceſſities of his neighbours, every barbarous principle muſt give way to a plan of ſuch extenſive utility, which converts the intercourſe among mankind to a general and conſtant barter of good offices.

The death of Edward III. and of his gallant ſon, were very unpropitious to the national tranquillity, and ſoon expoſed the kingdom to internal convulſions.

CHAP. VI.

The HISTORY *of* LONDON, *from the Acceſſion of* RICHARD II. *to the end of the Civil Wars between the Houſes of* YORK *and* LANCASTER.

SECT. I.

Acceſſion of Richard II.—Firſt mention of a champion, and a claim by the citizens of the office of chief butler—A charter of confirmation granted—An accommodation takes place between the duke of Lancaſter and the citizens—The young king makes a public entry into London—An expedition againſt the Scotch privateers—Wat Tyler's inſurrection, and the ſuppreſſion of the inſurgents—Victuallers reſtrained—The ſheriffs of London ſworn before the barons of the Exchequer.

RICHARD II. ſon of the Black Prince, a minor of eleven years old, was proclaimed king of England June 21, 1377, and the citizens having firſt notified the ſame, they ſolicited his majeſty

jeſty to exert his influence to adjuſt the differences which had ſubſiſted between the duke of Lancaſter and the citizens. At this time the young monarch reſided at Kingſton upon Thames, where, having received the compliments and congratulations of the citizens, on his acceſſion to the throne, he was conducted to Weſtminſter-hall, where he was crowned with the uſual magnificence, on the fifteenth day of July, 1377. It is at this coronation that we meet with the firſt mention of a champion, who appeared in a compleat ſuit of armour, entered Weſtminſter-hall, where the king dined, and throwing his gauntlet on the ground, challenged any perſon who ſhould preſume to diſpute the king's title to the crown of theſe realms. We cannot trace the origin of this cuſtom; but there remains no doubt of its being of a more ancient date than the coronation of Richard II. ſince Sir John Dimmock, who performed the office at that period, was admitted thereto, by virtue of a right annexed to the manor of Scrivelby in Lincolnſhire.

At this coronation, the citizens of London claimed their right to the office of chief butler, which being admitted, the ſame was diſcharged in the perſon of the lord-mayor; and though they failed in obtaining a parliamentary confirmation of the late king's charter relating to merchant ſtrangers, yet they took the earlieſt opportunity of renewing their application to their young ſovereign; in which they were ſupported by the Houſe of Commons, who preſented an addreſs to his majeſty, humbly requeſting that the citizens of London might enjoy thoſe ancient rights and privileges which had been granted and confirmed by his royal progenitors. His majeſty readily acquieſcing in this requeſt, the citizens obtained the following charter of confirmation:

"Whereas the ſaid citizens, by their petition exhibited to us in parliament, did ſet forth, that although they, for a long time paſt, have uſed and enjoyed certain free cuſtoms, until of late years they have been unjuſtly moleſted; which cuſtoms are as followeth, viz. That no foreigner do ſell or buy of another foreigner any merchandizes within the liberties of the ſaid city, upon pain of forfeiting the ſame. Neverthel̃eſs, being deſirous, for the future, to take away all controverſies about the ſame, We do by theſe preſents, with the aſſents aforeſaid, will and grant, and by theſe preſents, for us and our heirs, do confirm unto the ſaid citizens, and their ſucceſſors, that, for the future, no foreigner ſell to another foreigner any merchandizes within the liberties of the ſaid city; nor that any foreigner do buy of another foreigner any merchandize, upon pain of forfeiting the ſame; the privileges of our ſubjects of Aquitaine in all things excepted, ſo that ſuch buying and ſelling be made between merchant and merchant."

Soon after this the king iſſued his royal mandate, for exempting the widows of citizens from all tallages or contributions to government.

The quarrel between the duke of Lancaſter and the city remaining ſtill uncompromiſed, the king ſent a meſſage by lord Latimer, and three others of his council, to inform the citizens that he entertained the ſincereſt regard for the city of London, and that he had made conſiderable progreſs in accommodating the differences that had ſo long ſubſiſted between them and his uncle the duke; the latter of whom having ſubmitted the affair to his determination, he earneſtly requeſted that they would do the ſame; in which caſe he would exert his utmoſt influence to adjuſt the affair to their mutual ſatisfaction.

The citizens made ſome heſitation in complying with the king's requeſt; but it was at length reſolved, that if lord Latimer, and the other three gentlemen, would promiſe upon oath, that the ſubmiſſion of the city to his majeſty's deſire ſhould not be of the leaſt prejudice, they would chearfully accede to the royal requeſt. The deputies having readily taken this oath, ſeveral of the principal citizens accompanied them to Shene, where the king, with his royal mother, and the duke of Lancaſter, attended by many of the nobility, waited their arrival. The king received them in the moſt gracious manner, and the whole affair being debated in council, ſo perfect a reconciliation was effected, that the duke embraced the citizens reſpectively, in the preſence of the king, and all animoſities immediately ſubſided. Elated with this ſucceſs, the citizens returned to London; where, on the following day, public proclamation was made, at the uſual places, that a mutual reconciliation had taken place between the duke of Lancaſter, and the citizens of London. This troubleſome affair being ended to the ſatisfaction of the city, preparations were immediately made for the king's public entry into London, which was performed in the following manner:

The king, mounted on a fine horſe, attended by the duke of Lancaſter, lord high ſteward of the kingdom, lord Piercy, earl marſhal, and many of the principal nobility, ſet out from Shene, the king's horſe being led by Sir Nicholas Bond, and the ſword of ſtate carried by Sir Simon Burley. His majeſty was followed by a numerous train of the young nobility formed in different diviſions, each of which was preceded by a band of muſick. When his majeſty arrived at London, he was joyfully received by the mayor, aldermen and citizens, who conducted him to Cheapſide, where a ſtately pageant was erected in the form of a caſtle, which plentifully ran with the richeſt wine during the proceſſion. Four beautiful girls, nearly of the king's age, ſupplied their ſovereign with a part of this wine in golden cups, who alſo beſtrewed his head with gilt leaves, and threw amongſt the populace florins reſembling gold. The polite and affable behaviour of the duke of Lancaſter, in particular, on this occaſion gained him the love of the citizens in a very high degree, and the nobility in general accommodated their behaviour in ſo polite and proper a manner, that the utmoſt cordiality took place between the royal family, the court and the city.

A. D. 1378.

One Mercer, a Scotchman, having obſerved the declining condition of the Engliſh navy, fitted out ſeveral privateers in Scotland to cruize againſt the Engliſh merchant ſhips. His enterprize was attended with ſuch amazing ſucceſs, that he at length ventured to enter the port of Scarborough, where he ſeized all the veſſels at that time in the harbour. The merchants were ſo conſiderably injured by the conſtant depredations made by this pirate, that repeated applications were made to the people in power for redreſs; but theſe proving ineffectual, Sir John Philpot, a wealthy and ſpirited citizen, at length determined to interpoſe in behalf of his fellow-ſubjects. Accordingly he fitted out a fleet at his own expence, which he manned with a thouſand able hands, and went on board himſelf as chief commander. John was but a ſhort time out before he fell in with the pirate, whom he found greatly embarraſſed with the number of ſhips he had taken, among which were ſeveral Spaniſh veſſels laden with very conſiderable treaſures.

The pirate was determined not to relinquiſh the acquiſitions he had made, and Sir John was equally determined to compel him to ſubmiſſion; on which a deſperate engagement enſued, wherein Mercer was defeated, and moſt of his ſhips taken by the victorious citizen, who then returned home, and ſailed up the Thames in triumph, amidſt the acclamations of his fellow citizens. The king's council felt the diſgrace reflected on government, by the univerſal applauſe beſtowed on ſo gallant an enterprize; and ſummoned Sir John to anſwer for his not having obtained permiſſion before he undertook an affair of ſuch importance. In obedience to this ſummons, Sir John attended the council, when he gave ſuch weighty reaſons in defence of the part he had acted, and behaved in ſo modeſt and unaſſuming a manner, that he was honourably acquitted.

A. D. 1378. The parliament granted an aid, by which all perſons were aſſeſſed according to their reſpective ſtations. Tradeſmen, with their wives and children, who were more than fourteen years of age, were taxed at four-pence per head. The aldermen were rated equal with the barons, at forty ſhillings each; and the lord-mayor, as an earl, at four pounds. Hiſtorians are of opinion that this circumſtance gave riſe to the title of Right Honourable being conferred on the mayor of London. This tax occaſioned great murmurings among the commonalty, and produced one of the moſt extraordinary inſurrections that ever happened in this country, the particulars of which will hereafter appear.

A. D. 1379. John Philpot, then mayor, contributed very largely towards fitting out a fleet to be ſent to the aſſiſtance of the duke of Brittany againſt the king of France. During his mayoralty, he cauſed the city ditch to be cleanſed by a rate of five-pence, charged upon each houſekeeper; and by his influence in parliament, a bill was thrown out, which, had it paſſed, would have been very prejudicial to the privileges of the city.

A. D. 1380. William Walworth, who was then mayor, cauſed the city ſeal to be broke, and a new one made in its ſtead. This year was rendered remarkable for an inſurrection of the moſt ſingular nature, the particulars of which are as follow:

The poll-tax already mentioned was to be levied on all perſons who had arrived at the age of puberty. And the money being greatly wanted, the court farmed out the grant of this tax to a ſet of rapacious perſons, who extorted the ſame with great rigour from the people; and this ſeverity excited a mutiny which had nearly deſtroyed the Engliſh conſtitution. The inhabitants of the county of Eſſex were particularly alarmed, by a report which was induſtriouſly propagated, that the country people were doomed to deſtruction, that their farms would be plundered, and their houſes burnt to the ground. The inſurrection began in Kent, where one of the collectors coming to the houſe of a tyler at Deptford, of the name of Walter, and afterwards better known by that of Wat Tyler, demanded payment of the tax for his daughter, which he refuſed to pay, alledging, that ſhe was under the age preſcribed by act of parliament. The inſolent tax-gatherer inſiſted that ſhe was arrived at the years of puberty, and in order to prove the truth of his aſſertion, proceeded to acts of indecency, which ſo irritated the father, that he immediately knocked out the collector's brains with a hammer.

The conduct of the tyler was greatly approved of by the populace, who immediately betook themſelves to arms; and great numbers flocking in from the adjacent towns and villages, Wat ſoon found himſelf at the head of a numerous army, who determined to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to extricate themſelves from the heavy load of taxes with which they had been long oppreſſed.

Wat Tyler being choſen as their chief, the inſurgents took the road to Maidſtone, where they releaſed from the priſon of that town, one John Ball, a prieſt, who had been excommunicated for ſeditious practices. This man aſſumed the character of chaplain to his deliverers; and to encourage them in their proceedings, he preached a ſermon to them, from an old proverb which he took for his text.

"When Adam delv'd, and Eve ſpan,
"Who was then a gentleman?"

From theſe words he endeavoured to prove that all men were equal by nature, as children of Adam; that if God had appointed any man to ſlavery, he would have declared who ſhould be lords, and who ſervants; and that ſervitude which is acquired by an unjuſt power, is confirmed by as unjuſt laws. He therefore adviſed them to go to the king, and require liberty, which if they could not obtain by fair means, to recover the ſame with their ſwords.

The multitude were highly animated with this diſcourſe, and making an unanimous choice of Wat Tyler for their leader, they, by his direction, took an oath to be true to the king and the commons of England, and never to ſubmit to the payment of any other tax than a fifteenth. From Maidſtone they marched to Blackheath, from whence they ſent a deputation to the king, who had taken refuge in the Tower, deſiring that his majeſty would come to them, and hear their propoſals. On this inſolent meſſage being brought to the court, there was a debate in the council, whether the king ſhould treat in perſon with the rebels, and thereby induce them by gentle promiſes to lay down their arms; as there was no proſpect, from their formidable numbers, to quiet them in any other manner.

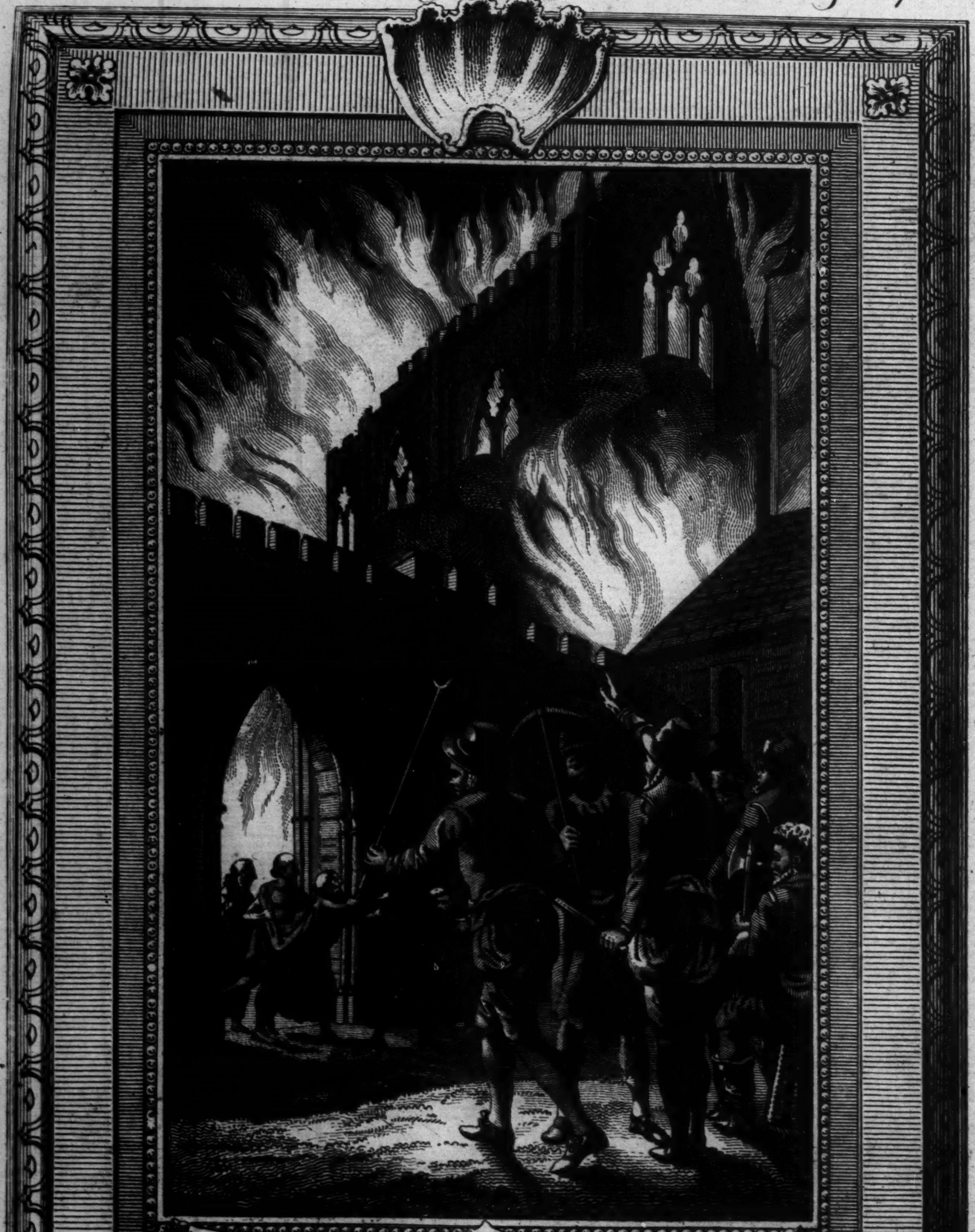
The archbiſhop of Canterbury, and Sir Robert Hales, oppoſed this meaſure, as they thought it both unſafe for the perſon, and derogatory to the dignity of the king to treat with ſuch ruffians. But it being repreſented to the court, that they were in full march for the city of London, the magiſtrates of which declared it would be impoſſible to deny them entrance, the young king actually went down in his barge, with his attendants, as far as Rotherhithe, and held a conference on the water with ſome of their heads, who invited him to come on ſhore; but this propoſal being rejected, their indignation was violently raiſed againſt the courtiers and counſellors of the king, to whoſe repreſentations they imputed this refuſal.

They now proceeded to London, opening all the jails in their way, and ſetting free the priſoners, who joined them. The magiſtrates of the city were obliged to throw open the gates of the bridge, to give them admittance, the rabble threatening, in caſe of a refuſal, to burn the ſuburbs firſt, and then the capital itſelf to the ground. Having thus got entrance into London, they gave a looſe to the greateſt exceſſes, plundering the houſes of the richeſt citizens, and abuſing not only their perſons, but alſo thoſe of their wives and daughters. A part of them ran to the duke of Lancaſter's palace in the Savoy, to which they inſtantly ſet fire; and this pile, the moſt ſuperb at that time in England, was burned down, and all the rich plate, with the moveables, conſumed in the flames. From the Savoy the rioters proceeded to the Temple, which they burnt down, together with all the books, papers and records; after which the other inns of court ſhared the ſame fate. The next day they divided themſelves into different bodies, one of which, commanded by a perſon named Jack Straw, repairing to Clerkenwell, burnt the rich priory of St. John of Jeruſalem; from whence they haſtened to the ſeat of Sir Robert Hales, at Highbury near Iſlington, which they likewiſe burnt to the ground.

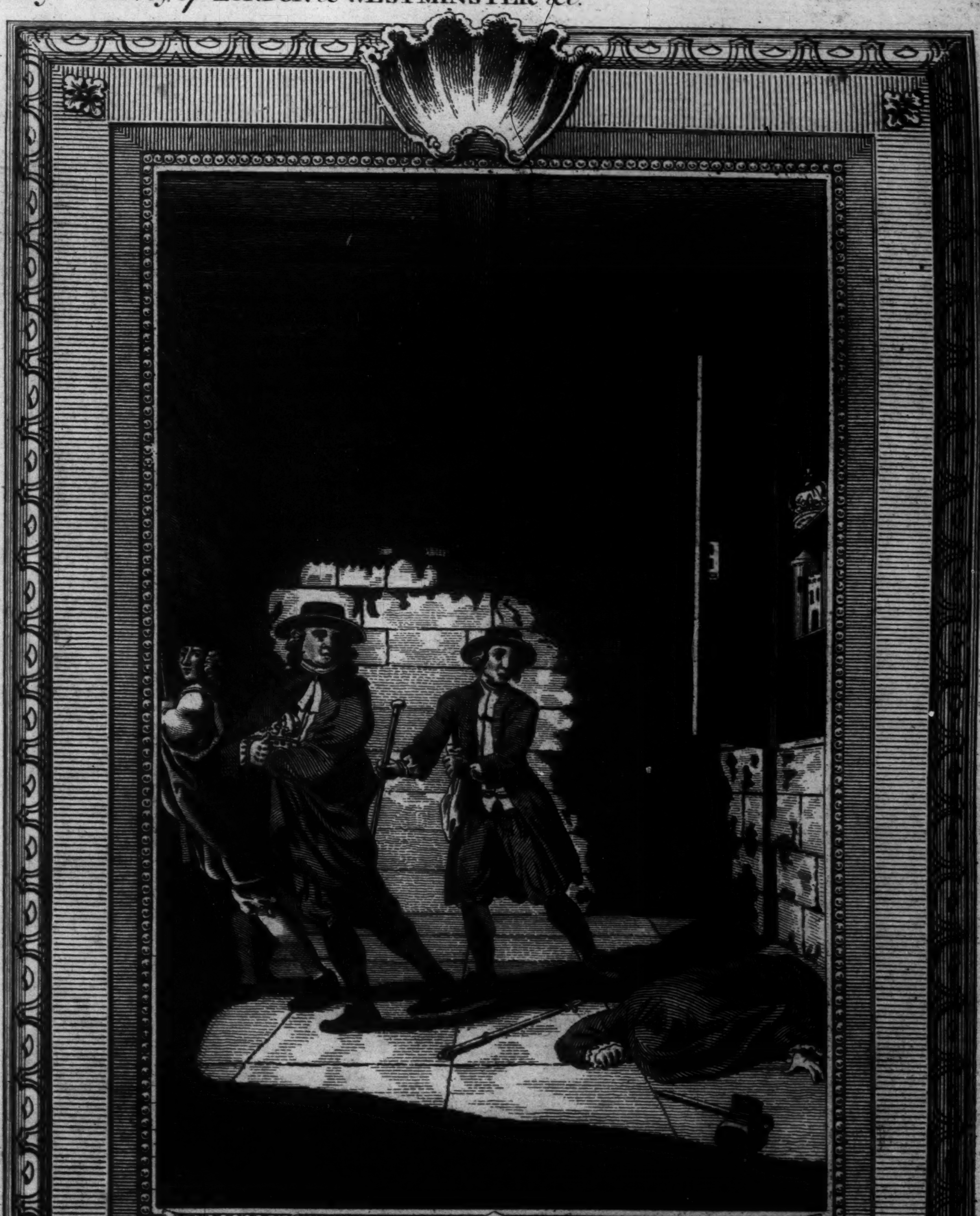
A ſecond diviſion went to Mile-End-Green; and a third ſurrounded the Tower to prevent the eſcape of the miniſters and noblemen who had taken ſhelter there, and whom they had intended to deſtroy. The king, who had alſo taken up his quarters in the Tower, for the greater ſecurity of his perſon, being informed that the party at Mile-End ſeemed to be the moſt tractable, conſiſting chiefly of Eſſex men, reſolved to go and treat with them in perſon; and having found means to get out of the Tower unperceived by Tyler or his party who ſurrounded it, he repaired to Mile-End, and demanded of that body, what they would have; telling them, that he was their king, and that he was come to hear and redreſs their grievances. The inſurgents then demanded as follow:

1. That there ſhould be a general pardon, of all manner of actions for debt, inſurrections, treaſons, felonies, tranſgreſſions, and extortions.

Engraved for THORNTON's New & Complete History & Survey of LONDON & WESTMINSTER &c.



The Burning *of* S^T. JOHN's MONASTRY *near* Smithfield, *by* Wat Tyler's *Mob.*



Blood *&* *his* Accomplices *making their* Escape *after* Stealing *the* Crown *from the* TOWER *of* LONDON.

Lodge Sculp.^t

London. Published by Alex.^r Hogg at the Kings Arms N.^o 16, Paternoster Row, June 26. 1784.

2. That thenceforward all his majeſty's ſubjects ſhould be free from ſervitude or bondage.

3. That no acre of land held in bondage or ſervice, ſhould be held for more than four-pence; and if it had been held for leſs in former times, it ſhould not be enhanced in future.

4. That all perſons, from that day forward, ſhould have full liberty to buy and ſell in every county, city, borough, fair, market, and other places, within the realm of England.

The king told them he was ready to comply with their requeſts, on condition that they would lay down their arms, and return to their reſpective habitations. This compliance of the king ſo pleaſed the inſurgents that they inſtantly diſperſed, leaving a few of each pariſh to carry down with them the charters of freedom and general pardon, which was drawn up with all expedition, and ſealed the day following.

While the king was at Mile-End, the third diviſion of the rioters, who were encamped on Tower-hill, found means to enter the Tower, notwithſtanding it was garriſoned by ſix hundred men at arms, and the ſame number of experienced archers, who had been placed there as a ſecurity to the king's perſon. The inſurgents having thus obtained entrance into the Tower, abuſed every perſon at their pleaſure; and ſeizing Simon Sudbury, the archbiſhop of Canterbury, they dragged him out, and beheaded him on Tower-hill. The unhappy prelate received eight ſtrokes before his head was ſevered from his body; after which the latter remained ſome hours before it was interred; and the former was carried to London-bridge, where it was fixed on a pole. Sir Robert Hales, the lord-treaſurer, ſhared the ſame fate with the biſhop, as did alſo Legg, the Flemiſh farmer of the late tax.

During theſe tranſactions Wat Tyler and his followers committed the moſt dreadful outrages in different parts of the cities of London and Weſtminſter; beheading or otherwiſe murdering numbers of perſons, both Engliſhmen and foreigners. They broke open the priſons of Newgate and the Fleet, releaſed all that were confined, and made public proclamation for the beheading all lawyers, and perſons belonging to the exchequer.

At length, however, the moſt reputable citizens of London began to recover from their conſternation. Walworth (who was that year lord-mayor) and the gallant Philpot, promiſed the king that they would ſupport him againſt the rebels, provided he could for ſome time amuſe them with propoſals. Richard, therefore, on the fifteenth of June, ſent one of his domeſtics, Sir John Newton, to acquaint the rout under Tyler of the terms he had granted the Eſſex men, who, in conſequence thereof, had retired home; and that upon the ſame compliance they might have the ſame terms: but the ſavage plebeians, fluſhed with their late ſucceſſes, had formed the deſign of murdering the king and all his nobles, and burying the government in a general anarchy. Tyler, therefore, made no other reply to the king's meſſage, but that he would conſent to a peace, provided he liked the terms.

Richard upon this, ſent them three charters, one after another, in the ſpace of a few hours: all which were rejected with the moſt provoking inſolence. At length the king rode out to Smithfield, attended by the lord-mayor and other officers of the city, and ſent Sir John Newton again to Tyler, to invite him to a conference in that place, that he might know his demands, and if poſſible, ſatisfy them.

Tyler, after ſome debate, conſented to follow Sir John to the appointed place, but he moved ſo ſlowly, that the former deſired him to quicken his pace, as the king waited for him: "Haſte then, yourſelf (replied the inſolent rebel) I ſhall take my time."

Tyler was willing to gain all the time he could, for he expected a ſtrong reinforcement from Hertfordſhire and the adjacent counties the next day, or the day after. His ſhuffling delays, however, happily terminated in his own deſtruction; for by this time the magiſtrates of London had got together a body of well-armed and well-affected citizens; and Sir Robert Knolles arrived the day before in the city, at the head of a thouſand veterans, who lay ready to act as occaſion might require. When Tyler came into the royal preſence he did not offer to alight from his horſe; and Sir John Newton putting him in mind of what decency and duty required of him in the preſence of his ſovereign, the traitor was ſo offended with his freedom, that he would have plunged his dagger into his heart, had not the king, ſuddenly advancing, drawn off his attention, by demanding of him what he had to requeſt.

Tyler made ſuch extravagant propoſals, that Richard knew not what to ſay to him. He demanded, in ſhort, that all the antient laws ſhould be aboliſhed, and the government modelled according to certain fantaſtical notions framed by himſelf: moreover, that all bondmen ſhould be ſet free; that all warrens, parks, and chaces, ſhould be open and common to all, ſo that the poor as well as the rich ſhould have liberty to fiſh, fowl, and hunt in all places throughout the kingdom. Theſe and ſeveral other propoſals, he made in ſuch a wild and unconnected manner, that Richard did not well underſtand him; and this audacious rebel, conſtruing his ſilence into a contemptuous refuſal, lifted up his dagger, as if he meant to ſtrike the king with it, and even laid hold of the bridle of his horſe.

Upon this, Walworth the mayor, who had with difficulty curbed his indignation during the former part of this extraordinary conference, rode up to Tyler, and gave him ſo violent a blow on the head with his ſword or dagger, that the rebel fell ſenſeleſs from his horſe; and Sir John Sandwich, with others, haſtening to Walworth's aſſiſtance, he was quickly diſpatched.

The inſurgents ſeeing their leader fall, cried out, "Our captain is killed; let us revenge his death!" and bending their bows, prepared to let fly a ſhower of arrows againſt the king and his attendants, which might have ſlain the greateſt part of them, had not young Richard, with an admirable intrepidity and preſence of mind, rode up alone to the incenſed multitude, whom he addreſſed with a chearful yet reſolute air, ſaying, "What is this, my lieges? What are you about to do? Would you kill your king? Give yourſelves no concern about the death of that traitor; I will be your captain; follow me, and you ſhall have whatever you can reaſonably deſire." On ſaying theſe words, he gently turned his horſe, and putting himſelf at their head, rode towards the fields of Iſlington.

The rioters were ſo confounded with the bold action of Walworth and the death of their leader, and ſo over-awed with the preſence and magnanimity of the young king, that they implicitly followed him, without knowing whither they were going. However, they were no ſooner arrived in the fields, than they ſaw marching towards them a troop of two thouſand armed citizens and veteran ſoldiers, headed by Sir Robert Knolles: this ſight ſtruck them with ſuch terror, that they imagined the whole city was in arms to attack them; and the foremoſt ranks, throwing down their weapons, called out for mercy. This proceeding ſo frightened the reſt, who knew not the cauſe, that they immediately fell on their knees, and ſolicited the royal pardon.

Sir Robert Knolles would have perſuaded the king to put a number of them to death, in order to ſtrike a terror into their companions in other parts of the kingdom; but the king, with equal juſtice and lenity, obſerved, that as many had joined them more from force than inclination, he was not willing to confound the innocent with the guilty by an undiſtinguiſhed carnage: and granting them the ſame charters with which he had indulged the Eſſex men, the whole multitude diſperſed without the effuſion of any blood but that of their leader.

Thus ended an inſurrection, which threatened greater danger to this kingdom than any before or ſince, if we may judge from the confeſſion of Jack Straw, who was next in command to Wat Tyler; and who, on the death of his leader, endeavoured to conceal himſelf in the city; but being taken a few days after the inſurrection was ſuppreſſed, was tried at Guildhall, and received ſentence of death.

Jack Straw, a ſhort time before his execution, confeſſed as follows: “ That when they aſſembled at “ Blackheath, and ſent to the king to come to them, “ they had reſolved to have killed all his attendants, “ and carried him along with them wheresoever they “ went, that the populace might with the greater aſ- “ ſurance join them; and when, by the help of the “ king's preſence, ſufficient numbers had got together “ in the ſeveral counties of England, they were to “ have murdered all thoſe from whom they could ex- “ pect reſiſtance, the nobility and gentry, and at laſt “ the king, with all the clergy, both regular and ſe- “ cular, except only the friars mendicants, whom they “ thought were ſufficient for the celebration of di- “ vine ſervice through the kingdom. Theſe things “ being performed, they would have made ſuch laws “ as they judged proper for the government of the “ people. Wat Tyler was to have been made king of “ Kent, and the other ringleaders of the rebels were “ to have been appointed kings over the other coun- “ ties, each being to be made a diſtinct kingdom: “ and in the evening of that day whereon Tyler was “ killed, they were to have been joined by the Lon- “ don rabble, when they were to have plundered and “ burnt the city.”

The king now returning to the city, conferred the honour of knighthood on Walworth the lord-mayor, John Philpot, Nicholas Brambre, and Robert Laund, aldermen, for their ſignal ſervices on this occaſion; and likewiſe beſtowed grants in land of one hundred pounds per annum to the firſt, and forty pounds to the others, to them and their heirs for ever.

It is the opinion of moſt writers, that the dagger in the city arms was granted at this period, in commemoration of Walworth the mayor having given Tyler the blow with that inſtrument which was the prelude to his death.

The peace of the city being now reſtored, the head of the archbiſhop of Canterbury was taken down from London-bridge, and thoſe of Tyler and Straw, with ſome of their aſſociates, fixed up in the ſame place. The charters of enfranchiſements and pardon were revoked by another charter ſoon after made; the lower ſort of people were reduced to the ſame ſtate of ſubmiſſion and dependence in which they formerly had been placed; and ſeveral of the ringleaders of other riots on the ſame occaſion were executed in different parts of the kingdom.

Sir William Walworth was ſucceeded as chief magiſtrate of this city by John Northampton, who, obſerving the negligence of the clergy in reſtraining the vices of the people, took the reformation of theſe abuſes into his own hands, and ſeverely puniſhed all ſuch as were found guilty of whoredom, cauſing the common proſtitutes to be carried through the ſtreets with their heads ſhaved, and with pipes and trumpets ſounding before them.

The clergy were highly offended at this proceeding of the mayor, and enjoined him to deſiſt, as it was an infringement of their authority; but he, regardleſs of their commands or threats, continued to reform theſe abuſes to the utmoſt of his power. He alſo procured an act of parliament that no victualler ſhould exerciſe any judicial office in London, or any other city, borough, town, or ſea-port in the kingdom; unleſs where no other ſufficient perſon could be found qualified for ſuch office; in which caſe every ſuch perſon was to abſtain from the exerciſe of ſuch trade, during the time of his office, on pain of forfeiting all he ſhould ſell during that time.

The ſame magiſtrate alſo procured another act of parliament, by which the trade of the fiſhmongers was laid open, ſo that all foreigners in friendſhip with the king of England, were permitted to ſell fiſh in London and elſewhere, either by wholeſale or retail.

A. D. 1382.

Sir Thomas Murrieux, then conſtable of the Tower, obtained from the king a grant of certain tolls in kind, from veſſels bringing wine, ſhell-fiſh, and ruſhes, up the river to London, and alſo forfeits of whatever floated looſe paſſing the Tower wharf: to which were added privileges of a like nature round the Tower by land.

The citizens conſidered this grant as a violation of their ancient rights and privileges, and therefore applied to the king, through the mediation of the next parliament, for a confirmation of all their rights, liberties, free cuſtoms, ordinances, &c. and were ſo ſucceſsful as to obtain their requeſt; the ſeventy-third article of which ſets forth, that “ the conſtable of “ the Tower of London ſhould make no prizes by “ land, nor by water, of victual, or other thing “ whatſoever, of the men of the ſaid city, nor of “ any other coming towards the ſaid city, or going “ thence, or cauſe to be arreſted the ſhips or boats “ bringing victuals, or other ſuch-like goods, to and “ from the ſaid city.”

Notwithſtanding this charter, yet by ſome ſtrange inconſiſtences, the aforeſaid grant to the conſtable of the Tower was confirmed by parliament the following year.

A. D. 1384.

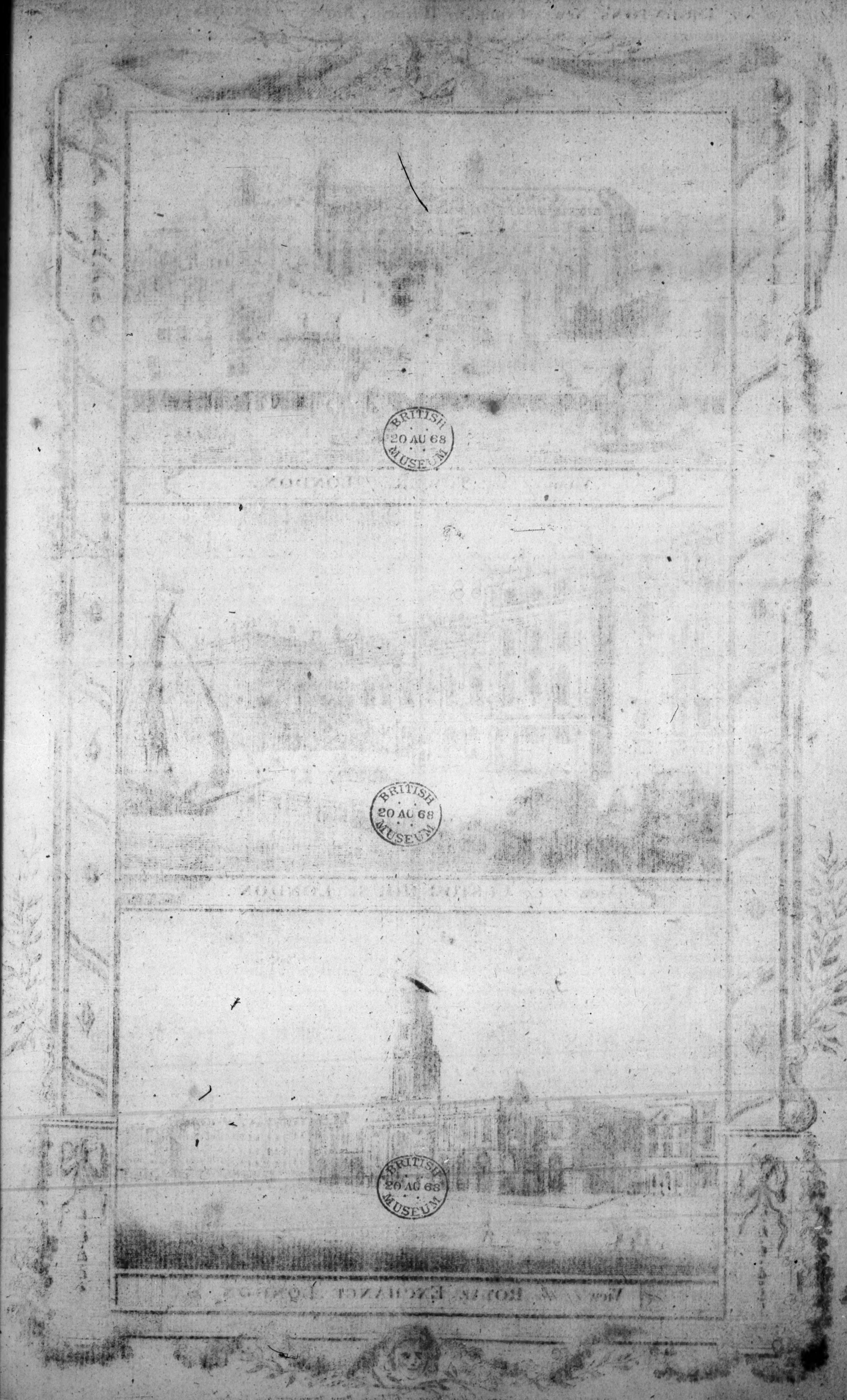
The Houſe of Commons, apprehenſive that the ancient government of the city might be again infringed, as it had been in many former inſtances, petitioned the king for a confirmation of the liberties of the ſaid city. To which petition his majeſty anſwered, *Le Roy le veut*, that is, *ſo the king willeth*. And in conſequence of the royal aſſent, a charter paſſed in that ſame parliament, reciting the ſeveral charters of confirmation granted by Edward the Second, Edward the Third, and Henry the Third, as well as a charter of confirmation granted by Richard himſelf in the firſt year of his reign.

Soon after this important acquiſition, a proclamation was iſſued, by the joint authority of the king and the lord-mayor, then Sir Nicholas Brembre, which contained an expoſition of the ſenſe of the above-mentioned parliamentary charter; which proclamation being carefully preſerved among the records of this city, as an affair of the higheſt importance to poſterity, we have here ſubjoined a faithful tranſlation of the ſame.

“ It is proclaimed on the part of the lord our “ king, and of the mayor of the city of London, by “ virtue of the confirmation and conceſſion made by “ the ſaid lord the king, concerning the liberties and “ ancient cuſtoms of the ſaid city, as well by char- “ ters of the kings of England, granted unto them, “ as without charters, that it may be made known, “ to all foreigners concerning the following liberties “ of the ſaid citizens, eſpecially touching the ſaid “ foreigners, as the citizens of the city aforeſaid.

“ So that no ſummons, attachments or executions, “ be made by any miniſters or officers of the lord the “ king, or of his heirs, either with or without a “ warrant, within the liberties of the city aforeſaid, “ but by the officers of the city only.

“ Alſo the ſame lord our king hath, out of his ſpe- “ cial grace, by his charter granted and confirmed, “ as will fully appear by having recourſe to the ſaid “ charters and letters, the gifts, grants, confirmati- “ ons, innovations, and the ordinances aforeſaid; “ and alſo all the articles, and all other and every “ thing contained, recited, explained in all the char- “ ters and letters as well of him the lord the king, “ as any of his progenitors; ratifying and granting all “ and each thereof, at the inſtance and requeſt of “ the commons of the realm of England, in his laſt



View of the ROYAL EXCHANGE LONDON

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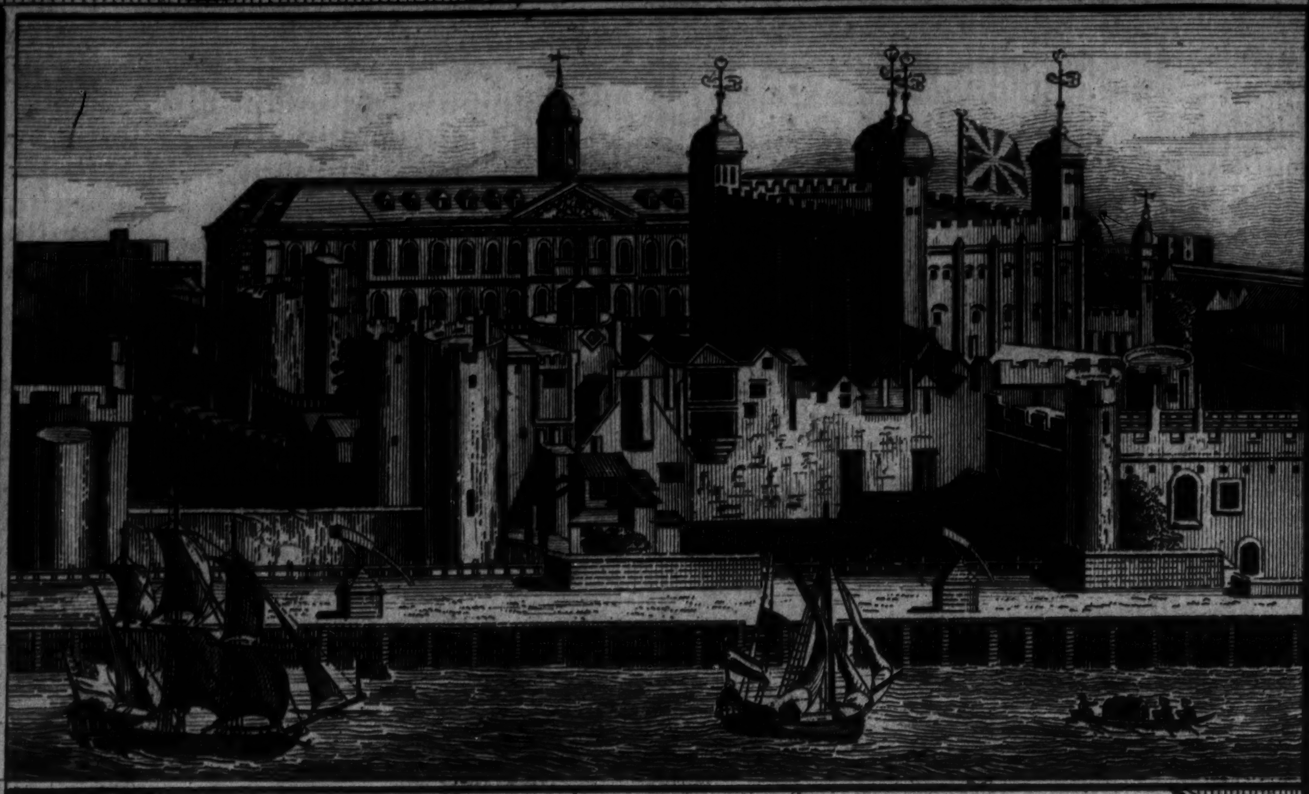
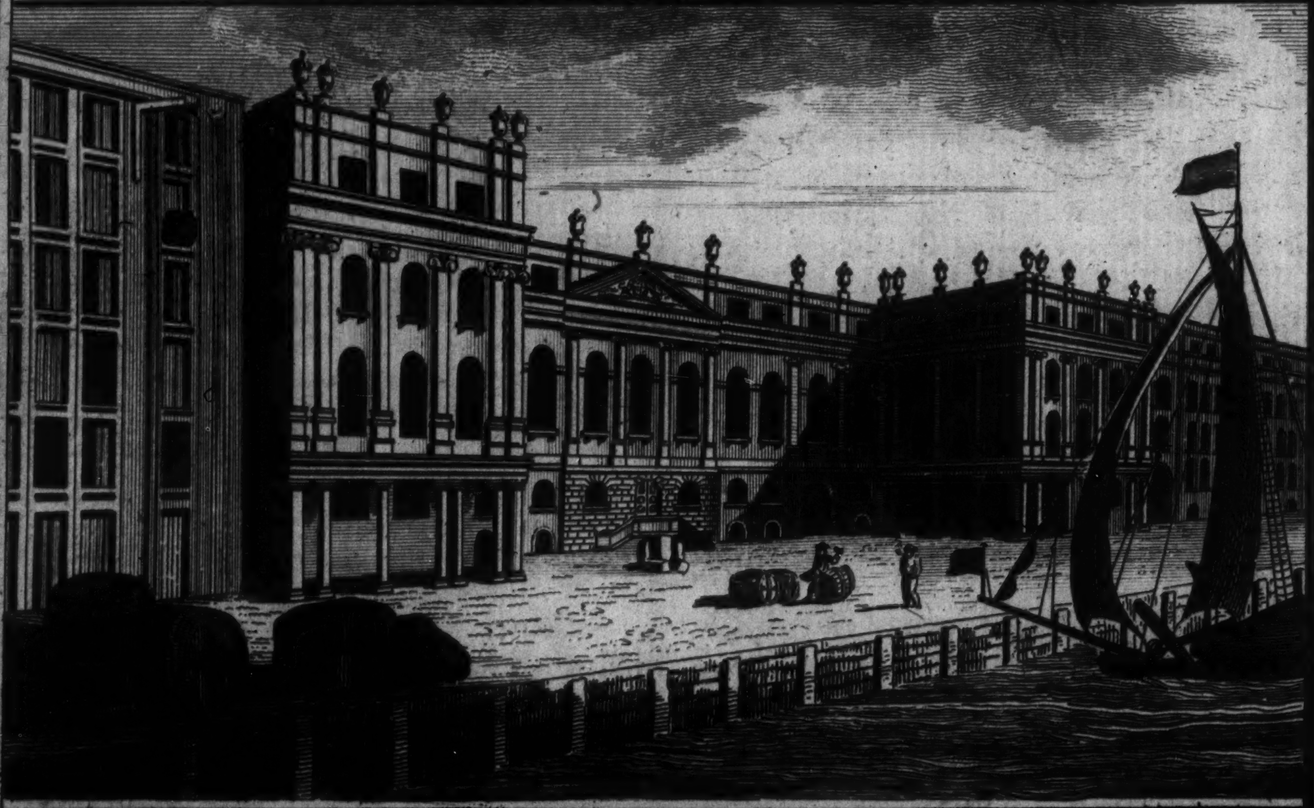
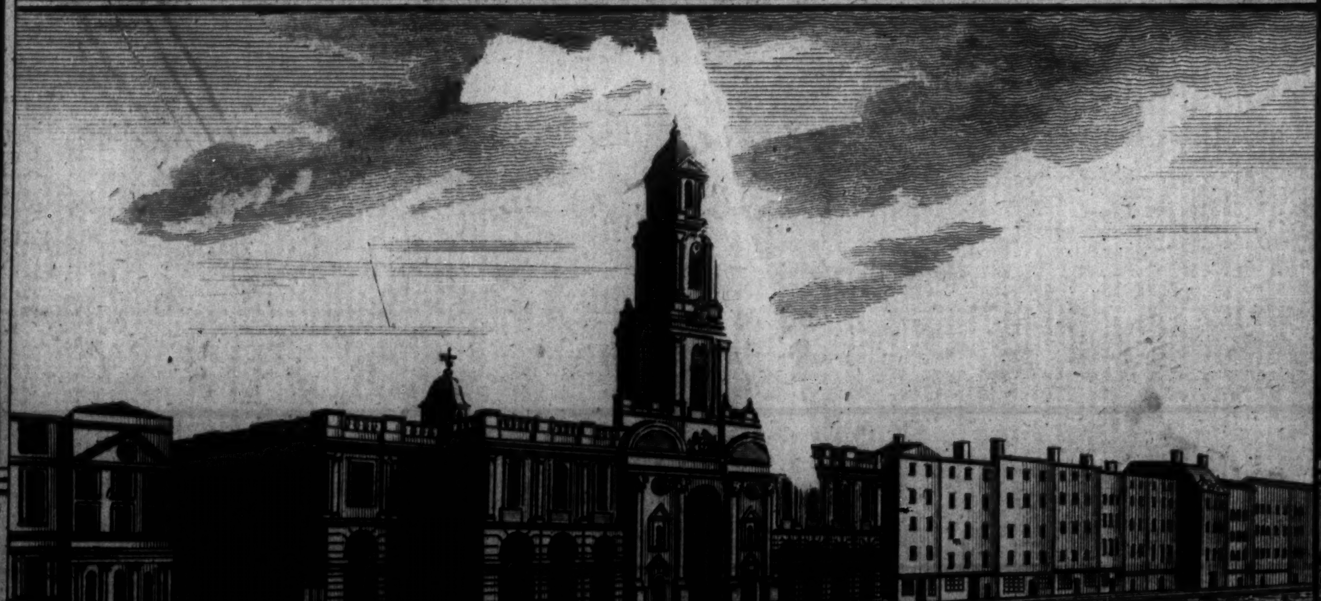
Engraved for THORNTON's New *&* Complete History *&* Survey *of* LONDON *&* WESTMINSTER *&c.*



View *of the* TOWER *of* LONDON.



View *of the* CUSTOM HOUSE, LONDON.



View *of the* ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.

Published as the Act directs, by Alexr. Hogg, at the Kings Arms, Paternoster Row, London.

“parliament, for the nouriſhing greater quiet and peace among his liege ſubjects, and for the publick good, and by and with the aſſent of the prelates, lords, nobility, and great men, aſſiſting him in the ſame parliament, for himſelf and his heirs, as much as in him lies, to the citizens of the foreſaid city, and to their heirs and ſucceſſors, citizens of the ſame city.

“Alſo the ſame our lord the king has further granted, at the inſtance and requeſt as aforeſaid, and by the aſſent aforeſaid, and alſo by his own charters confirmed, for himſelf and his heirs aforeſaid, that the foreſaid citizens, and their ſucceſſors, citizens of the city aforeſaid, ſhall be as entirely and fully reſtored to all their liberties and free cuſtoms, as ever they or their predeceſſors have at any time more freely and fully enjoyed the ſame under the predeceſſors of him the lord the king.

“Alſo the ſame the lord our king willeth, that, although the ſame citizens, or their predeceſſors, citizens of the city aforeſaid, have not, on any occaſion whatſoever, hitherto fully uſed any or either of the liberties, acquittances, grants, ordinances, articles, or free cuſtoms, or other things granted in the ſaid charters or letters, or perhaps have abuſed any or all of the acquittances, grants, ordinances, articles, or free cuſtoms, or any other things, in the ſame charters or letters, as aforeſaid, contained; nevertheleſs the ſame citizens and their heirs and ſucceſſors, citizens of the city aforeſaid, may for the future fully enjoy and uſe all and ſingular the liberties, acquittances, grants, ordinances, articles, free cuſtoms, and whatſoever elſe is contained in the charters and letters aforeſaid, whether the ſame were not uſed, or perhaps abuſed, and every one of them, without let or impediment of the ſame the lord the king, or of his heirs, juſtices, eſcheators, ſheriffs, or any other his bailiffs or miniſters whomſoever, any ſtatutes or ordinances publiſhed, or judgments given, or any charters of the ſame the lord the king, or of his progenitors aforeſaid, in times paſt made and granted, to the contrary notwithſtanding.”

Soon after this, the city was greatly diſturbed by party diſſentions. John Northampton, the late mayor, and reformer of manners, by a ſtrange turn of events, had quarrelled with the company of fiſhmongers, and was now ſtigmatized as a factious riotous perſon, having raiſed great tumults in the city, by aſſembling large numbers of people together, and parading the ſtreets in a riotous manner.

Nicholas Brembre, the preſent mayor extended his utmoſt authority to ſuppreſs theſe irregularities; and one Conſtantine, a ſhoe-maker, being apprehended for encouraging the populace to eſpouſe the cauſe of Northampton, was taken before the magiſtrates at Guildhall, where he was tried and convicted, partly on his own confeſſion, and partly on the evidence of others, and ſoon afterwards beheaded agreeable to his ſentence.

A ſhort time after Northampton was impeached, by his own chaplain, of conſpiring againſt the king and government: and being taken before a convention of the nobility at Reading, he was ſentenced to be impriſoned for life, and all his effects to be appropriated to the uſe of the king.

At a great meeting of the commons, or a common hall, the next year, petitions were preſented to the mayor, ſetting forth, that, for want of ſufficient perſons choſen, divers things were paſſed in the common-council more by clamour than reaſon. It was therefore ordained, that four perſons ſhould be choſen out of each ward, under the inſpection of the alderman, to repreſent the ſaid ward in the court of common-cil. This was certainly a very uſeful regulation; becauſe, formerly, the members of the common-council were choſen by perſons profeſſing certain myſteries or crafts, and not by the inhabitants of the reſpective wards.

At the inſtigation alſo of Sir Nicholas Brembre, then mayor, moſt of the aldermen of the city were turned out by the common-council, and new ones choſen in their ſtead for the reſpective wards; the firſt return whereof begins thus: “Bread-ſtreet—Sir Nicholas Brembre, knight, was choſen alderman of the ſaid ward, by the diſcreet men of the ſaid ward.”

Theſe proceedings ſeem to have been encouraged, if not propoſed by the court; for they were ſoon after confirmed by a warrant from the king. And in the eighth of Richard II. the mayor, aldermen and common-council made the following order reſpecting the choice and time of meeting of the common-council: That they ſhould be choſen by the wards, fifteen days after St. Gregory; and that they ſhould aſſemble at leaſt once a quarter, to conſult and take care of the affairs of the city.

In the year 1385, William de Buddle and Hammon Godcheap, having been elected ſheriffs, were preſented by the mayor and aldermen to the treaſurer and barons of the exchequer, who required them to take an oath for their good behaviour in the ſaid office.

This requeſt was objected to by the mayor, who replied, that the perſons preſented by them to that office were not obliged, nor ought they to take an oath, concerning the exerciſe of their office any where but before the mayor and aldermen of the city; and that ſince the firſt conceſſion made to the citizens, of chuſing the ſheriffs of London and Middleſex, and of diſcharging them at pleaſure, it had not been known that ever any ſuch oath had been taken, except once, when the city was ſeized by the hands of Edward I. He therefore, for theſe reaſons, in the name of the city, deſired that the ſaid William and Hammon might be admitted to the ſaid office, upon their preſentation, according to cuſtom.

Notwithſtanding, however, the reaſonableneſs of theſe arguments, the barons would not permit the ſheriffs to execute the office without taking the oath; though at the ſame time they did not pretend to diſpute the validity of the election.

The citizens, ſoon after this, received another mortification, not inferior to the former; for the conſtable of the Tower, notwithſtanding the late confirmation of the city privileges, continued to demand the cuſtoms and profits annexed to his office in the ſixth year of this reign.

The citizens finding this highly prejudicial to the welfare of the city, determined to petition the king for a revocation of the grant; but ſo far were they from obtaining any redreſs, that the grant was confirmed by the king and parliament.

The privileges of the Conſtable of the Tower afforded a ſource of contention for many years after; nor was the affair finally adjuſted till the reign of king James I. when that monarch determined it in favour of the city.

As this circumſtance naturally leads us to treat of the Tower, we ſhall, in the next ſection, give a conciſe and accurate account of that ancient fortreſs; agreeable to our plan of deſcribing particular parts of this city, when ſuch deſcription can be admitted with the greateſt propriety.

SECT. II.

Hiſtorical account of the Tower of London. With a particular deſcription of the antiquities and curioſities contained in that antient fortreſs.

THE Tower of London, which is ſituated on the eaſt of the city, was antiently a royal palace, and originally conſiſted of no more than what is now called the White Tower, which was erected by William the Conqueror in the year 1076, with a view to ſecure to himſelf a ſafe retreat, in caſe of any ſudden ſurprize.

In the year 1098, during the reign of William Rufus, ſon to William the Conqueror, it was ſurrounded with walls, and a broad and deep ditch, which in ſome places was an hundred and twenty feet wide.

That part where the lions and other wild beaſts are now kept, was built by king Henry the Firſt for the reception of thoſe animals, which were preſented to him by the emperor Frederick. Conſiderable additions were made to it by ſucceeding kings. Edward III. built the church of St. Vincula within the Tower; and in the year 1465, the fortifications were greatly enlarged by king Edward IV. The White Tower was rebuilt in 1638; and after the reſtoration it was thoroughly repaired, and a great number of additional buildings made to it.

In 1663 the ditch was cleanſed, all the wharfing about it was rebuilt of brick and ſtone, and ſluices made for admitting and retaining the Thames water as occaſion might require. At preſent, beſides the White Tower, are the offices of ordinance, the mint, the keepers of the records, the jewel office, the Spaniſh armory, the horſe armory, the new or ſmall armory, barricks for the ſoldiers, and handſome houſes for the chief officers who reſide there; ſo that the Tower of London appears now more like a town than a fortreſs.

The ſituation of this building is certainly the moſt eligible that could have been projected for the purpoſes intended, it laying about eight hundred yards to the eaſtward of London-bridge; and conſequently near enough to protect this opulent city from invaſion by water. It ſtands on the north ſide of the river Thames from which it is ſeparated by a convenient wharf and narrow ditch, over which is a draw-bridge for the more eaſy receiving or ſending out ammunition and naval or military ſtores. On this wharf is a long and beautiful platform whereon ſtand ſixty-one pieces of cannon mounted on very handſome carriages, which are only fired on days of ſtate, or to demonſtrate any joyful news to the publick.

Within the walls, on a line with this wharf, is a platform ſeventy yards long, called the Ladies Line, becauſe much frequented by the ladies in the ſummer. It is ſhaded within by a row of lofty trees, and without commands a moſt delightful proſpect of the ſhipping in the river. The aſcent to this line is by ſtone ſteps; and being once upon it, you may walk almoſt round the walls of the Tower without interruption, in the courſe of which are three batteries. The firſt of theſe is called the Devil's Battery, where is alſo a platform on which are mounted ſeven pieces of cannon, though on the battery itſelf are only five. The ſecond is called the Stone Battery, and is defended by eight pieces of cannon; and the laſt is called the Wooden Battery, mounted with ſix pieces of cannon, all nine pounders.

The Tower-wharf is encloſed at each end by gates, which are opened every morning for the convenience of a free intercourſe between the reſpective inhabitants of the Tower, the city and its ſuburbs. Under this wharf is a water-gate through the Tower wall, commonly called Traitor's-gate, by which it has been cuſtomary, in former times, to convey traitors and other ſtate priſoners, to and from the Tower: but the lords committed there for the laſt rebellion were publickly admitted at the main entrance. Over the water-gate is a regular building terminated at each end by a round tower, on which are embraſures for cannon, but at preſent there are not any mounted there. In this building are an infirmary, a mill, and the water-works that ſupply the Tower with water.

The principal entrance into the Tower is by three gates to the weſt. The firſt of theſe opens to a court, on the right-hand of which is the lions tower. The ſecond gate opens to a ſtone bridge built over the ditch; at the inner end of which is the third gate, much ſtronger than the two former; having a portcullis to let down upon occaſion, and being guarded not only by ſoldiers, but by the warders of the Tower. Under this gate, on the right-hand, is the draw-bridge for foot paſſengers to and from the Tower wharf. The gates of the Tower are opened and ſhut every morning and night with great formality.

A little before ſix in the morning in ſummer, and as ſoon as day-light appears in winter, the yeoman-porter goes to the governor's houſe for the keys, and from thence proceeds to the innermoſt gate, attended by a ſerjeant and ſix of the main guard. The gate being opened to let them paſs, is again ſhut; while the yeoman-porter and the guard proceed to open the outermoſt gates, at each of which the guards reſt their firelocks, as do the ſpur-guard, while the keys paſs and repaſs. The yeoman-porter, then returning to the innermoſt gate, calls to the warders in waiting to take in king George's keys; whereupon the gate is opened, and the keys lodged in the warder's-hall, till the time of locking them up again, which is generally about ten or eleven at night, with the ſame ceremony as when opened.

As ſoon as the gates are ſhut, the yeomen and guard proceed to the main guard, who are all under arms, with the officers upon duty at their head. The uſual challenge from the main guard is, "Who comes "here?" To which the yeoman-porter anſwers, "The "keys." The challenger replies, "Paſs keys," and the officer orders the guard to reſt their firelocks; upon which the yeoman-porter ſays, "God ſave king "George," and the guard loudly anſwer, "Amen." The yeoman-porter then proceeds with his guard to the governors, where the keys are left: after which no perſon can go out, or come in, upon any pretence whatever, till the next morning, without the watch word for the night, which is kept ſo ſecret, that none but the proper officers, and the ſerjeant upon guard, ever come to the knowledge of it; and it is the ſame on the ſame night, in every fortified place throughout England. If any perſon without gives the watchword to the centinel at the ſpur-guard, or outer gate, he immediately communicates it to his ſerjeant, who paſſes it to the next on duty, and ſo on till it comes to the governor, or commanding officer, by whom the keys are delivered to the yeoman-porter, who attends as before; the main guard being put under arms, brings them to the outer gate, where the ſtranger is admitted, and conducted to the governor; when, having made known his buſineſs, he is brought back to the outer gate, and diſmiſſed; after which the gate is ſhut, and the keys delivered again with the ſame formality as at firſt.

The principal officer, to whom the government of this fortreſs is committed, is called the Conſtable of the Tower, and is uſually of diſtinguiſhed quality, as his poſt at all coronations and other ſtate ceremonies is of the utmoſt importance, having the crown and other regalia in his cuſtody. The Conſtable has under him a lieutenant and deputy-lieutenant, uſually called governor, whoſe offices are alſo of great conſequence; a tower-major, gentleman porter, gentleman gaoler, a maſter and four quarter gunners, and forty warders, whoſe uniform is like the king's yeomen of the guard. Their coats are of a very ſingular form, being made with large ſleeves and flowing ſkirts; they are of a fine ſcarlet cloth, laced round the edges and ſeams with ſeveral rows of gold lace, and girt round their waiſts with a broad laced girdle. On their breaſts and backs they wear the king's ſilver badge, repreſenting the thiſtle and roſe, on which are the letters G. R. in capitals. And, inſtead of a hat, they wear on their heads round flat-crowned caps, tied with bands of party-coloured ribbands.

At the end of the new armory, at the north-weſt corner of Northumberland-walk, is ſituated the church of St. Peter ad Vincula, which, as already obſerved, was founded by king Edward III. It is a plain Gothic building, ſixty-ſix feet in length, fifty-four in breadth, and twenty-four feet high from the floor to the roof. The walls, which have Gothic windows, are ſtrengthened at the corners with ruſtic, and crowned with a plain blocking courſe. The tower is plain, and is covered with a turret. The living is a rectory in the gift of the king. The rector, as miniſter of the Tower garriſon, is paid by his majeſty; and the living is exempt from archiepiſcopal juriſdiction.

This church is remarkable for being the burial place of the following royal and noble perſonages, who were executed either in the Tower, or on the Hill, and depoſited here as a place of obſcurity.

John Fiſher, biſhop of Rocheſter, who was beheaded on Tower-hill, the 22d of June, 1535.

George Bullen, lord Rochford, beheaded on the 17th of May, 1536.

Anna Bullen, beheaded on the 19th of May, in the ſame year.

Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Eſſex, beheaded in the year 1540.

Catherine Howard, beheaded February the 13th, 1541.

Edward Seymour, duke of Somerſet, beheaded January the 14th, 1552.

John Dudley, duke of Northumberland, beheaded on the 22d of Auguſt, 1553; and,

James Scott, duke of Monmouth, ſon of Charles II. beheaded on the 15th of July 1685, for aſſerting his right to the crown, againſt James the ſecond.

Excluſive of theſe, within the rails of the altar, were depoſited the remains of judge Jefferies, who died of grief in the Tower, towards the end of the year 1688.

The White Tower is a large ſquare irregular building, no one ſide anſwering to another, nor are any of its watch-towers, of which there are four at the top, built alike. It conſiſts of three very lofty ſtories, under which are ſpacious and commodious vaults. The top is covered with flat leads, from whence there is an extenſive and noble proſpect of the Thames, and the adjacent country. The firſt ſtory contains two ſpacious rooms, one of which is a ſmall armory for the ſea ſervice, having various ſorts of ammunition, curiouſly diſplayed. In the other room are a great number of cloſſets and preſſes, all filled with warlike tools, and inſtruments of deſtruction. Over theſe are two other floors, one of which is filled principally with arms, and the other with arms and armorers tools.

In the room above this are kept ſheep-ſkins, tanned hides, &c. And in a little room adjoining are ſome records, containing the antient uſages and privileges of the place. In this tower are alſo kept models of new invented inſtruments of deſtruction, which have at different periods been preſented to the government. On the top of it is a large ciſtern or reſervoir for ſupplying the whole garriſon with water; it is about ſeven feet deep, nine in breadth, and about ſixty in length, and is filled from the Thames by means of an engine ingeniouſly contrived for that purpoſe.

A little eaſtward of the White Tower is the horſe-armory. It is a plain brick building, rather convenient than elegant. Its contents are among the curioſities commonly ſhewn at the Tower, and will be diſtinctly deſcribed hereafter.

Northward of the White Tower is the grand ſtore-houſe, which is a noble building, and extends two hundred and forty-five feet in length, and ſixty in breadth. It was begun by king James II. and by that prince built to the firſt floor, but finiſhed by king William, who erected that magnificent room, called the New or Small Armory, in which he, with queen Mary his conſort, dined in great form, having all the warrant workmen and labourers to attend them, dreſſed with gloves and aprons. This noble ſtructure is of brick and ſtone, and on the north ſide is a ſtately door-caſe adorned with four columns, an entablature, and triangular pediment of the Doric order. Under the pediment are the king's arms, with enrichments of ornamental trophy work.

The office of ordnance is kept in Cold Harbour; to which all other offices for ſupplying artillery, arms, ammunition, or other warlike ſtores to any part of his majeſty's dominions are accountable, from which office are iſſued all orders for the diſpoſition of warlike materials for every kind of ſervice.

Oppoſite the platform already deſcribed is the office of keeper of the records, which is adorned with a handſome carved ſtone door-caſe at the entrance, and finely wainſcoted within. All the rolls from king John to the beginning of the reign of Richard III. are depoſited in ſix wainſcot preſſes in this office.

The rolls and records kept here contain the ancient tenures of all the lands in England, with a ſurvey of the manors; the original of all laws and ſtatutes; the rights of England to the dominion of the Britiſh ſeas; leagues and treaties with foreign princes; the achievements of England in foreign wars; antient grants of our kings to their ſubjects; the forms of ſubmiſſion of the Scottiſh kings; writs and proceedings of the courts of common law and equity; the ſettlement of Ireland as to law and dominion; privileges and immunities granted to all cities and corporations; with many other important records, all regularly diſpoſed by the diligence of Sir William Dugdale, and others under his direction, and properly referred to in near a thouſand folio indexes. The price of ſearching here is half a guinea; for which you may peruſe any one ſubject a year.

The mint, where the money is coined, comprehends near one third of the Tower, and contains houſes for all the officers belonging to the coinage.

The jewel office is a dark ſtone room, about twenty yards to the eaſtward of the grand ſtore-houſe and contains the regalia uſed at the coronations of the kings of England.

Having thus pointed out the principal buildings within the Tower, we ſhall proceed to the deſcription of thoſe curioſities which are uſually ſhewn to ſtrangers. And firſt,

Of the Lions and other wild Beaſts.

Thoſe who are inclined to ſee the rarities in the Tower of London, generally take a view of the wild beaſts before any other curioſity, as, by their ſituation, they firſt preſent themſelves; for when you have entered the outer gate, and paſſed what is called the ſpur-guard, you will ſee the keeper's houſe before you in the corner of the right-hand, directly oppoſite to the ſecond gate, which you will eaſily know by the figure of a lion being placed over the door. By ringing a bell, which you will readily ſee, you will inſtantly gain admittance; and on paying ſix-pence each perſon, will be ſhewn ſuch a noble collection of wild creatures as is well worthy the admiration of the curious. As ſoon as you have entered, the keeper leads you to a range of dens in the form of a half circle, which are divided into three parts or yards, and many of them inhabited by lions and lioneſſes of different ages and from various countries.

The firſt yard contains as follow:

1. PEDORE, a beautiful lioneſs brought from Senegal, and preſented to his majeſty by governor O'Harra.

2. CÆSAR, brother to Pedore, brought from the ſame place, and preſented to the king by captain Haycraft. He has been in the Tower about five years, and is eight years and a half old, and ſuppoſed to be the fineſt lion ever ſeen in England. His looks ſtrike the ſtouteſt beholder with aſtoniſhing awe. His head is large, being covered with a long ſhagged mane that reaches to his ſhoulders, and adds rather to the terror than majeſty of his countenance, for his eyes being very fiery, and darting as it were a kind of red flame through his long, ſhaggy and diſhevelled hair, raiſes ſuch an idea of fierceneſs as cannot be excited in a mind unaccompanied with fear; nor can we conceive it poſſible for human courage to encounter

counter a creature of ſuch a dreadful aſpect, without the intervention of ſome lucky circumſtance; notwithſtanding the ſtories that have been related of men killing lions in equal combat. His mouth opens wide, and diſcovers a frightful ſet of teeth; and when he roars, he may be heard at a great diſtance. The lion we are ſpeaking of is rather of a ſandy colour, about four feet high, his body ſmall in proportion to his head, but his legs have the appearance of amazing ſtrength; his large muſcles being very viſible through the ſkin that covers them. The bone of his fore leg ſeems to be about the thickneſs of a man's wriſt, and his fore feet are armed with five prodigious claws, ſheathed like thoſe of a cat, with which, like that animal, he ſeizes his prey. The hinder feet have only four claws.

3. Miſs ZARA, a beautiful lioneſs, about 11 years old, brought from the coaſt of Barbary, by Sir Jacob Wyatt.

4. PHILLIS, a large wolf, brought from Boulogne in France, and preſented to his majeſty by Colonel Hollingworth. It is in form not unlike a dog of a mixed breed, and has been in the Tower about 10 years. Theſe are very ravenous creatures, which inhabit the immenſe foreſts in France and other parts, and are a terror to men and cattle. In the ſevere ſeaſon of the year, they come from the woods, and fall ravenouſly upon every living thing they meet; and have been known even to enter houſes in ſearch of food.

The ſecond yard contains,

1. SUKEY, a North-American bear, brought over by Lord Bruce. She has been in the Tower about ſix years.

2. HECTOR, a moſt beautiful lion, ſent from the emperor of Morocco as a preſent to his majeſty. He is 19 years old, and has been in the Tower about 15. He greatly reſembles Cæſar.

3. HELENA, companion to Hector, a very handſome lioneſs, and preſented alſo by the emperor of Morocco.

4. Miſs GROGGERY, a beautiful leopardeſs, about twenty-five years of age. She was ſent to his late majeſty by the dey of Algiers, and preſented by the late Algerine ambaſſador.

5. SIR ROBERT, a fine leopard, of a ſhining yellow colour, intermixed with bright ſpots. He was brought from Senegal by —— Touchit, Eſq. He has been in his preſent ſituation about 13 years, during which he has had ſeven young ones by two different leopardeſſes. The young, however, all died ſoon after being whelped, except one, which lived about ten months.

6. Miſs NANCY, a very beautiful lioneſs, brought from Senegal, and preſented to his majeſty by —— Bradey, Eſq. She has been here about five years, is not quite ſeven years old, and ſeems very tractable.

7. A LION-MONKEY. This beaſt is of a black colour, with very ſhaggy hair. It was brought from the Cape of Good Hope by Mr. Banks, and has been here about five years.

8. An American BLACK BEAR, lately brought over by Colonel Clark.

9. A large brown EAGLE, brought from Norway, and preſented to the Duke of Glouceſter.—This bird is generally of a dark brown colour, has a large hooked bill and vaſt talons; and is poſſeſſed of ſuch ſtrength, that it hath been confidently aſſerted by perſons of undoubted credit, that they have been known to carry infants to their young, when they have failed of other food. An inſtance of which happened, as Sir Robert Sibbald reports, while he was in the Orkney Iſles; for a woman there, being at harveſt work, and leaving her child, about a year old, at ſome diſtance from her, an eagle in ſearch of prey eſpied it, ſeized it in his talons, and carried it to his neſt upon a neighbouring rock; which ſome fiſhermen from the ſhore accidentally obſerving, attacked the eagle, and brought off the infant yet alive.

In the third yard are,

1. An EAGLE of the SUN, brought from the Queen's Palace, and has been in the Tower between 14 and 15 years. This bird is ſuppoſed to fly the higheſt of all the feathered tribe; and is able to look ſtedfaſtly at the ſun, even in his moſt refulgent ſplendor; whence it obtained the name by which that ſpecies of eagles is diſtinguiſhed. It is ſaid that as ſoon as they hatch, they turn the heads of their young to the eaſtern ſun; and if they cannot bear the light and heat, ſpurn them from the neſt as a ſpurious race.

2. A RACOON, brought from Norway by Colonel Clarke. This is a very ſmall beaſt, and exceeding harmleſs. It lives on the ſea ſands, and chiefly on ſhell-fiſh, which it takes in a very ſafe and dexterous manner; for whenever the fiſh opens its ſhell to receive either air or nouriſhment, this creature, we are told, puts a ſmall pebble in, ſo that the ſhell may not cloſe again, and picks out the fiſh with its claws.

3. ROSE, a large Norway wolf, preſented about nine years ſince by Mr. Widdeman. He is about 11 years old, and appears very fierce and ravenous.

4. MISS SALLY, a beautiful leopardeſs, preſented by the emperor of Morocco, and brought over in the ſame ſhip with Hector. This is the laſt beaſt of the whole collection, which are regularly fed with proviſion proper for them, and attended with the greateſt care.

Such was the ſtate of the wild beaſts in the Tower of London, when the writers of this work took their ſurvey of that extenſive fortreſs.

Before, however, we quit this place, it may not be improper to obſerve, that, among other things, the keeper generally relates ſome melancholy truth which has ariſen from the indiſcretion of people going too near the dens of the lions. We would, therefore, adviſe thoſe who may hereafter go to indulge their curioſity in the ſight of thoſe animals, to ſtand at a proper diſtance from the dens, as the ſituation of the beaſts are ſufficiently eligible to gratify the niceſt inſpection.

Account of the ſpoils of the SPANISH ARMADA.

As ſoon as you enter the ſecond gate at the Tower, you will ſee ſeveral of the warders, ~~either~~ one of which will conduct you in regular order to the reſpective places where the curioſities are ſhewn; in the firſt of which are depoſited the ſpoils of the Invincible Armada, to perpetuate the memory of the ſignal victory obtained by the Engliſh over the whole naval power of Spain in the reign of Philip II.

Theſe conſiſt of different kinds of arms in uſe at that time, the principal of which are as follow:

1. The common ſoldiers pikes eighteen feet long, pointed with long ſharp ſpikes, and ſhod with iron, which were deſigned to keep off the horſe, to facilitate the landing of the infantry.

2. A great number of lances uſed by the Spaniſh officers. Theſe were formerly gilt, but the gold is almoſt worn off by cleaning.

3. The Spaniſh ranceurs, made in different forms, which were intended either to kill the men on horſeback, or pull them off their horſes.

4. A very ſingular piece of arms, being a piſtol in a ſhield, ſo contrived as to fire the piſtol, and cover the body at the ſame time with the ſhield. It is to be fired by a match-lock, and the ſight of the enemy is to be taken through a little grate in the ſhield, which is piſtol proof.

5. The banner, with a crucifix upon it, which was to have been carried before the Spaniſh general. On it is engraved the pope's benediction before the Spaniſh fleet ſailed: for the pope came to the water-ſide,

and, on ſeeing the fleet, bleſſed it, and ſtiled it INVINCIBLE.

6. The Spaniſh cravats, as they are called. Theſe are engines of torture, made of iron, and put on board to lock together the feet, arms and heads of Engliſhmen.

7. Spaniſh bilboes, made of iron likewiſe, to yoke the Engliſh priſoners two and two.

8. Spaniſh ſhot, which are of four ſorts; pike-ſhot, ſtar-ſhot, chain-ſhot, and link-ſhot, all admirably contrived, as well for the deſtruction of the maſts and rigging of ſhips, as for ſweeping the decks of their men.

9. Spaniſh ſpadas poiſoned at the points, ſo that if a man received the ſlighteſt wound with one of thoſe, certain death was the conſequence.

10. A Spaniſh poll-axe, uſed in boarding of ſhips.

11. Thumb-ſcrews, of which there were ſeveral cheſts full on board the Spaniſh fleet. The uſe they were intended for is ſaid to have been to extort confeſſion from the Engliſh, where their money was hid.

12. The Spaniſh morning ſtar; a deſtructive engine reſembling the figure of a ſtar, of which there were many thouſands on board, and all of them with poiſed points; and were deſigned to ſtrike at the enemy as they came on board in caſe of a cloſe attack.

13. The Spaniſh general's halbert, covered with velvet. All the nails of this weapon are double gilt with gold; and on its top is the pope's head, curiouſly engraved.

14. A Spaniſh battle-axe, ſo contrived as to ſtrike four holes in a man's head at once; and has beſides a piſtol in its handle, with a match lock.

15. The Spaniſh general's ſhield, carried before him as an enſign of honour. On it are depicted, in moſt curious workmanſhip, the labours of Hercules, and other expreſſive allegories.

In this room are alſo preſerved ſome other very curious articles, the principal of which are theſe:

1. A ſmall train of ten pieces of braſs cannon, neatly mounted on proper carriages, which were a preſent from the foundery of London to king Charles I. when a child, to practiſe the art of gunnery.

2. Daniſh and Saxon clubs, weapons which each of thoſe people are ſaid to have uſed in their conqueſt of England; and are, perhaps, curioſities of the greateſt antiquity of any in the Tower.

3. The axe, with which queen Anne Boleyn (mother of queen Elizabeth) was beheaded. This was performed May 19, 1536, a little before noon, by an executioner ſent for on purpoſe from Calais. At the time of her death, ſhe was not thirty years of age, and fell a ſacrifice to the jealouſy, or rather the caprice of Henry VIII. to whom ſhe was lawfully married.—The earl of Eſſex (queen Elizabeth's favourite) was likewiſe beheaded with the ſame axe.

4. King Henry the VIII's walking ſtaff, which has three match-lock piſtols in it, with coverings to keep the charges dry. With this ſtaff, it is ſaid, the king ſometimes walked round the city, to ſee that the conſtables did their duty; and one night, as he was walking near the bridge-foot, the conſtable ſtopped him to know what he did with ſuch an unlucky weapon at that time of the night: upon which the king ſtruck him; but the conſtable calling the watchmen to his aſſiſtance, his majeſty was apprehended and carried to the Poultry-Compter, where he lay confined till morning, without either fire or candle. When the keeper was informed of the rank of his priſoner, he diſpatched a meſſenger to the conſtable, who came trembling with fear, expecting nothing leſs than death; inſtead of which the king applauded his reſolution in honeſtly doing his duty, and made him a handſome preſent: at the ſame time he ſettled upon St. Magnus pariſh an annual grant of twenty-three pounds and a mark; and made proviſion for furniſhing thirty chaldron of coals, and a large allowance of bread annually for ever, toward the comfortable relief of his fellow priſoners and their ſucceſſors.

5. A large wooden cannon, called *Policy*, becauſe, as we are informed, when Henry VIII. beſieged Bologne, the roads being impaſſable for heavy cannon, he cauſed a number of theſe wooden ones to be made and mounted on proper batteries before the town, as if real cannon; which ſo terrified the French commandant, that when he beheld a formidable train, as he thought juſt ready to play, he gave up the town without firing a ſhot.

6. Some weapons made with part of a ſcythe fixed at the end of a pole, which were taken at the battle of Sedgemore, in the reign of James II.

7. In an incloſure at the end of this room is a perfect model of that moſt admirable machine, the idea of which was brought from Italy, by Sir Thomas Lombe, and firſt erected at Derby at his own expence, for making organzine or thrown ſilk.

This ingenious gentleman made two attempts, at the hazard of his life, for the completing of this machine, which by means of a friar he at length effected; and having obtained the ſanction of an act of parliament, in the year 1742, by which one thouſand four hundred pounds were granted to his majeſty, to be paid to him as a reward for his eminent ſervice in diſcovering and introducing the ſaid machine, he finally completed it, and brought it into uſe.

The following is a brief deſcription of it. It contains twenty-ſix thouſand, five hundred and eighty-ſix wheels, and ninety-ſeven thouſand, ſeven hundred and forty-ſix movements, which work ninety-three thouſand, ſeven hundred and twenty-ſix yards of ſilk thread every time the water-wheel goes round, which is thrice in one minute. One water wheel gives motion to the reſt of the wheels and movements, of which any one may be ſtopped ſeparately. One fire engine conveys warm air to every individual part of the machine, and one regulator governs the whole work.

Of the HORSE ARMORY.

When you enter this room, the firſt thing your conductor preſents to your notice is,

The figures of the horſe and foot, on your left hand, ſuppoſed to be drawn up in military order to attend the kings on the other ſide of the room. Theſe figures are as large as the life, are very freſh, and have a noble appearance.

2. A large tilting lance of Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, general to king Henry VIII.—This nobleman excelled at the then faſhionable diverſion of tilting, and engaging the king, who was likewiſe paſſionately fond of that royal exerciſe, gave him ſuch a ſhock with his ſpear that had nearly coſt him his life.

3. A compleat ſuit of tilting armour, ſuch as the kings, nobility, and gentlemen at arms, uſed to exerciſe in on horſeback; at which diverſion one of the kings of France is ſaid to have been killed by a ſhiver of a ſpear ſtriking him in the eye.

4. A compleat ſuit of armour made for king Henry VIII. when he was but eighteen years of age. It is at leaſt ſix feet high, and the joints in the hands, arms, thighs, knees and feet, play like the joints of a rattle-ſnake, and are moved with all the facility imaginable.—The method of learning the exerciſe of tilting was upon wooden horſes ſet on caſtors, which, by the ſway of the body, could be moved every way; ſo that by frequent practice the rider could ſhift, parry, ſtrike, unhorſe, and recover with ſurprizing alertneſs.

5. A very ſmall ſuit of armour made for king Charles II. when he was prince of Wales, and about ſeven or eight years of age, with a piece of armour for his horſe's head; the whole moſt curiouſly wrought, and inlaid with ſilver.

6. The armour of lord Courcy, who, as the war-

ders ſay, was grand champion in Ireland, and as a proof ſhew you the very ſword he took from the champion of France, for which valiant action he and all his ſucceſſors, have the honour to wear their hats in the king's preſence; which privilege, it is ſaid, is at this time enjoyed by lord Kinſale, as head of that antient and noble family.

7. A number of real coats of mail, called Brigandine Jackets. They conſiſt of ſmall bits of ſteel, ſo artfully quilted one over another as to reſiſt the point of a ſword; and yet are ſo flexible, that the body may be bent in them any way, the ſame as in common cloathing.

8. An Indian ſuit of armour, ſent as a preſent to king Charles II. from the Great Mogul. It is made of iron quills about two inches long, finely japanned and ranged in rows, one row ſlipping over another very artificially. They are bound together with ſilk twiſt very ſtrong, and are uſed in that country as a defence againſt darts and arrows.

9. The armour of the great John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaſter, who was the ſon, father and uncle of a king, but was never king himſelf. He was interred with Blanch, his firſt wife, on the north ſide of the choir of the old cathedral church of St. Paul; and on his monument hung his helmet and ſpear; as alſo his target covered with horn; which relicks were unfortunately conſumed, with that ſtately edifice, by the dreadful fire in 1666. The armour here ſhewn is ſeven feet high, and the ſword and lance are of a moſt enormous ſize.

10. A very neat ſuit of ſmall armour, in which is a carved figure repreſenting Richard duke of York, ſon of Edward IV. who, with his brother Edward V. were ſmothered in the Tower by order of Richard III. their uncle and guardian.

11. A droll figure of William Somers, jeſter to king Henry VIII.—The deſcription given of this figure by the warder is calculated more for the amuſement of the ſpectator, than the entertainment of the reader.

We come now to the line of kings, which, to follow the order of your conductor, we muſt reverſe the order of their chronology, and deſcribe the laſt firſt, as,

1. His late majeſty king George II. in a compleat ſuit of armour, richly gilt, ſitting with a ſword in his hand on a white horſe richly capariſoned, with a fine Turkey bridle gilt, with globes, creſcents, and ſtars, velvet furniture laced with gold, gold fringe and gold trappings. This monarch died October 25, 1760, at his palace at Kenſington.

2. King George I. in a compleat ſuit of armour, ſitting with a truncheon in his hand, on a white horſe richly dreſſed, having a fine Turkey bridle gilt, with a globe, creſcent and ſtar; velvet furniture laced with gold, and gold trappings. This prince died June 11, 1727, on his journey to Hanover.

3. King William III. dreſſed in the very ſuit of armour worn by Edward the Black Prince, ſon of Edward III. in the famous battle of Creſſey. He is mounted on a ſorrel horſe, whoſe furniture is green velvet embroidered with ſilver, and holds in his right hand a flaming ſword. He aſcended the Britiſh throne on the abdication of king James II. his father-in-law, February 13, 1688, and died March 8, 1702, from the bruiſes he received by a fall from his horſe.

4. King Charles II. dreſſed in the armour that was worn by the champion of England at the coronation. He ſits with a truncheon in his hand, on a fine horſe richly dreſſed with crimſon velvet laced with gold. He was born in 1630, ſucceeded to the throne on the death of his father Charles I. January 30, 1649, and died February 6, 1684.

5. King Charles I. in a rich ſuit of his own proper armour, gilt and curiouſly wrought, preſented to him by the city of London when he was prince of Wales. This is the armour that was laid on the coffin at the funeral proceſſion of the great duke of Marlborough: on which occaſion a collar of SS was added to it, and is at this time round it. The civil wars in the reign of this prince, and his untimely death, afford a very melancholy ſtory, which will never be forgotten. He was born in the year 1600, ſucceeded his father king James I. March 27, 1625, and was beheaded in ſight of his own palace gates, January 30, 1649.

6. James I. of England and VIth of Scotland. He ſits on horſeback with a truncheon in his right hand, dreſſed in a complete ſuit of figured armour. He was born in 1566, and died March 27, 1625.

7. King Edward VI. the firſt Proteſtant prince that ever reigned in England. He is dreſſed in a very curious ſuit of armour, whereon are depicted, in different compartments, a vaſt variety of ſcripture hiſtories, alluding to battles and other memorable paſſages. He ſits on horſe-back, like the reſt, with a truncheon in his right-hand. He was born October 12, 1537, proclaimed king January 31, 1548, and died July 6, 1553.

8. King Henry VIII. in his own proper armour, being of poliſhed ſteel, the foliages whereof are gilt or inlaid with gold; and in his right hand is a ſword. He ſucceeded his father Henry VII. April 22, 1509, and died January 29, 1547.

9. Henry VII. who killed Richard III. in the memorable battle of Boſworth-field, and by marrying Elizabeth, eldeſt daughter of Edward IV. united the two famous houſes of York and Lancaſter. This prince holds likewiſe a ſword in his hand, and ſits on horſeback in a compleat ſuit of armour, finely wrought and waſhed with ſilver. He was born in 1457, crowned October 30, 1485, and died April 22, 1509.

10. Edward V. who with his brother Richard, was ſmothered in the Tower. He was proclaimed king, but never crowned; for which reaſon a crown is hung over his head. He is in a rich ſuit of armour finely decorated, and holds a lance in his right hand.

11. Edward IV. father to the unhappy princes abovementioned. He is here diſtinguiſhed by a ſuit of bright armour ſtudded, and by holding in his right hand a drawn ſword. He began his reign March 4, 1460, and died in 1483.—The reign of this prince is ſtained with blood and luſt; and though he was fortunate in moſt of his battles, yet his victories were all at the expence of his own ſubjects. It is ſaid that, during his reign, no leſs than two hundred thouſand Engliſh loſt their lives in the conteſt between Henry of Lancaſter and this Edward of York. He was equally formed for love and war, and his gallantries with the citizens wives, amongſt which was the famous Jane Shore, are ſtill remembered with deteſtation.

12. Henry VI. who though crowned king of France at Paris, loſt all that kingdom. He was born in 1421, began his reign when but nine months old, and was murdered in the Tower by the duke of Glouceſter in 1471.—In this king's reign the bloody civil wars commenced between the houſes of York and Lancaſter, already mentioned. The rebellion of Jack Cade, who entered Londen, and beheaded lord Say, happened in his reign. The famous Joan of Arc, or Maid of Orleans, ſtarted up alſo, and ſpread her fame through all Europe by raiſing the ſiege of Orleans. In his time alſo the art of Printing was firſt introduced into England.

13. Henry V. This prince cauſed himſelf to be acknowledged regent, and preſumptive heir of France; and by his conqueſts in that kingdom, gained immortal glory. With only nine thouſand Engliſh he defeated fifteen thouſand French, at the battle of Agincourt, where he took more priſoners then he had men in his army. He was born 1389, began his reign, March 20, 1413, and died Auguſt 31, 1422.—The famous Sir John Falſtaff was companion to this prince.

14. Henry IV. ſon of the great John of Gaunt. He aſcended the throne of England September 20, 1396,

1396, and died March 20, 1413. His reign is made infamous by a bloody ſtatute to burn hereticks. He was notwithſtanding valiant; but his courage was employed to ſecure himſelf on a throne to which he had but ſlight pretenſions. Four inſurrections againſt him were defeated, the greateſt of which he quelled himſelf by the battle of Shrewſbury, wherein Harry Hotſpur, and ten thouſand rebels fell, beſides as many of his own troops.

15. Edward III. John of Gaunt's father, and father to Edward the Black Prince. He is here repreſented with a venerable gray beard, and in a ſuit of plain bright armour, with two crowns on his ſword, alluding to the two kingdoms France and England, of both which he was crowned king. This prince came to the throne on the depoſition of his father, January 25, 1326, and died June 21, 1377.

16. Edward I. in a very curious ſuit of gilt armour, with this peculiarity, that the ſhoes thereof are of mail. He is repreſented with a battle-axe in his hand, perhaps to diſtinguiſh him from the reſt, he being the only king in this liſt that had employed his arms againſt the Turks and Infidels, by an expedition to the Holy Land. This prince began his reign November 16, 1272, and died July 7, 1307.

17. William the Conqueror, duke of Normandy, in a ſuit of plain armour. This valiant prince having with his Normans, on ſome pretence of right to the crown, invaded England, by one deciſive battle accompliſhed his great deſign. This memorable battle was fought October 13, 1066, near Haſtings in Suſſex, in which Harold, with the flower of the Engliſh nobility and beſt warriors, were ſlain. This prince was born in 1027, crowned October 14, 1066, and died September 9, 1087.

Of the Royal TRAIN OF ARTILLERY.

The place in which theſe are depoſited is the groundfloor of the grand ſtore-houſe, a noble building to the northward of the White Tower; and, as has been already obſerved, extends two hundred and forty-five feet in length, and ſixty in breadth. It is called the Great Armory, and contains a dreadful variety of the larger engines of deſtruction, conſiſting of cannons, mortars, &c. many of which were taken from the enemies of this country at different times.

The ſtability, however, of this compoſition is ſo uncertain, that a general deſcription of it at one period cannot correſpond with that of another, many of the pieces being at times removed, and others ſupplying their places, as the exigencies of the times may require. But the principal things which have been a long time preſerved, and are moſt likely to continue, as curioſities, are as follow:

An iron cannon of the firſt invention, being bars of iron hammered together, and hooped from top to bottom with iron hoops, to prevent its burſting. It has no carriage, but was to be moved from one place to another by means of ſix rings fixed to it at proper diſtances.

A large mortar, weighing upwards of 6000 weight, which throws a ſhell of 500 weight two miles. This mortar was fired ſo often againſt Namur in king William's time, that the very touch-hole is melted for want of giving it time to cool.—This ſiege is one of the moſt remarkable that is recorded in hiſtory. The place was thought to be impregnable, and yet taken from a compleat army within, headed by a marſhal of France, in the ſight of 100,000 men without, that came to relieve it. Lord Cutts commanded the Engliſh at the general aſſault of the caſtle, where he acquired the name of the Engliſh Salamander: ſcarce an officer or ſoldier in his corps came off unhurt; the greateſt part fell in the action, which was one of the moſt deſperate that ever was fought.

A fine twiſted braſs cannon, twelve feet long, made in the reign of Edward VI. called Queen Elizabeth's Pocket Piſtol, which the warders tell you, by way of joke, ſhe uſed to wear on her right ſide when ſhe rode a hunting.

Two braſs cannon, three bores each, carrying ſix pounders, taken by the duke of Marlborough, at the battle of Ramillies.

Here the famous French houſhold troops, which had been boaſted of as impenetrable, were totally defeated and ruined. The French had 8000 men killed, and 6000 taken priſoners.

A beautiful piece of ordnance made for king Charles I. when prince of Wales. It is finely ornamented with ſeveral emblematical devices.

A carcaſe, which is filled at ſieges with pitch, tar, and other combuſtibles, to ſet towns on fire; it is thrown out of an eighteen inch mortar, and will burn two hours where ever it happens to fall.

Braſs mortars thirteen inches diameter, which throw a ſhell of three hundred weight; with a number of leſſer mortars, and ſhells in proportion.

A Spaniſh mortar of twelve inches diameter, taken on board a ſhip in the Weſt Indies.

A train of field pieces, called the galloping train, carrying a ball of one pound and an half each.

A deſtroying engine that throws thirty hand granadoes at once, and is fired ~~by a train~~.

A moſt curious braſs cannon made for prince Henry, eldeſt ſon of James I. the ornaments on which are ſaid to have coſt two hundred pounds. It is inſcribed with the makers names, Thomas and Richard Pitt, 1608.

A piece with ſeven bores, for throwing ſo many bullets at once; and another with three, made as early as the reign of king Henry VIII. and is a very curious piece of gunnery.

The drum-major's chariot of ſtate with the kettle drums placed; it is drawn by four white horſes at the head of the train, when upon a march. On the floor, underneath this, lies a ſcrew for the boring of cannon.

Two French field-pieces, taken at the battle of Hockſtadt, in 1704, in which the French had 12,000 men killed, 5000 wounded, and more than 20,000 taken priſoners.

Two carved pieces of excellent workmanſhip, preſented by the city of London to the young duke of Glouceſter, queen Anne's ſon, to teach him the military art.

A petard for the burſting open the gates of cities or caſtles.

Four ſmall mortars in miniature, for throwing handgranadoes. They are fired with a lock like a common gun.

Excluſive of what is already mentioned, there are in this ſtore-room a vaſt number of braſs cannon, many of them almoſt new; together with ſponges, ladles, rammers, hand-ſpikes, wadhooks, &c. wherewith the walls are lined all round; and under the ceiling there hang on poles upwards of four thouſand harneſs for horſes beſides mens harneſs, drag ropes, &c. In the centre of this room is a paſſage ſixteen feet wide, on each ſide of which the artillery are placed. In it are twenty pillars for ſupporting the ſmall armory above, all hung round with implements of war; and beſides the trophies of ſtandards, colours, &c. taken from the enemy, this place is now adorned with the tranſparent pictures brought hither from the fire-works played off in the Green Park after the concluſion of the peace in 1748.

Of the SMALL ARMORY.

The ſpectator is led to this curioſity by a ſmall folding-door adjoining to the eaſt-end of the Tower-chapel, the aſcent to which is by a grand ſtair-caſe of fifty eaſy ſteps. This apartment is, perhaps, for extent, one of the nobleſt rooms in Europe. It contains a wilderneſs of arms, ſo artfully diſpoſed in racks in the middle, and all round the walls, that at one view may be ſeen arms for near 80,000 men, all kept bright, and fit for ſervice at a minute's warning.

Excluſive of the arms expoſed to public view, there are ſixteen cheſts ſhut up, each cheſt containing about twelve hundred muſkets.

Of the convenient and ornamental diſpoſition of the arms no adequate idea can be formed by deſcription; but to aſſiſt the ſpectator to view it to advantage, and to help him to retain the remembrance of what he ſees, we have given thoſe particulars, which are uſually deſcribed to ſtrangers.

The walls on each ſide are adorned with eight pilaſters of pikes ſixteen feet long, with capitals of piſtols in the Corinthian order.

As you enter the room, on the left hand, are two curious pyramids, compoſed of piſtols, ſtanding upon crowns, globes, ſceptres, &c. finely carved and placed upon a pedeſtal five feet high.

The inter-columns that compoſe the wilderneſs round which you walk, conſiſt of,

Some arms taken at Bath in the year 1715. Theſe are diſtinguiſhed from all others in the Tower, by having what is called dog-locks, which kind of locks have a ketch to ſecure them from going off at half cock.

Piſtols and bayonets placed in the form of half moons and fans, with the imitation of a target in the centre, made up of the blades of bayonets. Theſe (of which there are ſeveral other fans compoſed) are of the firſt invention, having plug-handles, which go into the muzzle of a gun, inſtead of over it, and thereby prevent the firing of the piece without ſhooting away the bayonet. Theſe were invented at Bayonne in Spain, from whence they received the name of bayonet.

Braſs blunderbuſſes for ſea ſervice, with capitals of piſtols over them. Alſo old-faſhioned bayonets formed in ſuch a manner as to repreſent the waves of the ſea.

Bayonets and ſword-bayonets, in the ſhape of half moons and fans, and ſet in ſcollop-ſhells finely carved. The ſword-bayonet is made like the old bayonet with a plug handle, and differs from it only in being much longer.

The riſing ſun irradiated with rays of piſtols ſet in a chequered frame of marine hangers of a peculiar make, having braſs handles, and the form of a dog's head on their pummels.

Four beautiful twiſted pillars, made with piſtols up to the top, which is about twenty feet high, and placed at right angles, with the form of a falling ſtar on the ceiling exactly in the centre.

The repreſentation of a pair of large folding gates, of antique form, made of ſoldiers halberts.

Horſemens carbines, blunderbuſſes and piſtols, hanging very artificially in furbelows and flounces.

A Meduſa's head, within three regular ellipſes of piſtols, with ſnakes repreſented ſtinging her. The features are well carved, and the whole figure contrived with curious art.

At the eaſt end are two ſuits of armour, one made for Henry V. the other for Henry VI. over each of which is a ſemicircle of piſtols; between theſe is repreſented the figure of an organ, the large pipes compoſed of braſs blunderbuſſes, the ſmall of piſtols; on one ſide of this figure is the repreſentation of a fiery ſerpent, the head and tail of carved work, and the body of piſtols, winding round in the form of a ſnake; and on the other a hydra, or ſeven headed monſter, whoſe heads are very artifically combined by links of piſtols.

On the ſouth ſide, as you return, the firſt figure that attracts attention, is that of Jupiter riding in a fiery chariot drawn by eagles, as if in the clouds, holding a thunderbolt in his left hand, and over his head is a rainbow. This figure is finely carved, and decorated with bayonets.

A fine repreſentation, in carved work, of the ſtar and garter, thiſtle, roſe and crown, ornamented with piſtols, &c. and very elegantly enriched with birds and other creatures.

The arms taken from Sir William Perkins, Sir John Friend, Charnock, and others concerned in the aſſaſſination plot in 1696; among theſe is the very blunderbuſs with which they intended to ſhoot king William near Turnham Green, in his way to Hampton-Court; alſo the carbine with which Charnock undertook to ſhoot that monarch as he rode a hunting.

The Highlander's arms, taken in 1715, particularly the earl of Mar's fine piece, exquiſitely wrought, and inlaid with mother of pearl. Alſo a Highland broad-ſword, with which a Highlander ſtruck general Evans over the head, and at one blow cut him through his hat, wig, and iron ſcull-cap; on which that general is ſaid to have ſhot him dead; but others ſay, he was taken priſoner, and generouſly forgiven for his bravery.

Here is alſo the ſword of juſtice, (having a ſharp point) the ſword of mercy (having a blunt point) carried before the Pretender when proclaimed in Scotland in 1715; ſome of the Highlanders piſtols, the barrels and ſtocks being all iron; alſo a Highlander's loughabor axe, with which it is ſaid colonel Gardener was killed at the battle of Preſton-Pans.

In the centre of this room, on the north ſide, opens the grand ſtair caſe door, for the admiſſion of the royal family, or any of the nobility, whoſe curioſity may lead them to view the armory; oppoſite to which, on the ſouth ſide, opens another door into the balcony, that affords a fine proſpect of the parade, the governor's houſe, the ſurveyor-general's, ſtore-keepers, and the other general officers houſes in the Tower.

The variety of arms in this room were originally diſpoſed by Mr. Harris, who contrived to place them in this beautiful order both here and in the guard-chamber of Hampton-Court. He was a common gunſmith, but after he had performed this work, he was allowed a penſion from the crown as a reward for his ingenuity.

Of the JEWEL OFFICE.

When the rich articles depoſited in this office are ſhewn, the ſpectators are locked into that half of the room aſſigned for them, where they ſit down cloſe to a grate, like that of a nunnery; on the other ſide of which the perſon who ſhews the jewels diſplays them ſeparately by candle-light. Theſe precautions have been taken ſince the reign of Charles II. when that deſperado Blood made a bold attempt to carry off the crown and other enſigns of royalty, the particulars of which will be deſcribed at the cloſe of this article.

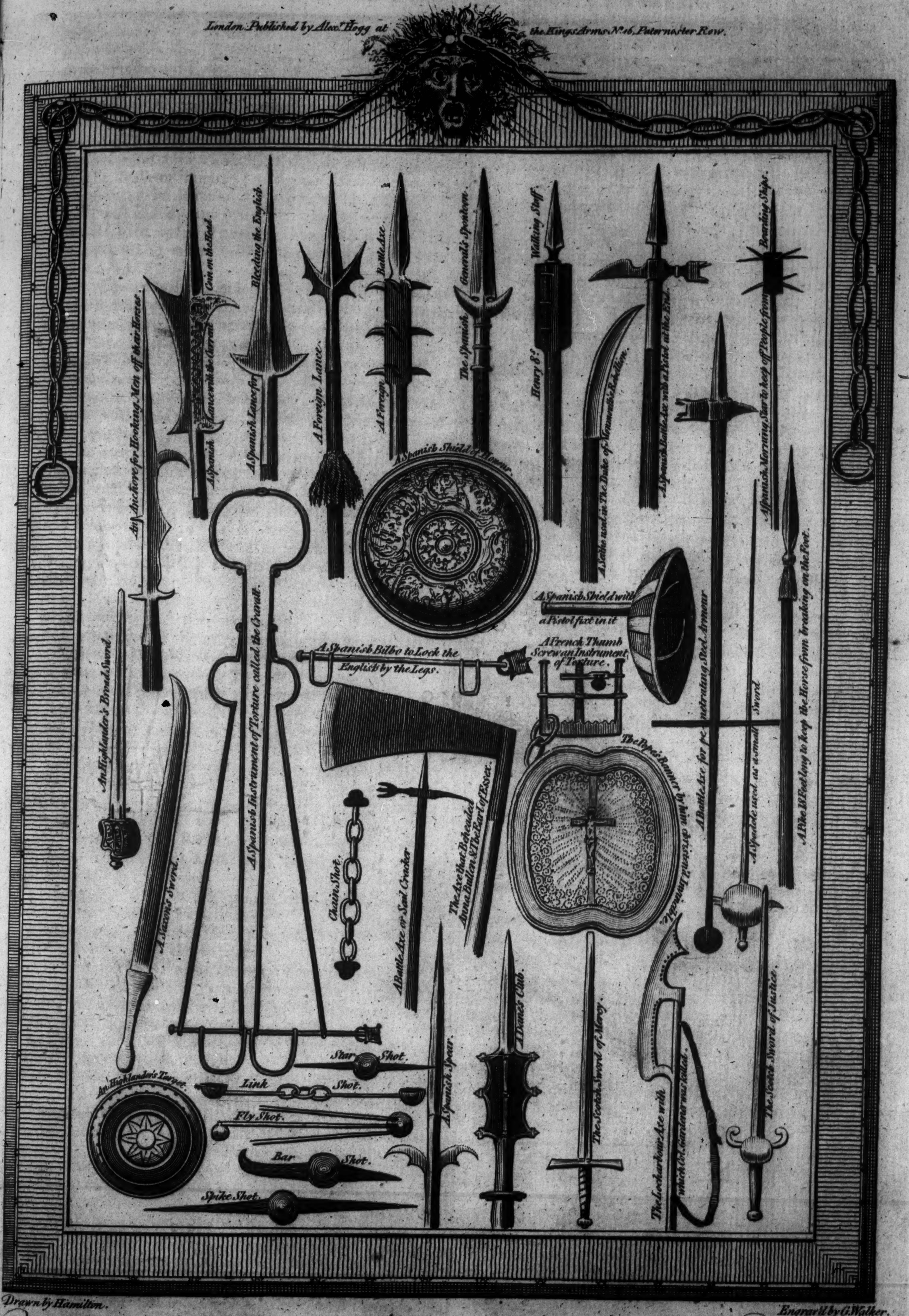
The regalia ſhewn in this office are,

The Imperial Crown, that it is pretended all the kings of England have been crowned with, from the time of Edward the Confeſſor.

The golden orb or globe, put into the king's right hand before he is crowned; and borne in his left, with the ſceptre in his right, upon his return into Weſtminſter-hall after he is crowned. It is about ſix inches in diameter, edged with pearl, and enriched with precious ſtones. On the top is an amethyſt, of a violet colour, near an inch and a half in heighth, ſet upon a rich croſs of gold, adorned with diamonds, pearls and precious ſtones. The whole heighth of the ball and cup is eleven inches.

The golden ſceptre, with its croſs, ſet upon a large amethyſt, of great value, garniſhed round with table diamonds. The handle of the ſceptre is plain, but the pummel is ſet round with rubies, emeralds, and ſmall diamonds. The top riſes into a Fleur de lis of ſix leaves, all enriched with precious ſtones, from whence iſſueth a mound or ball made of the amethyſt already mentioned.——The ſceptre is a very ancient enſign of kingly power. Among the Jews, it was uſed as an emblem of power and royalty, and

London Published by Alex.r Hogg at the Kings Arms N.o 16, Paternoster Row.


An Anchore for Hooking Men off their Horses.
A Spanish Lance with the Current Coin on the Head.
A Spanish Lance for Bleeding the English.
A Foreign Lance.
A Foreign Battle Axe.
The Spanish General's Spontoon.
Henry 8.s Walking Staff.
A Scithe used in The Duke of Monmouth's Rebellion.
A Spanish Battle Axe with a Pistol at the End.
A Spanish Morning Star to keep off People from Boarding Ships.
A Spanish Shield of Honour.
A Spanish Shield with a Pistol fixt in it
A Spanish Bilbo to Lock the English by the Legs.
A French Thumb Screw an Instrument of Torture.
An Highlander's Broad Sword.
A Spanish Instrument of Torture called the Cravatt.
A Battle Axe for penetrating Steel Armour
A Spadole used as a small Sword
A Pike 18 Feet long to keep the Horse from breaking on the Foot.
The Pope's Banner by him christend Invincible.
The Axe that Beheaded Anna Bullen & The Earl of Essex.
Chain Shot.
A Battle Axe or Seal Cracker
A Saxon's Sword.
Star Shot.
Link Shot.
Fly Shot.
Bar Shot.
Spike Shot.
An Highlander's Target.
A Spanish Spear.
A Danes Club.
The Scotch Sword of Mercy.
The Lochabour Axe with which Col. Gardener was killed.
The Scotch Sword of Justice.

Drawn by Hamilton.

Engrav'd by G. Walker.

Various Weapons & Implements *of* War, *which have been employed against the* ENGLISH, *by different* Enemies: *Now deposited in the* TOWER *of London.*

BRITISH MUSEUM 20 AU 68

ſpiritually as a weapon to oppoſe the wicked, and protect the good. The croſs is covered all over with precious ſtones.

The ſceptre with the dove, the emblem of peace, perched on the top of a ſmall Jeruſalem croſs, finely ornamented with table diamonds and jewels of great value. This emblem was firſt uſed by Edward the Confeſſor, as appears by his ſeal. It is alſo marked on the ſeals of Henry I. Stephen, and Henry II. but omitted by Richard I. Richard II. aſſumed it again on his ſeal, and it was alſo uſed by Edward IV. and Richard III. The ancient one was ſold with the reſt. This now in the Tower was made after the reſtoration.

St. Edward's ſtaff, in length four feet ſeven inches and an half, and three inches and three quarters in circumference, all of beaten gold, which is carried before the king at his coronation.

A large ſilver fountain, preſented to king Charles II. by the town of Plymouth, very curiouſly wrought.

A noble ſilver font, double gilt with gold, and elegantly wrought, which is uſed at the chriſtenings of the royal family.

The curtana, or ſword of mercy, the blade thirty-two inches long, and near two broad, is without a point, and is borne naked before the king at his coronation, between the two ſwords of juſtice, ſpiritual and temporal.

A rich ſalt-ſeller of ſtate, in form like the ſquare White Tower, and ſo exquiſitely wrought, that the workmanſhip of modern times is in no degree equal to it. It is of gold, and uſed only at the king's table on the day of the coronation.

The late queen Mary's crown, globe and ſceptre, with the diadem ſhe wore in proceeding to her coronation with her conſort king William.

An ivory ſceptre with a dove on the top, made for king James the ſecond's queen, whoſe garniture is gold, and the dove on the top gold, enamelled with white.

The golden ſpurs, and the armillas, which are bracelets for the wriſts, very antique, and worn at the coronation.

The rich crown of ſtate, that his majeſty wears in parliament, in which is a large emerald ſeven inches round, the fineſt pearl ever ſeen, and a ruby of prodigious value.

His royal highneſs the prince of Wales's crown. Theſe two crowns, when his majeſty goes to the parliament-houſe, are carried by the keeper of the jewel office, attended by the warders, privately in a hackney-coach to Whitehall: there they are delivered to the officers appointed to receive them, who, with ſome yeomen of the guard, carry them to the robing rooms, where his majeſty and the prince robe themſelves. The king wears his crown on his head as he ſits upon the throne; but that of the prince of Wales is placed before him, to ſhew that he is not yet come to it. As ſoon as the king is diſrobed, the two crowns are re-conducted to the Tower by the ſame perſons that brought them.

Laſtly, the ampulla, or eagle of gold, finely engraved, which holds the holy oil the kings and queens of England are anointed with; and the golden ſpoon that the biſhop pours the oil into. Theſe are two pieces of great antiquity. The golden eagle, including the pedeſtal, is about nine inches high, and the wings expanded about ſeven inches; the whole weight about ten ounces. The head of the eagle ſcrews off about the middle of the neck, which is made hollow, for holding the holy oil; and when the king is anointed by the biſhop, the oil is poured into the ſpoon out of the bird's mouth.

Beſides theſe commonly ſhewn, there are in the jewel-office all the crown jewels worn by the prince and princeſſes at the coronations; alſo a vaſt variety of curious old plate.

Theſe enſigns of royalty, as hath been already mentioned, had nearly been ſtolen in the reign of king Charles II. the particulars whereof are worthy recital, as it is, perhaps, the moſt ſingular enterprize that ever was undertaken. The projector of this theft was one Colonel Blood, by birth a gentleman of Ireland, who, having ſpent his ſubſtance in following the fortune of king Charles II. while in adverſity, thought himſelf hardly uſed, by being neglected when that prince was reſtored to his throne; and therefore, after having engaged in ſeveral very deſperate, though unſucceſsful plots, ſuch as ſurprizing the caſtle of Dublin, ſeizing the perſon of the duke of Ormond, and others, he at length thought of a ſcheme to make himſelf amends, once for all, by ſeizing the crown, globe, ſceptre, and dove, and carrying them all off together.

To effect this, he put himſelf into the habit of a doctor of divinity, with a little band, a long falſe beard, a cap with ears, and all thoſe formalities of garb belonging to that degree, except the gown, chooſing rather to make uſe of a cloak, as moſt proper for his deſign. Thus habited, he, with a woman whom he called his wife, went to ſee the curioſities in the Tower; and while they were viewing the regalia, the ſuppoſed Mrs. Blood pretended to be taken ſuddenly ill, and deſired Mr. Edwards (the keeper of the regalia) to aſſiſt her with ſome refreſhment.

Mr. Edwards not only complied with this requeſt, but alſo invited her to repoſe herſelf on a bed, which ſhe did, and after a pretended recovery, took her leave, together with Blood, with many expreſſions of gratitude.

A few days after Blood returned, and preſented Mrs. Edwards, the keeper's wife, with four pair of white gloves, in return for her kindneſs. This brought on an acquaintance, which being ſoon improved into a ſtrict intimacy, a marriage was propoſed between a ſon of Edwards, and a ſuppoſed daughter of Colonel Blood; but Edwards's ſon being at ſea, the pretended daughter was under no neceſſity of making her appearance.

The night before the fact was to be done, the doctor told the old man, that he had ſome friends at his houſe that wanted to ſee the regalia, but that they were to go out of town early in the morning; and therefore hoped he would gratify them with the ſight, though they might come a little before the uſual hour. [In this enterprize Blood had engaged three accomplices, named Deſborough, Kelſy and Perrot.] Accordingly two of them came, accompanied by the doctor, about eight in the morning, and the third held their horſes that waited for them at the outer gate of the Tower ready ſaddled; they had no other apparatus but a wallet and a wooden mallet, which there was no great difficulty to ſecrete.

Edwards received them with great civility, and immediately admitted them into his office; but as it is uſual for the keeper of the regalia, when he ſhews them, to lock himſelf up in a kind of grate with open bars, that thoſe things of conſiderable value may be ſeen but not ſoiled, the old man had no ſooner opened the door of this place, but the doctor and his companions were in at his heels, and without giving him time to aſk queſtions, ſilenced him, by knocking him down with the wooden mallet. They then inſtantly made flat the bows of the crown to make it more portable, ſeized the ſceptre and dove, put them together into the wallet, and were preparing to make their eſcape; when, unfortunately for them, the old man's ſon, who had not been at home for ten years before, came from ſea in the very inſtant; and being told that his father was with ſome friends that would be very glad to ſee him at the jewel-office, he poſted thither immediately, and met Blood and his companions as they were juſt coming out; who, inſtead of returning and ſecuring him, as in good policy they ſhould have done, they hurried away with the crown and globe, but not having time to file the ſceptre, they left it behind.

Old Edwards, who was not ſo much hurt as the villains had apprehended, by this time recovered his legs, and cried out Murder, which being heard by his daughter, ſhe ran out and gave an alarm; and Blood and Perrot, making uncommon haſte, were obſerved to jog each other's elbows as they went, which gave great reaſon for ſuſpecting them.

Blood and his accomplices were now advanced beyond the main-guard; but the alarm being given to the warder at the draw-bridge, he put himſelf in a poſture to ſtop their progreſs. Blood diſcharged a piſtol at the warder, who, though unhurt, fell to the ground through fear; by which they got ſafe to the little ward-houſe gate, where one Still, who had been a ſoldier under Oliver Cromwell, ſtood centinel; but though this man ſaw the warder, to all appearance, ſhot, he made no reſiſtance againſt Blood and his aſſociates, who now got over the draw-bridge, and through the outer gate upon the wharf.

At this place they were overtaken by one Captain Beckman, who had purſued them from Edwards's houſe. Blood immediately diſcharged a piſtol at Beckman's head; but he ſtooping down at the inſtant, the ſhot miſſed him, and he ſeized Blood, who had the crown under his cloak. Blood ſtruggled a long while to preſerve his prize; and when it was at length wreſted from him, he ſaid, "It was a gallant attempt, " how unſucceſsful ſoever; for it was for a crown!" +

X — Magnis tamen excidit ausis.

Before Blood was taken, Perrot had been ſeized by another perſon; and young Edwards obſerving a man that was bloody, in the ſcuffle, was going to run him through the body; but was prevented by Captain Beckman.

When his majeſty was informed of theſe circumſtances, and the apprehenſion of the villains, he deſired to examine Blood himſelf; and while moſt people thought that ſome new puniſhment would be deviſed to torture ſo daring an offender, the king thought proper not only to pardon him, and his accomplices, but to grant Blood an annual penſion. What the motives were that induced his majeſty to ſhew ſo much lenity to a man, who had been engaged in ſo many plots and conſpiracies, is yet a ſecret, and ever muſt remain ſo; many conjectures were formed, and ſurmiſes made, but the truth was never known by any one.

Soon after this, however, Blood died with grief, being convicted of a plot againſt the duke of Buckingham, who laid a heavy accuſation againſt him, by which he was likely to continue a priſoner for life; though moſt people were of opinion that this plot was forged againſt him by his enemies; and having eſcaped puniſhment for what he did do, ſuffered at laſt for what he did not do.

It has been already hinted that Blood was engaged in the plot to ſurprize Dublin Caſtle, and in another to ſeize the perſon of the duke of Ormond; of both which it may not be improper here to give the particulars.

On the reſtoration, many Engliſh, Scotch and Iriſh were diſſatisfied, and wanted only a head to lead them into action. Colonel Blood having declared himſelf of their party, was thought a proper perſon for that purpoſe, and, as nothing could be attempted in England with any probability of ſucceſs, Ireland was pitched upon for the ſcene of rebellion. Blood knowing what advantage it would be to their cauſe, to be maſters of ſome place of ſtrength, propoſed to begin with the ſurprize of Dublin caſtle; which was accordingly to have been attempted on the twenty-ninth of May, the anniverſary of the king's return, in the following manner:

The colonel, with a company of reſolute fellows, were, under a pretence of preſenting a petition to the duke of Ormond, then lord lieutenant, to have procured admittance, and ſeized his perſon, while about fourſcore choſen people, habited like tradeſmen, were to have waited without, and upon a certain ſignal to have ſurprized the guards. This ſcheme, however, by the treachery of one of the conſpirators, having been defeated before it was ripe, a proclamation was iſſued out, with a reward of five hundred pounds for the apprehenſion of any of the ring-leaders: in conſequence of which, one Mr. Lockey, brother-in-law to Blood, was taken, tried, and executed; and Blood himſelf obliged to make his eſcape; but with a full reſolution to be revenged on the duke of Ormond for the loſs of his brother-in-law, and his own diſappointment.

About nine years after this, Blood, having engaged five of his old and truſty friends, all well armed and mounted, beſet the duke of Ormond's coach as he was paſſing from St. James's palace, through the long ſtreet to Clarendon-houſe, where the duke then reſided; and having knocked out the flambeaux, and ſecured the attendants, they forced the duke out of the coach, and had actually tied him behind one of their aſſociates, (who was to have rode with him without ſtopping till he came to an appointed place, where they were to meet him, and conſult what advantage they ſhould make of their priſoner) when his grace's porter, being apprized of his maſter's danger, by a boy who concealed himſelf under the coach, and eſcaped, ſeaſonably came to his reſcue; but what is very ſingular, not one of the ruffians were ever apprehended, though a thouſand pounds reward were offered, till the attempt of ſtealing the regalia diſcovered them, and then they were all pardoned.

Of the Office of ORDNANCE.

In ancient times, before the uſe of gunpowder was known, the buſineſs of this office was conducted by officers who were diſtinguiſhed by the names of Bowyer, the Croſs Bowyer, the Galeator, the Armourer, and the keeper of the tents.

The Bowyers duty was to make and take care of the bows. The Croſs Bowyer provided materials for the bows. The Galeator was purveyor of the helmets or head-pieces. The Armourer was the keeper of the king's armour within the Tower.

Excluſive of theſe, there was a maſter ſmith, whoſe pay in the reign of Edward I. was four-pence halfpenny per day, from the crown, and three-pence per day from the Warders or Tower-guards. Alſo a maſter-maſon and a maſter-carpenter, each of whom had twelve-pence per day, payable at the exchequer.

In this ſituation the office of ordnance continued till the reign of Henry VIII. when that monarch gave the management of it to a maſter, lieutenant, ſurveyor, &c.

The principal officer at this time is called the Maſter-general of Ordnance, under whom is a Lieutenant-general, Surveyor-general, Clerk of the Ordnance, Store-keeper, Clerk of the Deliveries, Treaſurer, and Pay-maſter.

The Maſter-general is inveſted with a peculiar juriſdiction over all his majeſty's engineers employed in the ſeveral fortifications of this kingdom; to whom they are all accountable, and from whom they receive their particular orders and inſtructions.

The Lieutenant-general receives all orders and warrants ſigned by the Maſter, and from the other principal officers, and ſees them duly executed; he alſo gives orders for diſcharging the great guns on particular occaſions.

The Surveyor inſpects the ſtores and proviſions of war in the cuſtody of the Store-keeper; and ſees them placed in ſuch order as is neceſſary for their preſervation and ſafety. He alſo allows all bills of debt, and keeps a check upon all labourers and artificers work.

The Clerk of the Ordnance records all orders and inſtructions given for the government of the office; all patents and grants; the names of all officers, clerks, artificers, attendants, gunners, labourers, &c. who enjoy the ſaid grants, or any other fee for the ſame; draws all eſtimates for proviſions and ſupplies to be made, and all letters, inſtructions, commiſſions, deputations and contracts for his majeſty's ſervice; makes all bills of impreſt, and debentures for the payment and ſatisfaction for work done, and proviſions received, in the ſaid office; all quarter-books for the ſalaries, allowances and wages of all officers, clerks, &c. belonging to the ſaid office; and keeps journals and ledgers of the receipts and returns of his majeſty's ſtores, to ſerve as a check between the two accountants of the office, the one for money, the other for ſtores.

The Store-keeper takes into his cuſtody all his majeſty's ordnance, and the ſtores belonging thereto; and indents and puts them in legal ſecurity, after they have been ſurveyed and approved of by the ſurveyor. He is not to deliver any part of the ſaid ordnance or ſtores, without a warrant ſigned by the proper officers; nor muſt he receive back any ſtores formerly iſſued, till they have been reviewed by the ſurveyor, and regiſtered by the clerk of the ordnance in the Book of Remains. He muſt alſo take care, that all things in his cuſtody be kept in ſuch order as to be ready for immediate ſervice.

The Clerk of the Deliveries draws all proportions or orders for deliveries of any ſtores and proviſions, and is to ſee them duly executed. He alſo charges by indenture the particular receiver of the ſaid ſtores delivered; and, in order to diſcharge the ſtore-keeper, he regiſters the copies of all warrants for the deliveries, as well as the proportions delivered.

The Treaſurer and Paymaſter receives and pays all monies, both ſalaries and debentures in and belonging to the office.

Theſe officers all hold their places by patent from the crown, under the Great Seal of England, and are allowed clerks for the better execution of the duty in each reſpective office.

There are other ſubordinate officers, who likewiſe hold their places by patent from the king: as,

The Maſter-gunner of England, whoſe chief buſineſs is to certify to the maſter of the Ordinance, the ſufficiency of any perſon, recommended to be one of his majeſty's gunners, and his ability to diſcharge the duties of that office.

The keeper of the ſmall guns, who hath the charge and cuſtody of his majeſty's ſmall armory as muſkets, carbines, and piſtols, with their ſeveral furnitures.

There are ſeveral other inferior attendants and artificers, as the clerks, proof-maſters, meſſengers, maſter-ſmith, maſter-carpenter, maſter-furbiſher, block-maker, &c. &c.

The principal officers of the Ordnance, at this time, are,

Maſter-General. Right Hon. George Viſcount Townſhend, whoſe ſalary is 1500l. per annum.

Lieutenant-General. Right Hon. Sir William Howe, Knt. of the Bath, 1100l.

Surveyor-General. John Courteney, Eſq. 800l.

Clerk of the Ordnance. Humphery Minſhin, Eſq. 500l. and 100l. for Cheque on the Store-keeper.

Store-Keeper. H. Strachey, Eſq. 500l.

Clerk of the Deliveries. John Kenrick, Eſq. 500l.

Treaſurer and Paymaſter. William Adam, Eſq. 560l.

Secretary to the Maſter-General. Hon. H. F. Stanhope, 220l.

Under Secretary to ditto. James Johnſtone, Eſq. 180l.

Secretary to the Board. John Boddington, Eſq. 410l.

Beſides theſe, there are other ſtore-keepers at the ſeveral garriſons, whoſe ſalaries are from 30l. to 120l. per annum. together with a waggon-maſter, fire-maſter, chief bombardier, petardier, comptroller of the fire-works, and other inferior officers, whoſe ſalaries are more or leſs, at the diſcretion of the maſter of Ordnance.

The aſtronomical obſervator, Dr. N. Maſkelyne, hath likewiſe 100l. per annum paid him out of this office.

Of the MINT, *and the method of ſtamping Money.*

The Mint-Office is on the left hand on entering the Tower, at a ſmall diſtance within the inner gate. It is almoſt impoſſible to deſcribe the particular proceſſes that the different metals undergo here, before they receive the impreſſion; the only operation that is permitted to be ſeen, being the manner of ſtamping it, which is performed very expeditiouſly by an engine conſiſting of the following parts. The power by which this machine works is a bar of iron about four feet long, with a large ball of lead at each end; this is fixed horizontally upon its centre on a ſpindle like that of a printing-preſs, playing in the frame by a worm-ſcrew. To the point of this ſpindle below is faſtened one ſide of the die with the face of it downward; and at a ſmall diſtance under it is fixed the other ſide of the die with the face upward. Between theſe the pieces of gold, ſilver, or copper, ready cut and weighed, are ſucceſſively placed and ſtamped; the gold and ſilver being both milled previous to their receiving the impreſſion. The machine is worked by four men, two at each end of the loaded bar abovementioned; who, with leathern thongs tied at the weights, give it a ſmart pull in contrary directions. As it ſwings, the upper die deſcends till it meets the piece of metal on the fixed die below; where the preſſure is eſtimated at two tons weight. The recoil, after ſo prodigious a jerk, reinſtates the engine for another pull; and it is amazing to ſee how dextrouſly the coiner, who ſits at the bottom of the machine, performs his part in theſe ſhort intervals; for as faſt as the men turn the ſpindle, ſo faſt does he ſupply the metal; twitching out the coin with his middle finger, and putting in an unſtamped piece with his fore finger and thumb.

The buſineſs of the Mint is conducted by a number of officers, whoſe titles and employments are as follow:

The *Warden.* His buſineſs is to receive the ſilver, &c. from the goldſmiths, to pay for it, and to ſuperintend all the other perſons belonging to the office.

The *Maſter-Worker* receives the ſilver, &c. from the Warden, orders it to be melted, delivers it to the moniers, and receives it back from them.

The *Comptroller.* This officer ſees that the money is made to a juſt aſſize, overlooks the other officers, and controuls them if the money does not prove as it ought.

The *Maſter of the Aſſay.* It is this perſon's buſineſs to weigh the bullion, and take care that it is according to the ſtandard.

The *Auditor* inſpects and ſettles the accompts.

Surveyor of the Melting. His employment is to ſee the bullion caſt out, and that the metal is not altered after the aſſay-maſter has made trial of it, and it is delivered to the melter.

The *Engraver* is employed in engraving the ſtamps for the money.

The *Melters.* Their buſineſs is to melt the bullion before it is received for coining.

The *Blanchers* anneal, boil and cleanſe the money.

The *Provoſt* provides for all the moniers, and ſuperintends them.

The *Moniers* ſhear the money and forge it; ſome beat it broad, others round it, and ſome ſtamp or coin it.

The *Clerk of the Irons.* His buſineſs is to take care that the working irons are kept clean, and always ready for uſe.

The preſent officers belonging to the Mint, with their names and ſalaries, are as follow:

Warden. Sir Robert Pigot, Bart. for himſelf and a clerk, 450l. per annum.

Maſter and Worker. Rt. Hon. Lord Cadogan, for himſelf and three clerks, 650l.

Comptroller. John Buller, Eſq. for himſelf and Clerk, 350*l*.

Aſſay-Maſter. Joſeph Lucas, Eſq. for himſelf and Clerk, 225*l*.

Chief Engraver. Lewis Pingo, Eſq. 200*l.*

Aſſiſtant Engraver. John Pingo, 80*l.*

Surveyor of the Meltings. George Selwyn, Eſq. for himſelf and Clerk, 132*l.* 10*s.*

Surveyor of the Money Preſſes. John Chambers, 40*l.*

Weigher and Teller. Maurice Morgan, for himſelf and Clerk, 142*l,* 10*s.*

Provoſt. Daniel Kemp, 100*l.*

Porter. John Kemp, 45*l.*

Two Auditors. 20l. each.

Before we cloſe our deſcription of the Tower, and this ſection, it may not be improper (as a matter of curioſity to our readers) to ſubjoin the following

Table of the Silver, *and* Gold Coins *of the kingdom of England, which have been coined in the different kings reigns, from the Conqueſt to the reign of his preſent majeſty king George III.*

SILVER COIN.

The firſt coin, which was ſilver, and made after the conqueſt, does not appear to have had any other name or value, than a *Penny* or *Sterling,* till

Edward III. Who coined,

Pennies—Groſſes or Groats—Half Groats.

Richard II.

Groats—Half Groats—Sterlings—Half Sterlings.

Henry IV.

The ſame. In this reign it was enacted, that a third part of the bullion ſhould be coined in Halfpence and Farthings.

Henry V.—The ſame.

After the battle of Agincourt he coined Blanks, or White Pieces, rated eight pence, or two groats.

Henry VI.—The ſame.

He was the firſt that coined braſs in Ireland.

Edward IV.

Groats—Three Pences, in the eighteenth year of his reign—Two Pences—Pennies.

Edward V.

Groats—Pennies.

Richard III.

Groats. N. B. This king's is the moſt rare of all other coins.

Henry VII.

To the former coins he added the Shilling, which weighed one third more than ours at this time.

Henry VIII.

Crown-pieces, one of which was ſome time ago in the poſſeſſion of the earl of Pembroke—Teſtoons or Shillings—Groats—Half Groats—Sterlings—Halfpence, Farthings.

Edward VI.

Crowns—Half Crowns—Teſtoons or Shillings—Sixpences—Groats—Three Pences.

Q. Mary I.

Shillings—Six Pences—Groats.

Q. Elizabeth.

Crowns—Half Crowns---Shillings—Six Pences—Groats—Three Pences—Two Pences.

James I.

Crowns—Half Crowns—Shillings—Sixpences—Two Pences—Pence—Half-Pence.

Charles I.—The ſame.

After his troubles began, he coined Groats, Three-Pences, and other various kinds of money, which the diſtraction of the times, and his urgent neceſſities invented.

N. B. This king's coin appears with the greateſt variety.

After the 30th of January, 1648, the parliament agreed upon a new ſort of coin, by the names of Crowns, Half Crowns, Shillings, and Six Pences, with this inſcription, *The Commonwealth of England;* on the reverſe, *God with us.* Two Pences, Pennies, Half Pennies, without any inſcription, only the initial figures. Their Six-pence in 1651 was the firſt milled money in England. Cromwell, uſurping the government, coined the firſt Engliſh Crown Piece milled, with the following inſcription on the rim: *Oliver D. G. Ang. Scot. Hib. &c. PRO.* on the reverſe, *Pax Quæritur Bello;* A Half Crown and a Shilling alſo milled.

Charles II.

Crowns—Half Crowns—Shillings—Sixpences—Groats—Three Pences—Two Pences—Pennies.

N. B. In this reign private perſons were indulged with a liberty they had obtained in 1653 of coining their own Pence, Half pence and Farthings, till Ann, 1672, when the king's copper half-pence and farthings took place.

James II.—The ſame.

He coined tin Farthings and Half-pence.

William III. and Mary II.

They found the coin ſo diminiſhed, that Half a Crown would ſcarce weigh a ſhilling, and ſo effectually cured and removed that abuſe, that the coin remained good many years after.

Q. Anne. George I. George II.—The ſame.

GOLD COIN.

Edward III.

Noble—Half Noble—Quarter Noble. *N. B.* His ſon prince *Edward* coined gold in *Aquitain.*

Richard II.—The ſame.

Henry IV.—The ſame.

Henry V.

Noble—Half Noble—Quarter Noble——Salute [coined in *France.*]

Henry VI.

Noble---Half Noble---Quarter Noble---Salute---Half Salute. Theſe two laſt were coined in *France.*

Edward IV.

Spurr Royal—Half Spurr Royal—Angel [firſt coined *Anno* 1465] Half Angel.

Henry VIII.

Double Roſe Noble——Spurr Royal—Sovereign, *(viz.) on his Throne*—Half Sovereign—George Noble—Angel—Half Angel—Quarter Angel—Crown with the Roſe, *H. R.* Half Crown with the Roſe, *H. R.* Crowns with *H. I. H. K.* and *H. A.* on the reverſe.

Edward VI.

Double Roſe Noble—Spurr Royal—Sovereign—Half Angel—Broad Piece with his demy effigies in armour——Half Broad Piece, ditto—Ten Shilling Piece with the crown on his head—Half 10*s.* or Crown Piece, ditto—Quarter or Half Crown, ditto—Ten Shilling Piece, exhibiting him bareheaded—Half 10*s.* or Crown, ditto—Quarter or Half Crown, ditto—Ten Shilling Piece, bareheaded, with the roſe, inſtead of the king's arms, on the reverſe.

Q. Mary I.

Double Roſe Noble, 1553——Spurr Royal, 1553—Angel—Half Angel.

Philip and Mary I.

Angel—Half Angel——Crown, with *Mundi ſalus unica.*

Q. Elizabeth.

Double Roſe Noble—Spurr Royal—Broad Piece---Half Broad Piece—Quarter Broad Piece—Half Quarter Broad Piece—Half Broad Piece and Quarter neatly wrought and milled. [Thoſe grained or indented on the edges are rare.]—Angel---Half Angel—Quarter Angel.

James I.

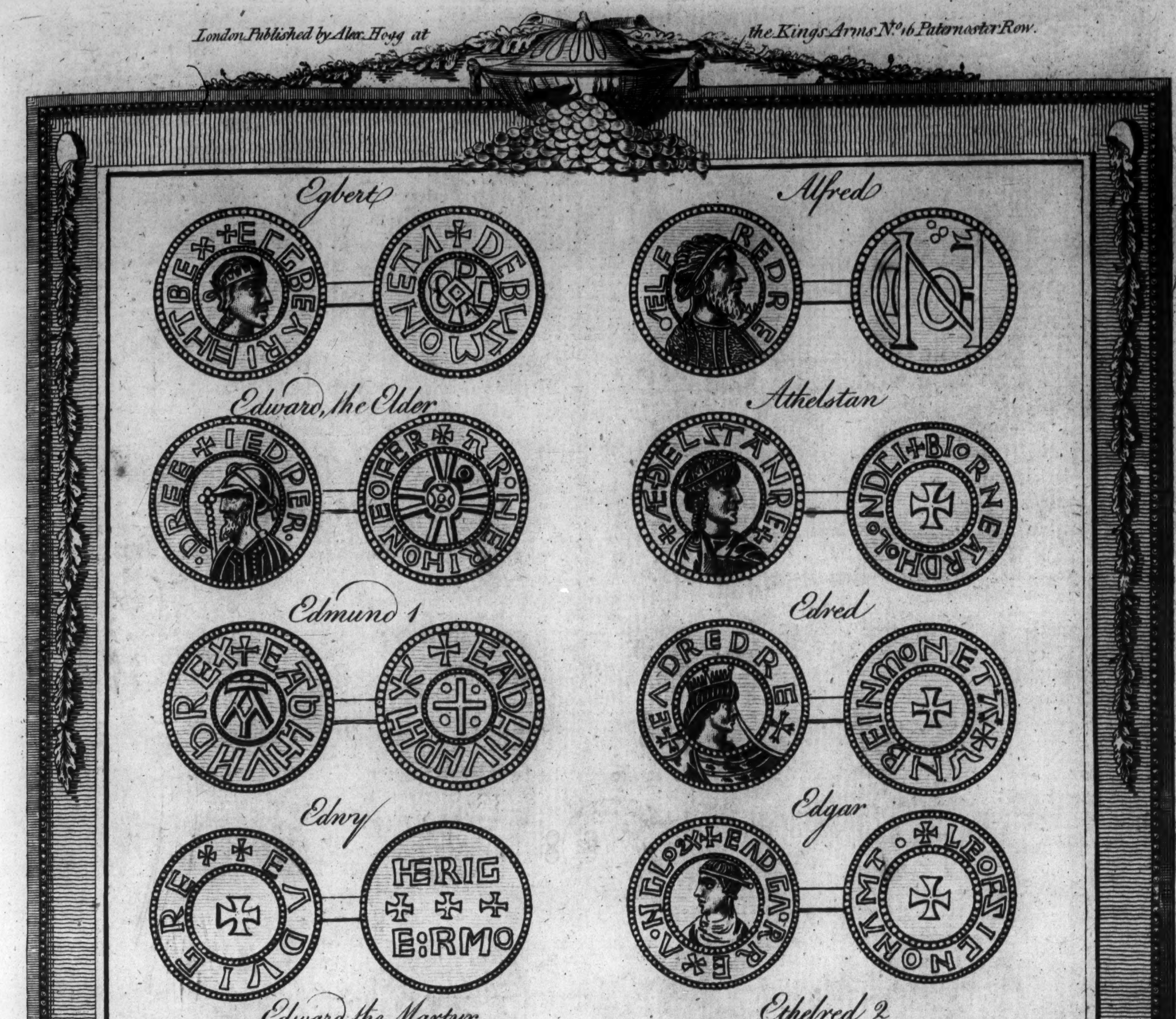
Double Roſe Noble—Spurr Royal—Sovereign, or 30*s.* Piece—Half Sovereign, or 15*s.* Piece—Scepter and Globe Piece, or 28*s.* with *Rex Angliæ & Scotiæ*—Half of the ſame—Scepter and Globe, or 25*s.* Piece—Half Scepter or 12*s.* 6*d.* Piece—Quarter of the ſame—Half Quarter of the ſame—Broad, or 20*s.* Piece, head laureated—Half, or 10*s.* Piece, head laureated---Quarter of the ſame, or 5*s.* Piece——Angel—Half Angel—Crown, called the Thiſtle Crown.

Charles I.

Spurr Royal—Broad, or 20*s.* Piece—Half, or 10*s.*

Piece

London Published by Alex. Hogg at the Kings Arms No. 16 Paternoster Row.

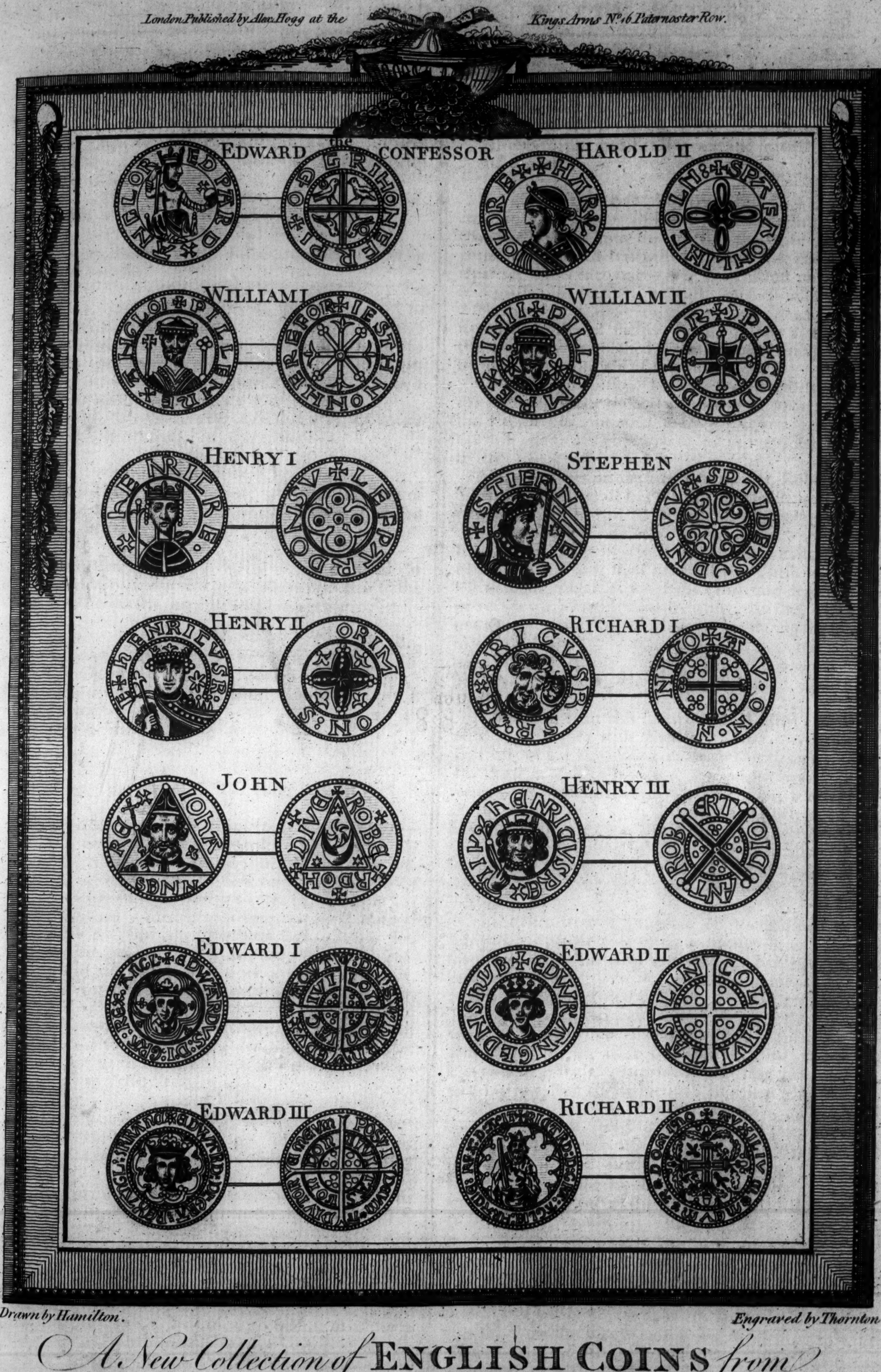

Egbert
Alfred
Edward, the Elder
Athelstan
Edmund 1
Edred
Edwy
Edgar
Edward, the Martyr
Ethelred 2
Edmund 2
Canute
Harold 1
Hardicanute

Drawn by Hamilton. Engraved by Pollard.

A New Collection of **ENGLISH COINS** *from*
Egbert *to* **Hardicanute**: *Accurately taken from the Originals.*

BRITISH
20 AU 68
MUSEUM

London Published by Alex. Hogg at the Kings Arms No. 16 Paternoster Row.


EDWARD the CONFESSOR
HAROLD II
WILLIAM I
WILLIAM II
HENRY I
STEPHEN
HENRY II
RICHARD I
JOHN
HENRY III
EDWARD I
EDWARD II
EDWARD III
RICHARD II

Drawn by Hamilton. Engraved by Thornton.

A New Collection of **ENGLISH COINS** from
Edward *the* Confeſsor, *to* Richard II. *Accurately taken from the Originals.*

BRITISH
20 AU 68
MUSEUM

Piece—Quarter, or 5*s.* Piece. Of theſe there are three particular ſorts, *viz.* with the ruff plain, and ſmart ruff with the garter robes, and broad band, of 20*s.* 10*s.* 5*s.*—Angel. In his troubles he coined 3*l.* or 3 broads, with the ſword and laurel branch; and alſo 20*s.* or ſingle Broads; and half Broads or 10*s.* Pieces of the ſame. In *Scotland* he coined a Broad Piece with the ſcepter and globe of 25*s.*

Commonwealth.

Broad, or 20*s.* Pieces—Half—Quarter.

Oliver.

Twenty Shilling Pieces milled, excellently done by *Symonds*, 1656.

Charles II.

Broad, or 20*s.* Piece with the ſmall Crown. The Mint Mark—Ten Shilling—Five Shilling Piece, ditto—Broad Piece milled of 20*s.* by *Symonds*, *Ann.* 1662—Half—and Quarter of the ſame. He was the firſt that coined 5 Pound or 5 Guinea Pieces, Double or 2 Guineas, Guineas, and Half Guineas, milled.

James II. William III. and Mary II. Q. Anne
K. George I. K. George II.

The ſame.

K. George III.

Guineas and Half Guineas, with the addition of pieces of gold coin of 5*s.* 3*d.* each, commonly called Quarter Guineas.

The following is the ſtandard weight of Gold, as fixed by act of parliament in the fourteenth year of the reign of his preſent majeſty king George the Third.

	Dwts.	Grs.
Guines coined before 1772, to weigh —	5	6
Half Guineas —— ——	2	14
Guineas coined 1772, and after ——	5	8
Half Guineas —— ——	2	16
Quarter Guineas —— ——	1	7

SECT. III.

The city walls repaired in conſequence of the king's writ—A plot againſt the duke of Glouceſter's life defeated—The addreſs of the city to the king, with the effects it produced—Sir Nicholas Brembre hanged at Tyburn—A grand tournament in Smithfield—The city refuſes to lend the king money—Account of a dangerous riot—Mayor of London and others, impriſoned and fined—Citizens fined three thouſand marks—The king and queen make a public entry into London—Ten thouſand pounds paid by the Londoners for the privilege of chuſing their own mayor, which had been illegally taken from them—Order of parliament reſpecting layſtalls—The ſeveral wards of London taxed—Proceſſion of queen Iſabella—The king compelled to reſign his crown, and Henry, duke of Hereford recognized king of England.

HAVING in the laſt chapter given an account of the Tower of London, we will now reſume the thread of our narrative, reciting every intereſting event in chronological order.

This kingdom being threatened with a French invaſion in the year 1386, when the beſt of the Engliſh troops were in Spain, whither they had been ſent to ſupport the pretences of the king's uncle, the duke of Lancaſter, to the crown of Caſtile; it was thought neceſſary to put the city in a proper ſtate of defence, in caſe it ſhould be attacked by the French, as was then apprehended. In order, therefore, to advance this work as much as poſſible, the king iſſued a writ to the citizens of London, of which the following is a faithful tranſlation.

"The king to his beloved the mayor and aldermen, and the reſt of the citizens of London, ſendeth health. Know ye, that as well the walls and other defences or forts of the ſaid city be old and weak, and, for want of repair, are fallen down in ſome places; as alſo the ditches of the ſaid city are exceedingly filled with dirt, dunghills, and other filth, and with graſs growing in the ſame, not only to the evident danger of the ſaid city and inhabitants thereof, *(and chiefly at this preſent time of war)* but alſo to the manifeſt diſgrace and ſcandal of us and the whole city, &c."

His majeſty then gives the mayor and citizens a licence to take a toll on all kinds of victuals and merchandize brought into the city for the ſpace of ten years, in order to defray the expence of the intended repairs. Thus encouraged, the citizens loſt no time in repairing the wall and bulwarks, and cleanſing the ditches; and, in order to prevent the French from having any place of ſhelter, in caſe of their attacking the city, they demoliſhed ſeveral houſes contiguous to, and on the outſide of the wall.

This great precaution, however, was needleſs; for the French did not make the expected invaſion; and the citizens diſcontinued the repairs, and devoted the firſt moments of repoſe to mirth, joy, and feſtivity.

About this period the king's favourites, Robert de Vere, and Michael de la Pole, had gained ſuch an aſcendancy over his majeſty as occaſioned great uneaſineſs between him and his ſubjects. De Vere had been created duke of Ireland, and de la Pole, earl of Suffolk and lord high chancellor. Theſe worthleſs minions, unſatisfied with the exorbitant degree of power they poſſeſſed, and apprehenſive that they could not totally engroſs the royal confidence during the life of the king's uncle Thomas, duke of Glouceſter, entered into a conſpiracy to deſtroy him, and ſome other perſons of eminence, whom they conſidered as their enemies.

In order to carry this ſcheme into effectual execution, they treated with Nicholas Exton, mayor of London, whom they endeavoured to prevail on to invite the duke and his friends to ſup in the city, at the houſe of Nicholas Brembre, the late mayor, who was in the ſecret; and when the glaſs had freely circulated, to aſſaſſinate them all. The mayor heard their propoſal, but deteſting ſo foul a deed, he acquainted the duke of Glouceſter of the intended villainy, by which he was put upon his guard, and the horrid project defeated.

The duke, from a principle of revenge, and to ſpirit up the people to lay their complaints againſt the favourites before the king, induſtriouſly propagated a report throughout rhe nation, that the miniſters intended to levy a general poll-tax of a noble a head. This report produced the intended effect; for the citizens of London immediately deputed proper perſons to wait on the duke of Glouceſter, to requeſt him to aſſume the government of the kingdom, and to bring to juſtice all its internal enemies, who had burthened the people with intolerable taxes, and had endeavoured to aggrandize themſelves at the public expence. This ſolicitation the duke thought proper to decline; urging, as a reaſon for ſo doing, that it would be impoſſible for him to redreſs their grievances, while the ear of the king was ſo totally engroſſed by his favourites: but he adviſed the citizens to engage the other cities and towns to addreſs his majeſty reſpectively, beſeeching him to remedy their grievances; and he promiſed that if theſe petitions were delivered on the St. George's day following, himſelf and his brother would not fail to be preſent with the king, in order to enforce them.

In conſequence of this promiſe, the mayor and citizens, on the day appointed ſent a deputation of ſixty of the principal inhabitants of London, in company with the perſons deputed by the other cities and towns, to attend the king at Windſor, at which place he then reſided. When his majeſty was informed of their arrival, he would have declined ſeeing them; but he was at length prevailed on to grant them an audience, through the mediation of the dukes of York and Glouceſter, and the earl of Saliſbury.

When the citizens and other deputies were introduced to the king, Sir Simon Sudbury, in the name of the reſt, laid their grievances before his majeſty, intreating "that a parliament might be ſpeedily ſummoned, to call to account all ſuch as had miſbehaved in the adminiſtration of public affairs, and to ſubſtitute men of worth and probity in their ſtead, according to the advice of parliament."

In anſwer hereto the king ſaid, that "their ſupplications being long, he had no time to anſwer;" he therefore deſired they would "bring their requeſts at the enſuing Michaelmas, when he would communicate them to the parliament that would then be held at Weſtminſter, and what was judged reaſonable ſhould then be granted to them; but that his ſubjects ſhould never be his maſters by preſcribing to him; for he could not perceive that either himſelf or thoſe about him had ever intended any thing elſe but right and juſtice."

In anſwer hereto, one of the perſons deputed by the city of London, with a ſpirit that does him great honour, ſaid that "with humble ſubmiſſion to his majeſty, juſtice was never leſs practiſed in England than at preſent; and that by the ſubtle management of certain perſons, 'twas impoſſible for him to come at the truth of things, ſeeing the miniſters found it their intereſt to conceal from him the management of his affairs, as much as poſſible: in conſideration of which, they did not think it conſiſtent with their intereſt, nor that of the kingdom, to wait the meeting of the parliament, ſeeing a ſpeedier remedy might be applied, by calling to an account thoſe plunderers, who had embezzled the public treaſure; and to enquire how thoſe immenſe ſums, raiſed for nine years paſt, had been applied: and that all thoſe who could not diſcharge themſelves honourably, ſhould ſtand to the judgment of parliament."

His majeſty, equally ſurprized at the ſubſtance of this ſpeech, and at the freedom with which it was delivered, turned to his uncles and the nobility preſent, demanding their opinion: and they being unanimous that there was nothing unreaſonable in the requeſt of his majeſty's ſubjects, a parliament was appointed to enquire into the ſtate of the nation, which was to aſſemble at Weſtminſter on the third day of May following. In order to avoid the conſequences of a parliamentary enquiry, the favourites induced the king to attend them to Briſtol, from whence his majeſty diſpatched the duke of Ireland to Wales, with a commiſſion to raiſe an army with a view to reduce to obedience the city of London, and his uncles who were ſupported by it.

In a ſhort time the duke of Ireland aſſembled fifteen thouſand men, with whom he marched towards the metropolis: but the duke of Glouceſter, at the head of an army of twenty thouſand men, chiefly Londoners, engaged him at Oxford, and obtained a compleat victory.

As ſoon as the king heard of the defeat of his favourite, he came to the reſolution of taking up his reſidence in the Tower of London, to wait the event of the civil war, as he imagined he ſhould be more ſafe in that fortreſs than in the country. But the citizens of London no ſooner heard of his majeſty's approach toward the metropolis, than a great number of them went to meet him, on horſeback, richly dreſſed, and eſcorted him to the cathedral church of St. Paul, and thence to his palace at Weſtminſter.

The citizens appear to have taken this ſtep, with a view to convince his majeſty that he might rely on their loyalty and affection to himſelf and his family, and that their oppoſition was not to their ſovereign, but to the minions who had uſurped his confidence.

His majeſty had not been long at Weſtminſter before he received advice that the army of the barons were marching from Haringhaye (now called Hornſey) park towards London; upon which his favourites prevailed on him to take refuge in the Tower, as a place of the greateſt ſecurity. As ſoon as the king was ſafe lodged in the Tower, he iſſued a proclamation, forbidding any perſon whatever from ſupplying the forces of the barons with any kind of arms, ammunition, or proviſions, on pain of death, and confiſcation of all their effects.

In conſequence of this proclamation the barons ſent a manifeſto, directed to the mayor, aldermen, and citizens of London, written in the French language; of which we have ſubjoined a faithful tranſlation.

This manifeſto ſets forth, that "they, the lords above-mentioned, were, and always would be, obedient and loyal ſubjects to the king, yet that the mayor, aldermen, &c. ſhould not wonder at the cauſe of their aſſembling in ſuch a manner, that they thought good to let them know, that it had been ordained by the king in the laſt parliament, that certain lords, thereunto appointed and ſworn, were to have the governance of the king's council and realm, for the honour and profit of both, for the term of one year; which government had been, and was then diſturbed and interrupted by Alexander, archbiſhop of York, Robert Vere, duke of Ireland, Michael de la Pole, earl of Suffolk, Robert Treſſilian, that falſe juſtice, and Nicholas Brembre a falſe knight of London, every one of them being traitors to the king and kingdom; who falſly and traitorouſly, by their wicked advices and conduct of the king's perſon, had carried him into divers remote parts far from his council, to the ruin of him and his realm; and falſly counſelled him, contrary to their oaths, to do divers things in diſinheritance and diſmembring of his crown, he being nigh to looſe his heritage beyond ſea, by their means, to the great infamy and deſtruction of the whole nation: and had alſo wickedly made ſeveral differences between the king and the lords of his council, ſo as ſome of them were in great fear and danger of their lives, as they had lately informed the king, by the archbiſhop of Canterbury, the duke of York, the biſhops of Wincheſter and Ely, and ſeveral other lords. Wherefore to redreſs theſe grievances, and to puniſh thoſe traitors according to law, they were now aſſembled, requiring and charging the mayor and citizens, by virtue of their allegiance, that they ſhould make proclamation through the whole city, that this was their true intent, and no other; and for the honour, profit and ſafety, of the king and all his loyal ſubjects, they would be aiding and aſſiſting with all their power, to the ſaid lords, not favouring or aiding the ſaid traitors, or any of them as they tendered the honour of God, the king and the kingdom, and the ſafety of the city; and that they neglect not this advice, as they deſire to avoid the dangers that may happen in time to come." And concluded with "demanding their reſolution in this matter on the Friday following, the 15th of November, 1386."

The citizens in general approved highly of the contents of this manifeſto, and, without deliberation, directed Nicholas Exton, the mayor, to deliver the keys of the city to the duke of Glouceſter; and likewiſe ſupplied the army of the barons with plenty of proviſions of every kind.

On the meeting of the parliament, Sir Nicholas Brembre, who was to have been made duke of London if the king's favourites had carried their point, was found guilty of high treaſon, in conſequence of which he received ſentence to be hanged, and was accordingly executed at Tyburn; by which, and other well-timed acts of juſtice, the king was induced to make ſuch conceſſions to his injured ſubjects, as put a period to the calamities of a civil war.

A. D. 1389. The ſtreets of London were become ſo filthy, that by order of the parliament, a proclamation was iſſued, ordaining that "no perſon whatſoever ſhould preſume to lay any dung, guts, garbage, offals, or other ordure, in any ſtreet, ditch, &c. upon the penalty of twenty pounds to be recovered by an information in chancery."

A. D. 1390. The king gave orders for a grand tournament to be held in Smithfield; on which occaſion many German princes, and great numbers of the nobility from various parts of the continent, came to England to partake of this royal entertainment. On the afternoon of the firſt Sunday after Michaelmas, the proceſſion began from the Tower, with a cavalcade of ſixty ladies, dreſſed in the moſt elegant manner, each mounted on a ſtately horſe, richly accoutred, and leading an armed knight by a ſilver chain; and every knight being attended by his eſquires of honour. In this order they proceeded through Cheapſide, to Smithfield, where the juſts continued four days, in the preſence of the king, queen, and the whole court; and the king himſelf juſted on the ſecond day. There were great variety of ſplendid entertainments; and open houſe was kept the whole time, at the expence of his majeſty, at the palace of the biſhop of London, in Alderſgate-ſtreet, where there was a ball every night, for the amuſement of the nobility and gentry.

A. D. 1391. The price of wheat being ſo greatly advanced that the poor were in danger of ſtarving, the mayor and aldermen of this city voluntarily ſubſcribed twenty pounds each, which, with two thouſand marks taken out of the orphans fund in the chamber of London, was expended in the importation of corn from abroad; by which the poor were ſo far ſupplied, that the peace of the city was preſerved, and the benevolence of the magiſtrates univerſally extolled.

His majeſty being in great want of money in the year 1392, he applied to the citizens of London for a loan of ten thouſand pounds, which they not only poſitively refuſed; but inſulted and even beat a Lombard merchant for offering to advance the money. Theſe circumſtances, as might naturally be expected, incenſed the king in a high degree; but he choſe to ſuppreſs his reſentment for the preſent, and wait till ſome caſual accident ſhould afford him an opportunity of gratifying his revenge. This indeed ſoon happened. A baker's ſervant carrying a baſket of bread by the biſhop of Saliſbury's houſe in Fleet-ſtreet, one Roman, a ſervant of the biſhop, took a loaf out of the baſket, and wounded the baker, in his attempt to recover the loaf. Hereupon a mob ſoon gathered together, to revenge this atrocious robbery and inſult; but Roman's fellow ſervant reſcued him, took him into the houſe and refuſed to deliver him up, though a conſtable was ſent to demand him.

This circumſtance ſo exaſperated the populace, that they threatened to ſet the houſe on fire, if he was not immediately produced. In the mean time the mayor, aldermen and ſheriffs, having been informed of the diſturbance, haſtened to Fleet-ſtreet, where, by meer dint of perſuaſion, they at length prevailed upon the people to diſperſe, without proceeding to any extraordinary acts of violence.

It was not then apprehended that any farther conſequences would have reſulted from this affair; but the biſhop of Saliſbury, inſtead of puniſhing his raſcally ſervant, went immediately to the king and made heavy complaints againſt the citizens, whom he repreſented as having inſulted, in his perſon, the whole body of the clergy; and ſaid, that if the citizens of London were permitted to go on unpuniſhed, the ſtate, as well as the church would be endangered.

The king, who was glad of any opportunity of puniſhing the citizens for refuſing him the loan he had requeſted, immediately threatened to plunder the metropolis, and raze it to the ground: but by the advice of many of the principal nobility, he was prevailed on to moderate his anger; in conſequence of which, he commanded the mayor, aldermen, ſheriffs, and twenty-four other principal citizens, to attend him at Nottingham, to anſwer ſuch complaints as ſhould be made againſt them.

The citizens, during their journey to Nottingham, mutually reſolved to adhere faithfully to each other, as the moſt probable method of vindicating themſelves from the malice of their enemies: but ſome of them failing in this reſolution, began to impeach their brethren; which occaſioning recriminations on the part of the accuſed, was likely to have produced very diſagreeable conſequences to them all. This aſpect of their affairs determined them to ſubmit entirely to the mercy of the king, who committed the mayor to the caſtle of Windſor, and the reſt to other priſons, to remain during his pleaſure. In a ſhort time, however, a commiſſion was iſſued "to enquire into all and ſingular the errors, defects, and miſpriſions committed in the city, through the bad conduct of the ſaid magiſtrates."

In conſequence hereof William Venour, the late mayor, John Loveneye and John Walcote, late ſheriffs, with William Barret, Nicholas Exton, and others of the aldermen, were indicted for mal-adminiſtration in the government of the city; and being found guilty, they were ſentenced to pay a fine of three thouſand marks, for the uſe of the king; and the liberties of the city were ſeized, in direct violation of the firſt charter of king Edward the third.

As a farther token of the king's diſpleaſure, he removed the courts of juſtice to York, to which city himſelf and the nobility withdrew. But at length the city privileges, except that of chuſing their mayor, were reſtored, and all diſputes between the king and the citizens were adjuſted, on their paying the fine of three thouſand marks.

The king having at length declared his intention of returning to London, he was met at Shene near Richmond, by four hundred of the citizens on horſeback, who were elegantly dreſſed in an uniform manner, and preceded by the recorder of London, who, in the name of the company, entreated his majeſty to honour the city with his preſence. His majeſty having conſented to gratify the citizens in this particular, they conducted him as far as St. George's church, in Southwark, where he was received by the biſhop of London, the clergy of his dioceſe, and five hundred boys in ſurplices. Thus attended, his majeſty proceeded to London-bridge, where he was preſented with a beautiful horſe, adorned with trappings of gold brocade, and a white pad, decked with rich furniture for the uſe of the queen. From hence the king and queen, mounted on the beaſts which had been preſented to them, advanced into the city, the ſtreets of which were lined with the ſeveral companies in their formalities, and the houſes were adorned with rich hangings of ſilk and tapeſtry, while the conduits ran with a great variety of wines. A ſtately pageant was erected at the ſtandard in Cheapſide, on which was placed a boy, repreſenting an angel, who preſented the king with wine in a cup of gold, and placed on his head a golden crown elegantly adorned with jewels, and pearls of great value; and likewiſe paid the ſame honour to the queen. Their majeſties proceeding to St. Paul's cathedral, the king there made an offering, after which they were conducted, with great pomp, to the royal palace at Weſtminſter.

On the following day the mayor, aldermen, and ſheriffs waited on the king, and preſented him with two ſilver baſons gilt, each of them containing a thouſand nobles of gold; and likewiſe with a curious picture of the trinity, eſteemed worth eight hundred pounds. They likewiſe preſented the queen with a ſilver tablet, gilt with gold, valued at a thouſand marks, beſides other things of conſiderable value. By theſe liberal preſents the citizens hoped to have recovered their ancient liberty of chuſing their mayor: but in this they were miſtaken, and were obliged to pay ten thouſand pounds for the reſtoration of this valuable privilege, which ſum was raiſed by a general aſſeſſment on the inhabitants of London.

On the meeting of the parliament, the ſtate of the lay-ſtalls in the city was again taken into conſideration, and it was enacted that "all the filth of a certain lay-"ſtall upon the bank of the river Thames, be forth-"with removed; and that the butchers of London "ſhould, before the enſuing Eaſter, erect a houſe or "houſes, in a proper place, to receive all their ordure, "thence to be carried in boats into the middle of the "ſaid river, and to be thrown in at the turn of the "tide at high water. And that no perſon ſhould pre-"ſume to throw any muck, rubbiſh, layſtage, or other "ordure, in at the ſides of the ſaid river, or lay any "filth or naſtineſs on the banks of the ſame, between "the palace of Weſtminſter and the Tower of Lon-"don, upon the penalty of 10l."

It was enacted, by this parliament, for the ſecurity of the city liberties againſt future attempts of a court, "That it was not the king's meaning or intent, nor the "meaning of the ſtatute made in the twenty-eighth "of Edward III. that the mayor, aldermen, and ſhe-"riffs of London, that have been, now are, or here-"after ſhall be, ſhould incur the penalty contained in "the ſaid ſtatute, for any erroneous judgment given, "or to be given, in the ſame city." The parliament, however, left them anſwerable for all defects reſpecting the government of the city.

It was further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, "That from thenceforward, the aldermen of the "city ſhould not be choſen annually, but remain in "their offices during their good behaviour. And "that the great ward of Farringdon ſhould be di-"vided into two wards, and have two aldermen."

This parliament likewiſe ordained what proportion the ſaid wards ſhould pay towards raiſing a tax called a fifteenth; whereby it appears that the ſums to be paid into the exchequer by the reſpective wards, were as follow.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
The ward of Cheap	72	0	0
The ward Vintry	35	5	0
The ward of Queenhithe	20	0	0
The ward of Baynard caſtle	12	0	0
The ward of Cordwainer's-ſtreet	72	0	0
The ward of Bread-ſtreet	36	10	0
The ward of Farringdon without	34	10	0
The ward of Farringdon within	53	6	8
The ward of Aldrychgate	7	0	0
The ward of Cripplegate	39	10	0
The ward of Cripplegate without	10	0	0
The ward of Baſſyngſhawe	7	0	0
The ward of Coleman-ſtreet	19	0	0
The ward of Walbrook	39	0	0
The ward of Dowgate	34	10	0
The ward of Brydge	49	10	0
The ward of Byllingſgate	31	10	0
The ward of the Tower	45	10	0
The ward of Portſoken	9	0	0
The ward of Aldgate	5	0	0
The ward of Lime-ſtreet	2	0	0
The ward of Biſhopſgate	21	10	0
The ward of Broad-ſtreet	25	0	0
The ward of Cornhill	16	0	0
The ward of Langborne	20	10	0
The ward of Candlewick-ſtreet	16	0	0

A. D. 1394.

The mayor of London was empowered by the parliament to ſearch all the malt to be brought into the city, and to ſee that each quarter meaſured eight buſhels of clean malt. In the ſame year the mayor and ſheriffs were ordered to attend the king's council, to anſwer a charge brought againſt them by the country graziers frequenting Smithfield market, who alledged that the officers of the city extorted from them every third beaſt which they brought to that market: but hiſtory does not inform us whether any, or what puniſhment was inflicted for ſo ſcandalous an inſtance of injuſtice and oppreſſion.

A. D. 1396.

The mayor being informed that the king was arrived at Dover, with his young conſort, Iſabella, a daughter of France, he went to Blackheath to meet them, attended by the aldermen, and a number of the principal citizens, mounted on horſeback, and dreſſed in an uniform cloathing, having each of them on their ſleeves a ſymbol of their reſpective myſteries, richly embroidered. The recorder of London having addreſſed their majeſties, on the part of the citizens, with compliments of congratulation, the royal pair were conducted to the palace at Kennington. From hence the little queen (as ſhe was called) was carried to the Tower of London, with great pomp and magnificence; on which occaſion the crowds of people were ſo great, that no leſs than nine of them were preſſed to death on London-bridge; and on the following day her majeſty was conducted to Weſtminſter, amidſt the repeated applauding ſhouts of the citizens.

A. D. 1398.

If the account of a foreign author may be credited, the citizens of London, by the advice of the duke of Glouceſter, petitioned the king to annul the heavy taxes which had been impoſed for the ſupport of the French war; and requeſted that his majeſty would not enter into any treaty with the French king reſpecting the delivering up the town of Calais.

This petition of the Londoners ſo irritated the king, that he compelled many of the moſt eminent citizens to ſign and ſeal a number of blank papers, which were afterwards filled up with ſuch ſums as the miniſtry thought proper to extort.

By a continued courſe of exactions and oppreſſions, king Richard became at length ſo odious to his ſubjects, that Henry duke of Hereford, ſon of the famous John of Gaunt, and grandſon of Edward III. was, by the principal nobility, gentry, and others, invited from France, where he was then an exile, to come over and deliver the nation from ſlavery.

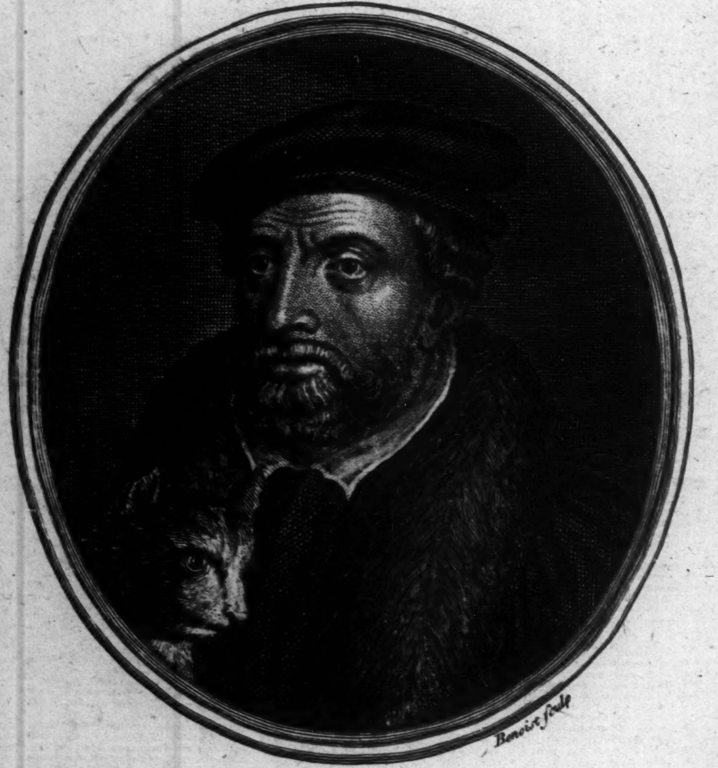
In conſequence of this invitation, Henry ſet ſail, and landing at Ravenſpurre in Yorkſhire, ſoon found himſelf at the head of ſixty thouſand men, with whom he marched to London, where he was received as the deliverer of his country, and ſupplied with all kinds of proviſions for his army. King Richard was now expected from Ireland, where he had been to reduce that kingdom; and Henry, encouraged by the Londoners eſpouſing his intereſt, marched againſt Richard, who finding himſelf deſerted by moſt of the great men in his train, ſurrendered to Henry, by whom he was confined in the Tower of London, and obliged to reſign the crown in favour of his competitor.

SECT. IV.

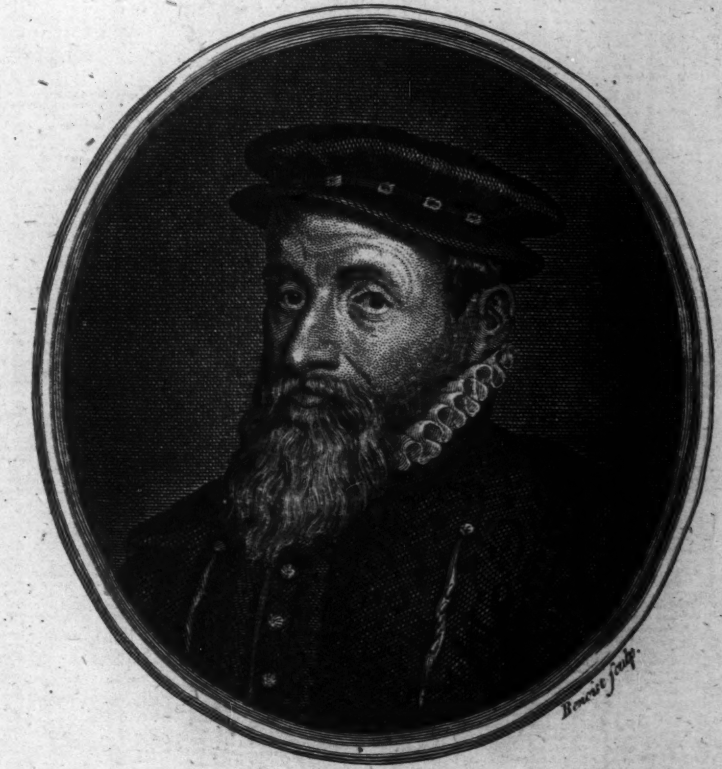
Henry IV. aſcends the throne---Popular acts of parliament---Plot to aſſaſſinate the king defeated---Clauſe in king Henry the fourth's firſt charter---The priſon called the Tun in Cornhill, converted into a conduit---Conteſt between the goldſmiths and cutlers---Dreadful peſtilence---A play acted by the company of pariſh clerks---Tournament in Smithfield---A riot in the city---John Bradby burnt in Smithfield---Guildhall founded---The death of Henry IV, and acceſſion of Henry V.---A great mortality in Newgate---Great rejoicings on account of the victory at Agincourt---The city of London firſt lighted with lanthorns---The king's crown and jewels pawned---Leadenhall built---Death of Henry V.

A. D. 1399.

HENRY duke of Lancaſter aſcended the throne by the title of Henry the fourth; and on the thirteenth day of October the


Benoist sculp.

Sr. RICHD. WITTINGTON,
from an Original Painting at
MERCERS HALL.


Benoist sculp.

Sr. THOMAS GRESHAM.

BRITISH
20 AU 68
MUSEUM

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the mayor and aldermen of London rode to the Tower, from whence they attended his majeſty to Weſtminſter, where the ceremony of his coronation was performed, with the accuſtomed ſolemnity.

One of the firſt acts of ſovereignty exerciſed by this monarch was, the giving orders that all the blank papers which had been extorted from the citizens (as mentioned in the preceding ſection) ſhould be burnt at the ſtandard in Cheapſide: a circumſtance which greatly endeared the new king to his ſubjects in general, and to the inhabitants of London in particular.

About this time the parliament repealed an act paſſed in the twenty-ſeventh year of king Edward the third, by which it had been ordained, that the mayor, “aldermen, and ſheriffs of London, in default of the good government of the city, were to be tried as delinquents, by a foreign inqueſt, to be taken out of the counties of Kent, Eſſex, Suſſex, Hertfordſhire, Buckinghamſhire, and Berkſhire; and who upon being found guilty, were to pay a thouſand marks for the firſt default, two thouſand for the ſecond, and for the third to forfeit the franchiſes of the city to the king.”

And the ſame parliament enacted, that “all repyers, and other fiſhers, from Rye and Winchelſea, and all other parts on the ſea coaſts, ſhould ſell their fiſh themſelves in Cornhill and Cheap, and other ſtreets of London, unto all men that would buy them, except fiſhmongers, and others that would buy the ſaid fiſh to ſell again. And that all foreign fiſhermen in amity with the king, as well as domeſtic, ſhould have the privilege of retailing their fiſh in the city, either whole or in pieces, to all perſons whatſoever, except fiſhmongers.”

As theſe acts were ſuppoſed to have paſſed at the particular deſire of the king, this circumſtance ſtill further endeared his majeſty to the citizens of London, who had ſoon an opportunity of teſtifying their gratitude for the favours received, as will appear from the following particulars.

Several of the principal people in the nation having formed a conſpiracy to aſſaſſinate the king, his majeſty was no ſooner informed of it, than he haſtened to London, and acquainting the mayor with the affair, commanded him to raiſe the citizens; which was obeyed with ſo much expedition, that in a few hours ſix thouſand of the Londoners were aſſembled, completely armed, and ready to march wherever the exigency of his majeſty's affairs might require. The king having learnt that the conſpirators had been at Windſor, with an intent to ſurprize him there, marched from London at the head of the citizens, and as many auxiliary forces as made his army twenty thouſand; with which he waited the approach of the rebels on Hounſlow heath. The rebels, however, retired at the approach of the royal army; and the duke of Surry and earl of Saliſbury, two of the principal inſurgents, being taken at Cirenceſter, the army was diſperſed; and the reſt of the ringleaders being ſoon made priſoners, were tried, condemned and executed; by which the rebellion was totally ſuppreſſed.

The king, truly ſenſible of the obligations he had to his faithful citizens of London, was determined to give them ſome teſtimony of his gratitude; and therefore granted them a charter, of which the following clauſe is a part.

> “And moreover, of our ample grace, we have granted for us and our heirs, as much as in us is, to the ſame citizens, their heirs and ſucceſſors, as aforeſaid, that they ſhall have the cuſtody, as well of the gates of Newgate and Ludgate as all other the gates and poſterns of the ſame city; and alſo the office of gathering of the tolls and cuſtoms in Cheap and Billingſgate and Smithfield, there rightfully to be taken and accuſtomed; and alſo the tronage, that is to ſay, the weighing of lead, wax, pepper, allum, madder, and other like wares, within the ſaid city for ever; as by the ſaid charters, amongſt other things, more plainly may appear.” “Dated the 25th of May, 1399.”

In the year 1401 the citizens of London converted the priſon called the tun, in Cornhill, into a conduit for the reception of water which was brought in leaden pipes from Tyburn: and on the ſide of this conduit they erected a cage, with a pair of ſtocks over it for the puniſhment of night-walkers; together with a pillory, in which diſhoneſt millers and bakers were expoſed to the ſcorn of the public.

In the year 1405 a conteſt happened between the companies of goldſmiths and cutlers, with regard to certain privileges claimed by the former, of inſpecting all the gold and ſilver work made by the latter. At length the goldſmiths appealed to the parliament, and by the authority of the king the affair was referred to the mayor of London, who having carefully examined into the affair, reported, that according to the ancient immunities of the city, the cutlers had a right to work in gold and ſilver; but that all things made by them were to be aſſayed by the goldſmiths: whereupon the goldſmiths charter was confirmed by parliament, and additional privileges were granted.

A moſt dreadful plague broke out among the inhabitants of the city in the year 1407, which raged to ſo great a degree as to deſtroy thirty thouſand of the inhabitants in a very ſhort time; which conſiderably leſſening the conſumption of bread, reduced the price of wheat to three ſhillings and ſix-pence the quarter.

In the year 1409 hiſtory informs us that the company of pariſh clerks of London acted a play concerning the Creation of the World, which they repeated eight days ſucceſſively, at Skinner's-Well, near Clerkenwell, with great applauſe. From the play the company retired daily to Smithfield, where a tournament was held between the marſhal and gentlemen of Hainault, and the earl of Somerſet and ſeveral other Engliſh gentlemen; in which victory declared ſo much in favour of the Engliſh, that they all came off conquerors except one.

In the year 1410 a riot happened in this city, of which our hiſtorians relate the following particulars. The princes Thomas and John, ſons of the king, being at an entertainment in Eaſtcheap, a diſpute aroſe between their highneſs's ſervants and ſome others belonging to the court, during which it was ſaid that ſome inſult was offered to the princes. The mayor being informed of the riot, immediately repaired to the place, attended by the aldermen and ſheriffs, who exerted themſelves effectually to reſtore the peace. But notwithſtanding this ſpirited and well judged conduct, the king iſſued a writ, appointing commiſſioners to enquire into the cauſe of the tumult, who ſummoned the mayor, aldermen and ſheriffs before them; when the chief juſtice Gaſcoyne adviſed them to make ſubmiſſion to the king, in behalf of all the citizens. This they refuſed to do; and, conſcious of their own innocence, vindicated themſelves with ſo much ſpirit, and ſo ſtrict a regard to truth, that the king appeared fully ſatisfied with their conduct, and they were diſcharged with honour.

In the year abovementioned one John Bradby, alias Badby, a taylor, one of the profeſſors in the doctrine inculcated by the celebrated Wickliff, having been convicted before Thomas archbiſhop of Canterbury, of what was then called Hereſy, was ſentenced to be burnt to death in Smithfield. This unhappy man was conveyed to the place of execution in a caſk, and Henry prince of Wales being preſent on the occaſion, offered him a free pardon, on condition of his recanting before the fire was kindled. This offer Bradby rejected; on which he was tied to a ſtake, in the caſk, and the fire being lighted, the flames ſoon reached his body, which occaſioned his crying out in a moſt piteous manner. The young prince was ſo affected by this circumſtance, that he gave orders to take him inſtantly out of the fire, renewed the offer of a pardon on the conditions abovementioned, and even promiſed to allow him a penſion of three-pence per day, in conſideration of the injury he had already ſuſtained by the fire. This offer likewiſe the reſolute martyr rejected; upon which he was re-conducted to the flames, which ſoon put a period to his life.

The Guildhall of the city of London having been heretoſore nothing better than a mean cottage, ſituated in Aldermanbury, and the buſineſs of the city greatly increaſing, the foundation of the New Guildhall was laid this year, on the ſpot where the preſent building ſtands, at the upper end of King-ſtreet in Cheapſide, of which it may not be improper to introduce a conciſe deſcription in this place.

The New Guildhall, which was finiſhed in the year 1411, having been very conſiderably damaged by the dreadful fire in 1666, it was thought fit to demoliſh it entirely; and the preſent edifice was built and extremely well beautified in 1669. This hall is 153 feet long, 48 broad, and 55 feet high to the roof. The portico is adorned with a ſtately gothic frontiſpiece, enriched with the king's arms, &c. After entering the portico, the firſt thing worthy attention is the balcony, over a flight of nine or ten ſteps leading to the mayor's court, in the front of which is a fine clock and dial, in a curious frame of oak: the carvings are, at the four corners the four cardinal virtues, and on the top, time, with a cock on each ſide of him. Above this are the figures of Moſes and Aaron; on the ſides beneath, the four cardinal virtues; and below are depicted the arms of the 24 companies. On each ſide of the balcony is a giant of an enormous ſize; the one holding a pole-axe, the other an halbert, ſuppoſed to be an ancient Briton and a Saxon. Round the hall are colours and ſtandards taken from the French, &c. at different periods. The roof is flat, divided into pannels; the walls on the north and ſouth ſides are adorned with four gothic demi-pillars, painted white, and veined with blue, and the capitals gilt with gold; upon which are the royal arms, and thoſe of Edward the confeſſor. In many places are the royal arms: on the ſouth-eaſtward pillar is the arms of London, and weſtward are the arms of the twelve companies. At the eaſt end are the portraitures of their late majeſties king George II. and queen Caroline, and thoſe of their preſent majeſties: cloſe by the firſt is the picture of queen Anne, at the foot of an anabathrum, under a rich canopy; by the latter, his majeſty king George I. And at the ſame end, but on the north and ſouth ſides, the pictures of king William III. and queen Mary, fronting each other.

The inter columns are painted in imitation of porphyry, and embelliſhed with the pictures, in full proportion, of 19 judges, who determined differences between landlord and tenant in re-building the city after the dreadful fire in 1666, without expence of law-ſuits; in gratitude for thoſe ſignal ſervices, their pictures were put up in the Guildhall. On the ſouth ſide are eight, on the north ſide eight, and on the weſt end three; to which the city have lately added the picture, in full proportion, of lord chief juſtice Pratt, in grateful remembrance of that gentleman's uprightneſs, firmneſs, and conduct in the cauſe of liberty, which has deſervedly given him a place with thoſe worthy men, who ſtept forth in the utmoſt danger to defend the weak from oppreſſion, and to ſave mankind from ruin. In the Lord-mayor's court, which is adorned with ſleak-ſtones and gildings, and alſo the figures of the four cardinal virtues, are the portraits of four other judges, in full proportion. This court is called the council chamber, and is well worthy of obſervation.

In this hall are held the court of Lord-mayor and aldermen; the court of common-council; the court of huſtings; the court of orphans; two courts of the ſheriffs; the court of wardmote; the court of hallmote; the court of requeſts, and the chamberlain's court. The lotteries are drawn in this hall, which is likewiſe uſed for chuſing the city officers, and members of parliament, and is large enough to contain near ſeven thouſand perſons.

King Henry the fourth dying ſuddenly, while he was paying his devotions at the ſhrine of Edward the confeſſor in Weſtminſter-Abbey, his ſon Henry was proclaimed by the ſtile and title of Henry the fifth. The diſſolute life of this prince till the period of his father's death is well known; but that event no ſooner happened, than he immediately diſmiſſed his rakiſh companions, reformed his whole conduct, and acted as became the monarch and the man. His former courſe of life, however, furniſhed his enemies with a pretence of diſturbing their ſovereign's tranquillity; and a conſpiracy was even formed againſt his life; which coming to his majeſty's knowledge, he ſent an order to Sir Nicholas Falconer, mayor of London, to ſhut the gates of the city, and to apprehend all ſuſpected perſons.

In obedience to this command, the mayor iſſued his orders to the aldermen, each of whom kept a ſtrong guard in his reſpective ward: and information having been received that ſome of the conſpirators were to meet at the Axe-inn without Biſhopſgate, the mayor, attended by a proper guard, went thither about midnight, and apprehended John Borgate, a carpenter, and ſeven other perſons, who being examined, made a ready confeſſion of their guilt. On this occaſion many others were apprehended, and committed to Newgate, where the number of delinquents was ſo great as to cauſe a dreadful peſtilential diſorder, by which the keeper, the turnkey, and ſixty-four of the priſoners loſt their lives.

In the year 1415, as Nicholas Wotton was riding to Weſtminſter, (on the Lord-mayor's day) to qualify himſelf for the office of mayor, one of the king's meſſengers met him with a letter, by which he was informed of the victory which the king had obtained over the French at Agincourt. In conſequence of this good news, the mayor, on his return from Weſtminſter, being accompanied by the biſhop of Wincheſter, the lord high-chancellor, and other perſons of rank, went to St. Paul's cathedral, and attended the Te Deum, which was ſung in a moſt ſolemn manner. On the day following, the queen, attended by the nobility, clergy, mayor, aldermen, and the ſeveral city companies, walked in ſolemn proceſſion from St. Paul's to Weſtminſter-abbey, where having made a rich oblation at the ſhrine of St. Edward, they returned in triumph to the city. Soon after this, the king returned from France, with a great number of the French nobility, priſoners; on which occaſion he was met on Blackheath, by the mayor, aldermen, and ſheriffs of London, in ſcarlet robes, attended by three hundred of the principal citizens mounted on horſes adorned with rich trappings.

In the road near Deptford this cavalcade was joined by a ſolemn and pompous proceſſion of the clergy of London, in magnificent copes, and preceded by rich croſſes, and cenſers ſmoking with frankincenſe. The city of London was embelliſhed, on this joyful occaſion, with rich hangings of tapeſtry; the city conduit ran with divers ſorts of wine for the entertainment of the populace, and a variety of ſtately pageants were erected, on which were placed children dreſſed in imitation of angels, who chaunted praiſes to God for the ſucceſs of his majeſty's arms. On the morning ſucceeding theſe public rejoicings, the mayor, aldermen, and citizens went to Weſtminſter, where they preſented the king with a thouſand pounds in gold, in two golden baſons of the like value.

In the year 1416, Sir Henry Barton, mayor of London, ordered lanthorns to be hung out, for the purpoſe of lighting the ſtreets by night; and this is the origin of a cuſtom which is now become general in this city, and on which its ſafety in a great meaſure depends.

In the following year, the king being diſtreſſed for money to carry on the war with France, pawned his crown for twenty thouſand marks to the biſhop of Wincheſter, and his jewels for ten thouſand to the citizens of London.

In the year 1419, Sir Thomas Eyre, who had been mayor of this city, compaſſionating the diſtreſſes to which the poor were frequently driven by the ſcarcity of corn, built Leadenhall at his ſole expence, and gave it to the city, as a public granary, for the purpoſe of laying up a quantity of corn as a reſerve, to be uſed in times of neceſſity. In the eaſt ſide of this building was originally a chapel, in which was founded a fraternity of the trinity, conſiſting of ſixty prieſts, beſides other brethren and ſiſters; and ſome one or more of the prieſts were enjoined to perform divine ſervice every market day, to ſuch perſons as frequented the market.

After this period, the common beam for weighing wool was erected, and a public market for foreign commodities was held in Leadenhall; and ſince that it was occupied as an armory, in which the military utenſils of the city were depoſited; but at preſent it is converted into warehouſes, for leather, wool, and other commodities, and the area is a market for hides, leather, and butchers meat.

On the thirty-firſt day of Auguſt, 1422, king Henry the fifth died in France, from whence his corpſe was brought to England, and carried through London in a pompous manner, on an open chariot, drawn by four horſes, to St. Paul's cathedral, where the funeral obſequies being performed, the body was carried to Weſtminſter, and depoſited among the remains of his royal progenitors.

At this funeral, James, king of Scotland, aſſiſted as chief mourner, and was attended by the princes of the blood, almoſt all the nobility, and the principal gentry of the kingdom.

SECT. V.

Acceſſion of Henry VI.—Newgate rebuilt—The biſhop of Wincheſter attempts to ſurprize the city of London.—Baynard's Caſtle deſtroyed by fire.—Letters from the king concerning the ancient liberties of the city—Henry VI. crowned in France—The reception of the king on his return from Paris—A remarkable hardfroſt—Great ſcarcity of corn—Sir Richard Wick burnt on Tower-hill—The croſs in Cheapſide rebuilt—Remarkable ſtorm of thunder and lightning—Murder of the duke of Glouceſter—The rebellion of Jack Cade, and the conſequences attending it.

ON the demiſe of Henry V. his ſon, then but eight months old, was advanced to the throne by the name of Henry VI. under the guardianſhip of his uncles, the dukes of Glouceſter and Bedford; and in the month of November following, the young monarch was carried on his mother's lap in an open chair through the city, to the parliament then ſitting at Weſtminſter, who recognized his acceſſion.

A. D. 1423.

The city petitioned the king's council for permiſſion to remove the priſoners out of Newgate, in order to rebuild that priſon, agreeable to the will of Sir Richard Whittington, late lord-mayor of London; and the petition being granted, the work was performed under the inſpection of Sir Richard's executors.

In the year 1426, when it was univerſally thought that things tended to a peaceable eſtabliſhment, the nation in general, and the city of London in particular, were greatly diſturbed by the ambitious projects of the biſhop of Wincheſter. This prelate, who was great uncle to the king, aſpiring to the chief management of the nation, formed a ſcheme to ſurprize the city of London, in the night of the lord-mayor's day, when the citizens were engaged in banqueting and rejoicing in honour of their new magiſtrate.

The duke of Glouceſter, who was protector, having received intimation of his deſign, ſent an order to the lord-mayor to raiſe ſuch a number of citizens as might be ſufficient to defeat the attempt. This order was ſo effectually obeyed by Sir John Coventry, the mayor, that when the biſhop's archers and men at arms attempted to force a paſſage at London-bridge, they were eaſily repulſed, and the inſurrection was happily ſuppreſſed without any material injury ſuſtained by either party. This year the ſtately palace of Baynard's-caſtle was totally deſtroyed by fire; but, in a ſhort time after, it was magnificently rebuilt by the duke of Glouceſter.

In the year 1428 the following letter was ſent in the king's name, to the mayor and aldermen of London.

> "Henry, by the grace of God, king of England and France, and lord of Ireland, to the mayor and aldermen of the city of London, greeting.
>
> "Willing for certain cauſes to be certified upon the tenors of divers liberties and cuſtoms of the aforeſaid city, and concerning the records, and *memoranda* of ſervants and natives coming to the aforeſaid city, and tarrying there for a year and a day, without complaint of their lords or maſters before you had, and inrolled in our court of our chamber of Guildhall, of the aforeſaid city, as is ſaid: We command you the mayor, diſtinctly and openly, to ſend the tenor of the liberties, cuſtoms, records, and *memoranda* aforeſaid, to us in our chancery, under our ſeal, and this our brief.
>
> "Witneſs myſelf at Weſtminſter, the twentieth day of January, in the ſeventh year of our reign."

The anſwer ſent by the mayor to the foregoing letter furniſhes us with a curious article of information. It is ſaid in this letter to the king, that from the time of Edward the Confeſſor, and beyond all remembrance, "every ſervant, whoſoever he were, that came to the city of London, and tarried in it for a year and a day, without being re-claimed by his lord there, afterwards he may, ought, and hath accuſtomed through his whole life, ſo freely and ſecurely to tarry there, as it were in the houſe or chamber of the king."

This clearly ſhews the antient pre-eminence of the corporation; and as a farther proof of the early diſtinction paid to trading bodies, it is added, that by the laws of William the Conqueror, this privilege was extended to all boroughs. The words are, "that if ſervants remain, without complaint, by a year and a day in a burgh compaſſed with a wall, or in caſtles, or in the cities of the ſaid king; whence the ſaid city of London, to that time, and from all time before, was one, and the more principal of the whole kingdom, as is ſaid before; from that day let them become freemen, and let them be for ever free and quit from the yoke of their ſervitude."

Particular references are made to records for the proof of this privilege; which, with others in favour of trading bodies, ſucceſſively obtained, naturally afforded opportunities to the peaſants of eſcaping from the bonds of vaſſalage.

By an act of parliament paſſed in the ſeventh year of king Henry IV. it had been ordained, that no perſon ſhould be admitted to put out their children as apprentices to any trade, unleſs they were worth twenty ſhillings per annum; and all perſons preſuming to take as apprentices the children of any parents ſo diſqualified, were liable to a heavy penalty mentioned in the ſtatute. The citizens conſidering this as a grievous oppreſſion, applied to parliament for redreſs; and, in conſideration of the great ſervices which they had rendered to the king, the act was repealed.

Notwithſtanding the Engliſh power in France began greatly to decline, yet the duke of Bedford took the opportunity of conferring the tranſient honour on the young monarch Henry VI. of having him crowned at Paris.

On his return to England, February 21, 1431, he was received by the magiſtrates of London, at Blackheath, with remarkable pomp and magnificence. The lord-mayor was dreſſed in crimſon velvet, with a large furred hat, an ornament of gold about his neck, falling down behind, and a golden girdle about his waiſt. He was followed by three horſemen, cloathed in ſcarlet ſtudded with ſilver, and attended by the aldermen in ſcarlet gowns, with a great number of the principal citizens in white gowns and ſcarlet hoods, each riding on a ſtately horſe, and having the emblems of his trade or myſtery embroidered on the ſleeve of his coat. In this manner the cavalcade proceeded to London, where his majeſty was received by the citizens with the greateſt demonſtrations of joy. The ſtreets were adorned in the moſt ſumptuous manner, and a great number of pageants erected, in which were placed perſons repreſenting the graces and ſciences, who congratulated his majeſty in ſongs and orations.

Two days after, the mayor and aldermen waited on the king at Weſtminſter, and preſented him with a veſſel, containing one thouſand pounds in nobles. About this time Sir John Wells, late mayor of the city, laid a number of pipes, at his own expence, to convey water from Tyburn, to the ſtandard in Cheapſide.

A. D. 1434. A great froſt began on the twenty-fourth of November, which continued till the tenth of February following. The river Thames was ſo ſtrongly frozen, that the navigation was entirely ſtopped: the ſhips from foreign parts were obliged to be unladen at the mouth of the river, and their cargoes brought to the city by land carriage. The great rains of the preceding autumn raiſed the price of corn to one pound ſix ſhillings and eightpence a quarter.

The fiſhmongers of London ſtill continuing to monopolize the ſale of fiſh, in defiance of former laws, an act of parliament was paſſed, in the year 1435, by which it was ordained, that “ no perſon “ whatever ſhould preſume to hinder or obſtruct any “ fiſherman, either foreign or domeſtic, from diſ“ poſing of his fiſh as he ſhould ſee convenient, on “ the penalty of ten pounds.”

In the year 1438, conduits were erected in Fleetſtreet, Aldermanbury and Cripplegate, by Sir William Eaſtfield, knight of the Bath and lord-mayor, which were ſupplied with water from Highbury-barn and Tyburn. The following year the abbot of Weſtminſter made a grant to the corporation of London of a head of water with all its ſprings, in the manor of Paddington, on the received rent of two peppercorns annually; which grant was confirmed by the king with farther advantages. In the harveſt of 1439 there were ſuch exceſſive ſtorms of wind and rain, that a great part of the crops of corn were deſtroyed, ſo that the poor in ſome parts of the country were reduced to the neceſſity of making a kind of bread of ivy-berries and fern-roots; and though this calamity was ſeverely felt in London, yet, by the care and humanity of the mayor, who ſent ſhips to Pruſſia to fetch rye when the ſcarcity firſt began, the city was ſo ſupplied as to prevent the dreadful conſequences of a total famine.

In the month of November this year happened a moſt violent ſtorm of wind, by which many churches and houſes were unroofed, and the principal part of the buildings in the Old Change, near Cheapſide, were entirely demoliſhed.

In the year 1440, Sir Richard Wick, vicar of Hermetſworth in Eſſex, was burnt on Tower-hill, on account of his religious tenets; and as he had the reputation of being a man of remarkable ſanctity, the vicar of Barking-church, who was probably inclined to the ſame opinions, concerted a ſcheme to confer honour on the unhappy victim, by a popiſh artifice. He ſecretly mixed powder of ſpices with the aſhes of the deceaſed, and by publiſhing their miraculous fragrancy, excited the people to an idolatrous veneration for the ſacred relicks. Great numbers of people reſorted to the ſpot, who began to invoke the deceaſed as a deity, and offered ſtatues of wax and money at his ſhrine, which the artful prieſt repaid with the aſhes he had privately brought there during the night. The fraud, however, being ſoon detected, the vicar was ſeized and impriſoned, and in a ſhort time after the whole cheat was diſcovered by his own confeſſion; in conſequence of which he was degraded, and baniſhed the kingdom.

A. D. 1441. The croſs which had been erected in Cheapſide in memory of queen Eleanor, being greatly decayed, John Hatherley, the mayor, applied to the king for permiſſion to rebuild the ſame. He alſo ſolicited the royal aid towards repairing the common granary of the city, and the conduits, as well as for compleating other improvements then carrying on for ſupplying the city with water.

Theſe ſeveral requeſts readily were granted by the king, as will appear from the following letter:

> “ The king to whom theſe ſhall come, greeting.
> “ Know ye, that whereas our beloved John Hather-
> “ ley, mayor, and the citizens of London, do in-
> “ tend, for the common utility and decency of all
> “ the ſaid city, and for the univerſal advantage; like-
> “ wiſe for the well-pleaſing of all liege ſubjects flow-
> “ ing thither from other parts, at convenient places
> “ therein, as it well becomes them ſo to do, to build
> “ and erect divers aqueducts of freſh water, with
> “ ſtandards and other machines, and leaden pipes,
> “ which have and do run under and above the earth,
> “ above three miles; and to rebuild a certain com-
> “ mon granary, and a certain beautiful croſs in the
> “ Weſtcheap of the ſaid city, which may ſerve for a
> “ reſervoir, or, as it were, a mother to the ſaid con-
> “ duits or aqueducts; which works cannot be per-
> “ formed without a very large quantity of lead, and
> “ workmen proper to carry on the ſaid works; we,
> “ well conſidering the utility, decency, and advan-
> “ tage of the ſaid works, do, of our own ſpecial
> “ grace, grant and give our licence for compleating
> “ the ſame; and for the ſaid citizens to take up
> “ two hundred fodder of lead for the building there-
> “ of, and to impreſs plumbers and labourers, &c. for
> “ carrying on the ſaid work, paying them their
> “ wages.”

In the year 1442, the citizens of London having choſen, and returned to the court of aldermen, Robert Clopton, Draper, and Ralph Holland, Merchant-Taylor, for their choice of one of them to be mayor for the year enſuing, the court, agreeable to antient cuſtom, choſe the former; on which a number of perſons belonging to the Merchant-Taylors company, being ſupported by many of the inferior citizens, behaved in a very riotous manner, crying out, “ they “ would not accept of their choice, but would have “ the latter, as being a member of their company.” In conſequence of this, Sir John Paddeſley, the mayor, committed ſeveral of them to Newgate, when they were ſeverely puniſhed, and the diſturbance was for the preſent ſuppreſſed.

Notwithſtanding theſe meaſures taken by the mayor, the Merchant-Taylors publickly declared they would oppoſe the next election; whereupon the citizens applied to the king, who immediately iſſued a letter to the following purport:

> “ That whereas the mayors of London uſed to be
> “ choſen by the aldermen, and certain more diſcreet
> “ perſons of the ſaid city, eſpecially ſummoned and
> “ warned for that purpoſe; yet ſome that had not,
> “ nor ought to have, any intereſt in ſuch elections,
> “ came, and with their noiſe and clamour diſturbed
> “ them, with an intention to chooſe ſuch who might

“afterwards favour their evil-doing and errors: He therefore, willing to provide for the quiet and peace of his ſubjects, and to apply a ſuitable remedy on this behalf, did command and firmly enjoin the mayor and ſheriffs, to make proclamation through all the city and liberty, before the time of the election of a mayor, ſtrictly forbidding, that none be preſent at ſuch election, or any way, or under any colour, thruſt himſelf into it, but ſuch as by right, and according to the cuſtom of the city, ought to be there; and that ſuch election be made by the aldermen and other of the more diſcreet and able citizens, eſpecially warned and ſummoned, according to the cuſtom aforeſaid: letting them know for certain, that if any, ſome other way elected, were preſented to him, or his treaſurer, and barons of the exchequer, they would by no means admit him: and that they ſhould arreſt and commit to priſon all thoſe who ſhould act contrary to the ſaid proclamation and prohibition.”

In the year 1443, a general diſregard having prevailed with reſpect to the ſabbath-day, the court of common-council made a ſevere law, for preventing all perſons buying and ſelling, and artificers from working, on that day. At the ſame time a thouſand marks were granted towards building a new conduit at the weſt end of Cheapſide, near St. Paul's gate, and for the repair of other conduits. This year the executors of Sir John Wells, late mayor of London, obtained the king's authority for repairing that part of the highway before the palace of the Savoy; which was now paved for the extent of five hundred feet.

On the firſt of February 1444, there happened a moſt violent ſtorm of thunder and lightning, by which the ſteeple of St. Paul's cathedral was ſet on fire; and being careleſsly extinguiſhed, the flames broke out again between eight and nine o'clock at night, and conſumed the greateſt part of the frame-work belonging to the ſteeple.

A. D. 1447.

The king's uncle, the duke of Glouceſter, being obnoxious to the queen and her party, on account of his great virtues and abilities, was falſly charged with a deſign to murder the king; upon which he was ſeized and committed to priſon; but his adverſaries being conſcious they ſhould not be able to ſupport their infamous accuſation, obtained means to get him privately murdered during his impriſonment; and cauſing his body to be publickly expoſed, they reported that he had died of an apoplexy.

The death of the duke of Glouceſter was greatly lamented by the people in general, and particularly by learned men and ingenious artiſts, of whom he was a conſtant protector and patron. His body was carried to St. Alban's, where a noble monument, afterwards erected to his memory, ſtill remains in the abbey church. The vault wherein his body was depoſited was not diſcovered till the reign of her late majeſty queen Anne. He was called the Good duke of Glouceſter. Having had his education in Baliol college, he became a great proficient in learning, and was a great favourer of learned men. He laid the foundation of the famous library at Oxford, ſince known by the name of the Bodleian, from Sir Thomas Bodley, by whom it was conſiderably increaſed. After his death, his adverſaries induſtriouſly circulated reports to the prejudice of his character, in order to impreſs the public with a notion of his being actually guilty of the crimes laid to his charge; and, to render theſe reports ſtill more plauſible, his domeſticks were, immediately after his death, apprehended on ſuſpicion of being accomplices with him; and a commiſſion of Oyer and Terminer was granted to the marquis of Suffolk, and others, to try them for high treaſon, when ſeveral gentlemen of the duke's family, and twenty-ſeven ſervants, were, after a confinement of ſeveral months, brought to trial; and being charged with entering into ſeveral dangerous conſultations, and of having laid a deſign of ſurprizing the parliament, and afterwards to raiſe the duke of Glouceſter to the throne, they received ſentence of death.

The duke of Suffolk, who conducted the trial, endeavoured to recommend himſelf to the people by a popular act on this occaſion; he ſuffered the convicts to be drawn through the city on ſledges to the place of execution, and to be hung by their necks; but they were immediately cut down alive, and received their pardon from the duke, to the inexpreſſible joy of all the ſpectators.

About this period the public ſchools for the education of youth had ſo far gone to decay that the groſſeſt ignorance prevailed among the common people in general; to remedy which, and to improve the riſing generation in grammatical knowledge, four clergymen petitioned the parliament for leave to ſet up ſchools in the reſpective pariſhes of Allhallows the Great, St. Andrew, Holbourn; St. Peter, Cornhill; and St. Mary Colechurch; with liberty for their ſeveral ſucceſſors to continue the ſaid ſchools. This petition, which is now among the Tower records, was deſervedly granted.

In the year 1450 an inſurrection of a very ſingular nature was begun by one Jack Cade, a native of Ireland, who greatly reſembled Sir John Mortimer, of the family of March, who had been beheaded in the beginning of this reign, on an accuſation of treaſon. This fellow, who had ſerved as a ſoldier in France under the duke of York, was nothing more than the tool of that prince, who thought it adviſeable to prepare the nation for his deſign of aſcending the throne, by exciting their affection to the houſe of Mortimer.

Cade was well qualified with abilities for the part he was to act; and he had no ſooner received his inſtructions from the duke of York's agents, than he aſſumed the name of John Mortimer, pretending to be the ſon of John Mortimer, the perſon who had been beheaded; and repairing to the county of Kent, in which the duke of York had a great number of adherents, he ſoon found himſelf at the head of ſuch a numerous train of followers that he was enabled to advance as far as Blackheath, giving out as he went, that his intentions were to reform the government, and redreſs the grievances of the nation.

The king being apprized of this proceeding, ſent a meſſage to the inſurgents, demanding the reaſon of their hoſtile appearance; Cade replied, that they had no deſign to hurt the perſon of the king, but only deſired to preſent a petition to the parliament, that the evil miniſters, who oppreſſed the people, might be removed from the royal preſence. At the ſame time he gave the deputies two papers, ſetting forth the grievances of the nation. Among other things, they prayed that the duke of Somerſet might be puniſhed, as being the principal author of the loſs of Normandy; that the king's council might be filled with the princes of the blood, and other prudent and judicious perſons, and not with vicious and profligate men of ill principles and manners, and utterly incapable of managing the affairs of ſtate. In a word theſe petitions appeared to have been the compoſition of heads much better furniſhed than thoſe of the rabble who attended their low-bred leader.

The government, however, conſidering theſe petitions as a high inſult, reſolved to quell the rebellion by force of arms; and an army of fifteen thouſand diſciplined men were ſent againſt the inſurgents, under the command of Sir Humphrey Stafford.

Cade, affecting to be afraid of this general's approach, retired to Sevenoaks; and Stafford following him too incautiouſly, fell into an ambuſh, which the artful rebel had prepared for the purpoſe; and a great number of his men being cut to pieces, the reſt ſought their ſafety in flight, leaving their commander dead on the field. Animated by this ſucceſs, Cade returned to Blackheath on the twenty-ninth of June, from whence he again ſent petitions to the king and council, demanding, “that the dukes of York, Exeter, Buckingham,

“ ham, and Norfolk, ſhould be recalled to court; that the murderers of the good duke Humphrey of Glouceſter, with all who had contributed to the loſs of the Engliſh territories abroad, might be puniſhed; that the lord Say, the treaſurer, and his ſon-in-law, Cromer, high-ſheriff of Kent, might be taken into cuſtody, the grievances of the nation be redreſſed, and the authors of them brought to condign puniſhment.”

The government, alarmed at the late defeat of their troops, and well knowing the duke of York's ſecret friends were by this time on the point of declaring themſelves openly, reſolved, if poſſible, to purchaſe its general ſafety by the ſacrifice of ſome particulars. Say and Cromer were committed to the Tower, and the archbiſhop of Canterbury and the duke of Buckingham were ſent to treat with Cade and his followers.

They found him very complaiſant, but reſolute not to lay down his arms until the king ſhould in perſon come and grant their requeſts. The archbiſhop and duke, on their return, reported this conference ſo little to the encouragement of the court, that the king and queen, leaving the Tower under the command of the lord Scales and Sir Matthew Gough, ſet out for Kenelworth caſtle. Cade no ſooner heard of their retreat, than he directed his march towards London. The citizens, alarmed at the ſucceſs of the rebels, opened the gates at their approach, and Cade entered in triumph at the head of his troops, and had the inſolence to ſtrike his ſword againſt London ſtone, uttering theſe words, “Now is Mortimer lord of London.” However, he forbade his followers, on the ſevereſt penalties, from committing the leaſt outrage on the citizens, or giving the ſlighteſt cauſe of complaint.

On the third of July, the day after their entering the city, the rebels ſent to demand that the lord Say, and Cromer, ſhould be brought from the Tower; and the conſtable complying with their demand, Cade cauſed them both to be put to death without the form of trial.

For ſome days Cade continued the practice of entering the city in the morning, and quitting it at night, that he might not give umbrage to the inhabitants, with whom he and his followers lived at firſt in very good underſtanding. But the inſurgents having plundered the houſes and effects of two wealthy aldermen, even after they had entertained Cade at their tables with bounteous hoſpitality, and growing more and more licentious, the citizens plainly ſaw there was a neceſſity of uniting with the king's troops in the Tower, for their common preſervation. They therefore took the opportunity of Cade's return by night to Southwark; when the mayor and aldermen ſent a meſſage to the lord Scales, offering to arm the citizens, and guard the bridge againſt the return of the rebels, if he would ſupport them with a detachment from the Tower. The lord Scales therefore ſent Sir William Gough, conſtable of the Tower, with a detachment of men; upon which the citizens immediately riſing, ſeized upon the bridge, and cut off the rebel party that guarded it. Cade and his followers returning the next morning as uſual, found the bridge gate ſhut and baricadoed againſt them; on which they attempted to force a paſſage, when a battle enſued between them and the citizens, both ſides maintaining the fight with equal obſtinacy, until night put an end to the conflict. Sir Matthew Gough, with the aldermen Sutton and Hazard, loſt their lives; as did many of the citizens, who were drowned in endeavouring to defend the draw-bridge.

The archbiſhop of Canterbury and the lord chancellor, who had taken refuge in the Tower, being informed by their emiſſaries that the inſurgents were greatly diſpirited by this repulſe, drew up a general pardon for the rebels, provided they would lay down their arms; as alſo one for Cade in particular, if he would deſiſt from his rebellious projects. Theſe pardons they confirmed by putting the great ſeal to them, which was in the chancellor's poſſeſſion, and found means to publiſh them by night in the Borough of Southwark. This wiſe and critical meaſure was attended with amazing ſucceſs; for the next day Cade found himſelf abandoned by the greater number of his followers, notwithſtanding all his remonſtrances and artful ſpeeches, in which he endeavoured to perſuade them, that the pardon which had been ſent, being without authority of parliament, was of no effect.

Cade finding his affairs were now become deſperate, thought it not adviſeable to wait for the ſuccours promiſed him by the partizans of the duke of York; but rather to provide for his own ſafety, together with that of his rich booty, which he ſent by water to Rocheſter, and having diſguiſed himſelf, fled into the woods of Suſſex.

As ſoon as his flight was known, a proclamation was iſſued by the government, offering a reward of a thouſand marks to any perſon who ſhould take him alive or dead; ſoon after which he was diſcovered in a garden, at Hothfield in Suſſex, by Alexander Iden, a Kentiſh gentleman, who endeavoured to apprehend him. Cade finding himſelf cloſely attacked, made a reſolute reſiſtance; but he was at length overpowered, and killed by his antagoniſt, who brought his body in a cart to London, where his head was cut off, and fixed on London-bridge, together with the heads of nine of his accomplices; and ſome others of the ringleaders were afterwards tried and executed.

Thus happily ended this dangerous inſurrection chiefly through the bravery of the citizens of London, whoſe courageous reſiſtance of the rebels at London-bridge, paved the way for the happy conſequences that followed.

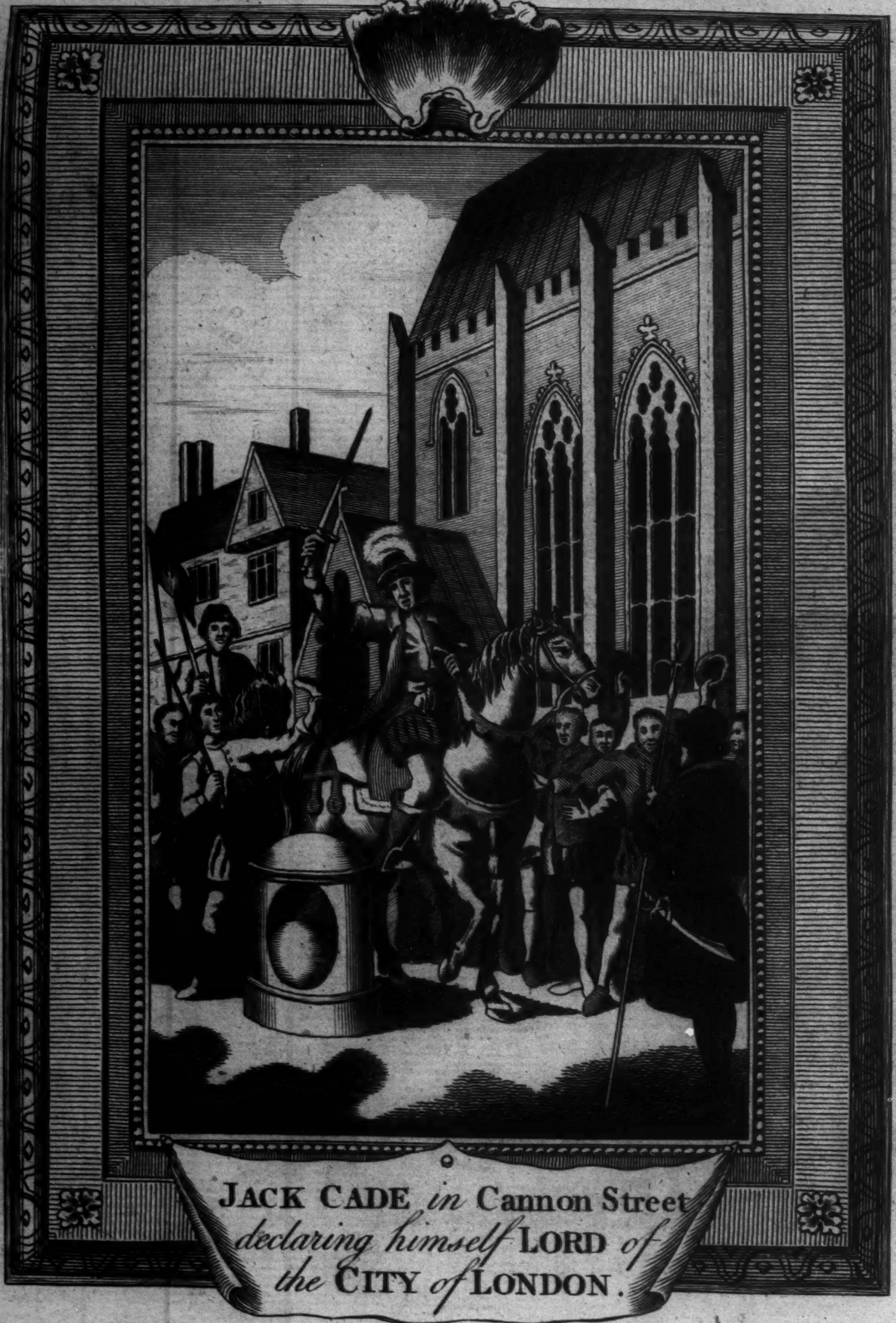
The above Jack Cade appears to have been a fellow of the moſt abandoned principles, for in the year preceding his rebellion, he murdered a woman with child, for which he took ſanctuary in a church; but having through the interceſſion of friends, obtained pardon, on condition of tranſportation, he obliged himſelf by oath, never to return to England; in conſequence of which he went to France, where he immediately ſubjected himſelf to the government of that country. But as no oath was ſufficient to bind him, he ſoon after returned to England, where he fomented the foregoing inſurrection under a fictitious name.

The following year Godfrey Fielding, lord-mayor of London, was ſo highly in favour with the king, that his majeſty created him one of his privy-counſellors. This is the firſt inſtance of a perſon in that rank of life being honoured with ſo important a character, and which probably aroſe from his ſignal ſervices during Jack Cade's rebellion.

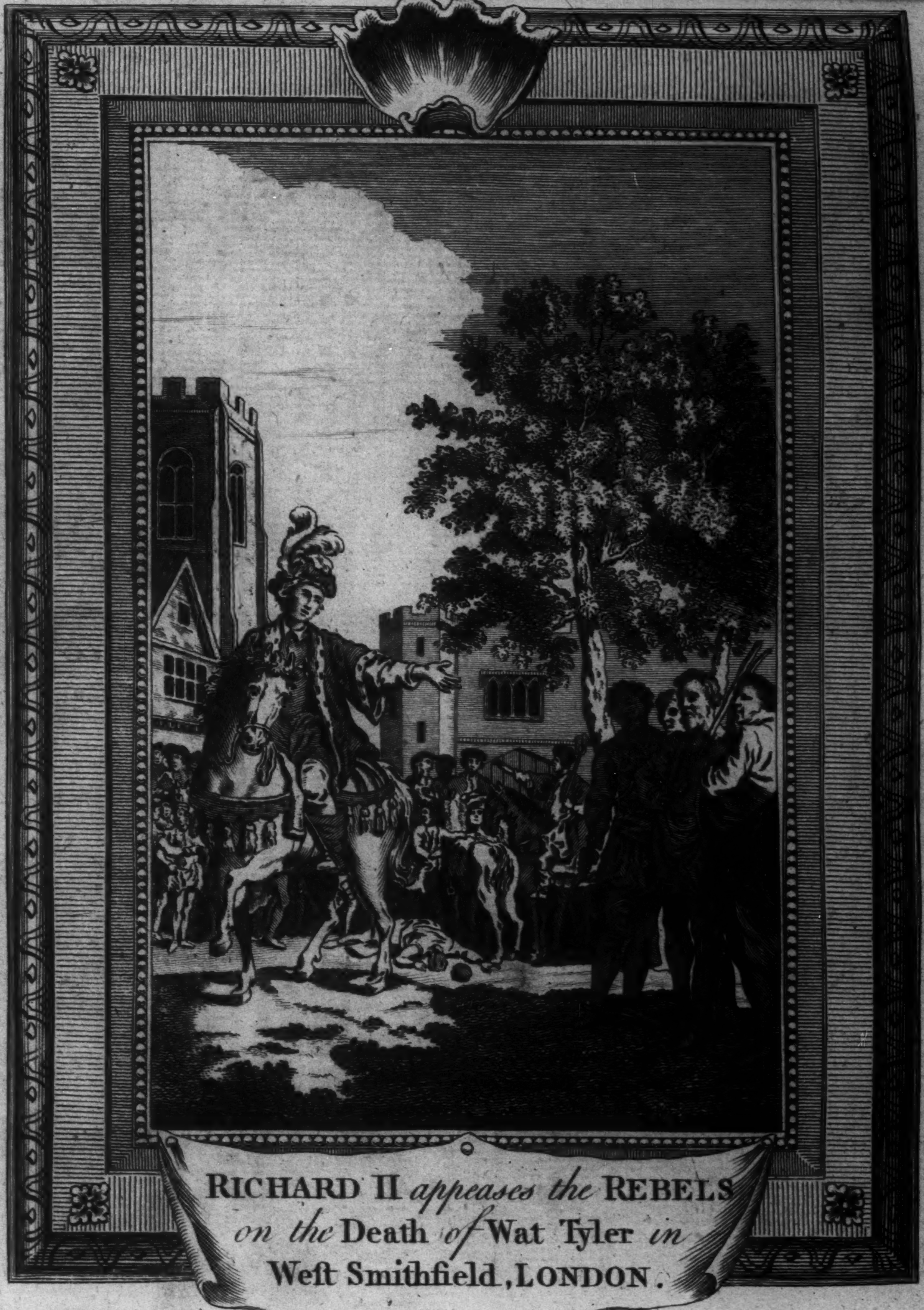
SECT. VI.

Firſt uſe of barges on lord-mayor's day—Battle between the duke of York and the king, in which the latter is taken priſoner, and the duke of York made protector of England.—Riots in St. Martin's-le-Grand and Cheapſide—Public ſchools eſtabliſhed in the city—Two whales caught in the river Thames—The ſtreets of London guarded by five thouſand citizens—The king's army refuſed admiſſion, and the earl of March's army received into the city—Henry VI. depoſed, and the earl of March choſen king by the title of Edward IV. who grants the citizens two charters—Proclamation againſt wearing long-toed ſhoes—A jury puniſhed for perjury.

THE year 1454 is remarkable for giving riſe to the preſent cuſtom of the lord-mayor of London going by water to Weſtminſter to qualify himſelf for that important office. Before this time they rode on horſeback; but John Norman, the lord-mayor elect, now built a magnificent barge, elegantly decorated with flags and ſtreamers, at his own expence; and the city companies following his example, the cavalcade was changed to a naval proceſſion, to the great joy of the watermen, who teſtified their ſatisfaction by making a ſong on the occaſion.



JACK CADE *in* Cannon Street *declaring himself* LORD *of the* CITY *of* LONDON.



RICHARD II *appeases the* REBELS *on the* Death *of* Wat Tyler *in* West Smithfield, LONDON.

Published as the Act directs, by Alex.r Hogg, at the Kings Arms, No. 16, Paternoster Row.

The king, having ſuffered himſelf to be groſsly impoſed on by the evil counſel of the queen and her party, ſo entirely loſt the affection of his ſubjects, that great numbers of them joined the duke of York, who, with an army compoſed of Welſhmen, and diſſatisfied Engliſh, engaged the king's army at St. Alban's; and after an obſtinate battle, Henry was taken priſoner, ſent to London and confined in the biſhop's palace. This battle was fought on the twenty-ſecond of May, 1455; ſoon after which the parliament being aſſembled, the king's evil counſellors were removed, and the duke of York made protector of the kingdom. When government is convulſed, the authority of civil magiſtrates cannot be properly ſupported. The populace of London were at this time guilty of commiting many outrages and tumults, of which the two following were the moſt remarkable.

A number of the inhabitants of St. Martin's-le-Grand having aſſembled together, not only inſulted, but alſo beat and wounded many of the citizens; after which they fled for protection to their reſpective habitations within the ſanctuary of their church. This circumſtance being repreſented to the mayor and aldermen, they, with proper attendants, immediately repaired to the monaſtery, the door of which they forced open, ſeized the rioters, and committed them to priſon.

The dean of Weſtminſter, conſidering this as a great inſult, complained to the king that the mayor and aldermen had been guilty of a breach of privilege; on which they were ſummoned before the king and council, who, after a long examination, diſmiſſed them, with an order to detain the rioters till his majeſty ſhould come to London, and enquire more particularly into the merits of the affair.

Soon after this a remarkable quarrel happened in Cheapſide between an Italian and a young mercer of London. The latter had reſided ſome time in Italy, where, by the laws of that country, he was forbid to wear a dagger. On his return to England he accidentally met in Cheapſide an Italian with that weapon by his ſide. This circumſtance ſo highly offended the mercer, that he ſnatched the dagger from the foreigner, and broke his head with it, ſaying, that as he had not been allowed to wear that weapon in Italy, neither ſhould the other in London. The injured foreigner applied to the lord-mayor for redreſs, who immediately ſummoned the mercer to appear next day at Guildhall; where, being found guilty of the circumſtances alledged againſt him, he was ſentenced to be impriſoned in Newgate; but as the officers were conveying him to priſon, a number of ſervants in the mercery buſineſs ſtopped them near the end of Lawrence-lane in Cheapſide, and reſcued the priſoner. The populace, availing themſelves of the confuſion occaſioned by this circumſtance, immediately aſſembled in great numbers, and plundered the houſes of the moſt eminent Italian merchants in the city; nor was the tumult ſuppreſſed without bloodſhed. In the mean time the offender made his eſcape, and took ſanctuary in the abbey church of St. Peter, Weſtminſter.

Theſe diſturbances greatly alarmed the queen and her party, who ſuſpected that they were ſet on foot, by the adherents of the duke of York; whereupon her majeſty ſent the dukes of Exeter and Buckingham, with others empowered by a ſpecial commiſſion, to aſſiſt the magiſtrates in trying the offenders. For this purpoſe a court was held at Guildhall; but when the magiſtrates were proceeding to impannel the jury, the mob aroſe, and threatened that if their fellow-citizens, then in priſon on account of the late riots, were tried, they would take a ſevere revenge. The commiſſioners were ſo intimidated at theſe threats, that they immediately adjourned the court, and retired with the utmoſt precipitation. The mayor, however, conſidering that if a ſtop was not put to the riotous proceedings of the populace, there would be an end of all civil government in the city, ſummoned a court of common-council to meet at Guildhall on the following day, and ſtrictly enjoined the warden of every company to aſſemble his whole fellowſhip at the reſpective halls that afternoon, and to charge every member of their community to keep, in his own perſon, and endeavour to maintain the peace of the city: and that if they ſhould diſcover or ſuſpect any perſon inclined to attempt the forcible releaſe of thoſe who were in priſon, the ſaid warden ſhould, by fair means, endeavour to perſuade the parties ſo diſpoſed to alter their intentions, and in the mean time give their name or names privately and expeditiouſly to the mayor.

Theſe meaſures being attentively purſued, all tumults ſubſided, and the queen's commiſſioners returning to the city, the priſoners were brought to their trials, three of whom were condemned and executed at Tyburn, and ſeveral others were fined in conſiderable ſums of money.

The grammar-ſchools already inſtituted having been productive of great public benefit, five others were now opened at the inſtigation of the archbiſhops of Canterbury, and London, which were reſpectively ſituated as follows: in St. Paul's church-yard; the collegiate church of St. Martin's-le-Grand; at Bow-church in Cheapſide; at St. Dunſtan's in the eaſt; and at the hoſpital of St. Anthony.

In the year 1456 two whales, a ſword-fiſh, and a fiſh called Mors Marina, were taken in the river Thames near Erith; which circumſtance was conſidered by many ſuperſtitious people as a certain omen of future calamities.

The clergy of London having obtained a grant from the pope, in the year 1453, to levy certain rates or offerings on the laity, it gave riſe to many diſputes between the clergy and their reſpective pariſhioners: but, in the year 1457, theſe diſputes were finally adjuſted, by the laity agreeing to pay, and the clergy to accept, the following compoſition.

The compoſition of all offering within the city of London, and ſuburbs of the ſame.

" Firſt, that every perſon, dweller and inhabitant
" in any houſe in London, or its ſuburbs, who hireth
" and occupieth the ſame at 10*s*. per annum, ſhall
" offer to God, and to the church in whoſe pariſh
" ſuch houſe ſtandeth, one farthing on each of the
" firſt days hereafter mentioned, viz. on every Sun-
" day in the year, Chriſtmas-day, Circumciſion, Epi-
" phany, Purification of our Lady, Aſcenſion of our
" Lord, Corpus Chriſti, St. Matthew, St. Simon and
" St. Jude, All-ſaints, St. Andrew, Conception of the
" Bleſſed Virgin, St. Thomas the Apoſtle, St. Peter
" and Paul, St. James and St. Bartholomew, Aſſump-
" tion and Nativity of our Lady, Dedication-day: to
" be kept for all the churches in London from hence-
" forward on the third of October yearly, and alſo on
" the patron's day of each church in London and its
" ſuburbs. And if ſuch inhabited houſes be lett for
" 20*s*. to pay two farthings or a half-penny; if for
" 30*s*. to pay three farthings: if for 40*s*. to pay 1*d*. if
" for 50*s*. to pay one penny farthing. And ſo every
" ſum, aſcending and deſcending by 10*s*. into what ſum
" ſoever, ſhall always offer one farthing, after the rate
" of 10*s*. at the foreſaid feaſts. And he who rents
" houſes in divers pariſhes within London and its
" ſuburbs, ſhall pay or offer the ſame, for each houſe,
" to the church in which pariſh it ſtands. Provided
" that ſhould it happen two of the ſaid feaſts fall on
" one day, the offering ſhall be only for one day.
" That a houſe rented at 6*s*. 8*d*. ſhall offer only four
" times in the year, on the four principal feaſts of the
" church, of which he is a pariſhioner. And all above
" 6*s*. 8*d*. and under 10*s*. to pay one penny farthing
" once a year. Provided always, that if the ſaid dwel-
" ler go before the curate, and there declare, upon his
" faith and truth, that he may not pay his ſaid money
" according to the ordinance aforeſaid, being within
" 10*s*. that the ſaid curate ſhall not holden him, aught
" or naught, and the dweller thereupon ſhall be quit.
" Alſo if the rent of the houſe exceeds 10*s*. and does

“not amount to 30*s.* and ſo to any ſum being between 10*s.* and 30*s.* the inhabitant ſhall pay to the curate five farthings for every ſhilling of the ſaid ſum that ſhall be between ten and thirty. Where a houſe is taken together, and afterwards let out into apartments for divers people, then the perſon who took the whole houſe, and inhabiteth the principal part thereof, ſhall pay an offering to his pariſh church for the whole rent, if the ſaid houſe be inhabited and occupied as dwelling-places. But if the perſon, who rents the whole houſe, does not dwell in any part thereof, and lets it out again, then he that dwelleth in the principal part ſhall offer all, and the reſt 4*d.* by the year. Alſo every warehouſe, ſhop, cellar, wharf, ſtable, crane, ground, garden, or place, ſhall pay, for every pound, they be let for, 6*d.* offering to the curate of the church, in which they ſhall ſtand, without any other offering; and 3*d.* for 10*s.* per ann. rent; and more or leſs as they ſhall be let for more or leſs than 10*s.* per ann.. It was alſo provided, that all apprentices and ſervants and hired men within the ſaid city, not charged with ſuch rent and houſes, which ſhall be houſholder at Eaſter, or about Eaſter, ſhall four times in the year, at the four principal, feaſts offer to God and to the church. Alſo as for perſonal tythes, the pariſhioners are neither charged nor diſcharged; ſaving that hereafter no curate ſhall vex, trouble, ſue, or deny ſacraments or ſervice for non-payment of the ſame; but leave them to the piety and conſcience of the pariſhioners. Alſo all proceedings or ſuits, hitherto carried on for tythes or offerings before this day, ſhall ſtop and never be brought into controverſy any more; but all ſuch things, done before this day, ſhall be remitted and forgiven by both parties.”

In the year 1458 a reconciliation being propoſed between the duke of York and the king, it was agreed that all the principal leaders on both ſides ſhould meet for that purpoſe in London. Accordingly the king and queen, the dukes of York, Exeter and Somerſet, the earls of Warwick, Northumberland and Saliſbury, and ſeveral others of the principal nobility, attended by their reſpective retinues, arrived in the city. This formidable congreſs greatly alarmed the mayor, who, being apprehenſive of danger, cauſed five thouſand armed citizens to keep guard every day, under his own command, and two thouſand every night under the command of three aldermen; by which prudent meaſure the peace of the city was preſerved during the continuance of its illuſtrious but unwelcome viſitors.

A reconciliation having taken place, nothing remained but to notify it to the public; to do which with all poſſible ſolemnity, a public proceſſion was made, in great pomp, by all parties, to St. Paul's cathedral, the duke of York leading the queen, followed by the duke of Somerſet, the duke of Exeter; and the earls of Saliſbury and Warwick, one of each party walking abreaſt, hand in hand, with every appearance of the moſt undiſguiſed confidence. This accommodation, however, was but of ſhort continuance; for the next year a quarrel happened between a ſervant of the king, and one belonging to the earl of Warwick, in which the former, who was the aggreſſor, was deſperately wounded. The companions on each ſide took part in the quarrel, and matters went ſo far that the attorney-general was killed. The earl of Warwick fled to his government of Calais, and both parties renewed their preparations for hoſtilities.

Soon after this the earls of Warwick, Saliſbury, and March, landed with forces in Kent, information of which being given to the king, he commanded lord Scales to march with a large body of troops to poſſeſs himſelf of the city of London; but the citizens favouring the York party, the mayor replied, that he did not want any aſſiſtance either to defend or govern the city, and that he would not permit an armed force to come within his juriſdiction. Lord Scales foreſeeing the intention of the citizens to admit the earl of March, poſſeſſed himſelf of the Tower, and threatened to lay the city in aſhes, in caſe the rebels were admitted; but theſe menaces failed of effect, for the earl of March no ſooner appeared before the gates of the city, than he was received with the loudeſt acclamations of joy.

The citizens having thus declared for the earl, he immediatly marched at the head of twenty-five thouſond men, in ſearch of the king, leaving the earl of Saliſbury, with the remainder of his army, to defend the city againſt the attempts of lord Scales in the Tower, who inceſſently plied the town with his ordnance, and beat down a number of houſes. Saliſbury on this blocked up the Tower on all ſides; and by erecting a battery on the oppoſite ſide of the Thames, he annoyed the garriſon ſo much, that Scales was even obliged to deſiſt. Soon after this the earl of March routed the king's army at Northampton; when Henry was again taken priſoner, brought to London, and lodged once more in the biſhop's palace.

The ſucceſs of the confederate lords had ſo elated the citizens of London, who were well affected to the cauſe, that they committed ſeveral outrages againſt many perſons of the Lancaſtrian party. The lord Scales, who had refuſed to deliver up the Tower to the earl of March before the battle of Northampton, now finding the king in the hands of his adverſaries, and deſpairing of relief, ſurrendered upon terms. Imagining, however, that the articles were not ſufficient to ſecure him from the fury of the citizens, whom he had highly injured, he endeavoured to eſcape by water; but being unfortunately diſcovered by ſome of the earl of Warwick's watermen, he was barbarouſly murdered, and his body thrown into the river. No enquiry being made after the perpetrators of this horrid deed, it gave encouragement to carry on a kind of proſcription; and among others who ſuffered death by the violence of the mob, was Thorpe, formerly ſpeaker of the houſe of commons, but at this time a baron of the Exchequer.

The duke of York had not hitherto openly made pretenſions to the crown. He now arrived from Ireland, where he had been kept for ſome time by adverſe winds; and a parliament meeting in the king's name, he pleaded his title to the crown, and left the peers to conſider his claim. They admitted his title, acknowledged him heir to the monarchy, and veſted him with the preſent adminiſtration; but it was agreed that Henry ſhould retain the regal dignity in conſideration of his long reign. Matters being thus ſettled, the duke of York and the earls of March and Rutland, his two elder ſons, went to the parliament houſe, and there, in preſence of the lords ſpiritual and temporal, bound themſelves by oath to adhere to the agreement made, provided it was duly kept by Henry; who, on his part, promiſing ſo to do, the engagement was entered upon record under the guardianſhip of the parliament; and the next day, being the firſt of November, 1460, this accommodation was celebrated by a ſolemn proceſſion to St. Paul's, at which Henry and the lords aſſiſted. It was alſo notified by Henry's letters patent to the nation, and the duke of York was proclaimed protector of the kingdom, and heir apparent of the crown, on Saturday the eighth of November, in the city of London, amidſt the repeated acclamations of the people.

The king did not appear to be in the leaſt affected with this ſudden revolution in his affairs: ſatisfied with the preſent tranquillity which he was ſuffered to enjoy, he devoted his whole time to exerciſes of devotion, and committed the adminiſtration to thoſe who acted under the ſanction of his name and authority.

The king's ſentiments were very different to thoſe of the queen, who was now with the dukes of Somerſet and Exeter, in the north, where the whole ſtrength of the Lancaſtrian party lay. She was filled with inexpreſſible fury when ſhe received the news of the compromiſe between her huſband and the duke of York, which at once excluded her from power, and her ſon from the ſucceſſion. By the advice and aſſiſtance of the above noblemen, ſhe ſet about levying forces for undoing all that the parliament had done, and, in a ſhort time, got together a conſiderable army, all determined to ſtand by the houſe of Lancaſter.

The duke of York having an entire influence over the king, prevailed on him to ſign an order for the queen immediately to repair to London: but no regard being paid on her part to this extorted ſummons, the duke, putting the king under the care of the earl of Warwick, ſet out to attack the army of the queen. A dreadful battle enſued, in which the duke of York was ſlain; and lord Clifford cutting off his head, ſent it to the queen, who crowned it with a diadem of paper, in deriſion of his pretenſions, and then ſent it to be fixed on the walls of York.

The reſentment of the queen was not yet ſatisfied; ſhe had a farther triumph by the earl of Saliſbury, and ſome other perſons of quality, being made priſoners, who were ſoon after ſent to Pontefract, and there beheaded; after which their heads were ſet upon poles on each ſide that of the duke of York.

Edward Plantagenet, hitherto called earl of March, but now, by the above fatal event, poſſeſſor of the title of duke of York, was raiſing forces in Wales when he received the news of his father's death: far from being diſcouraged by this dreadful accident, he was inſpired with the moſt implacable reſentment, and determined to hazard his life and fortune in revenging the untimely fall of the author of his birth, and aſſerting his pretenſions to the crown.

When Edward had compleated his forces, he began his march for London, intending to join the earl of Warwick, who had been left with another reſpectable body of forces to ſecure the capital, and then go in queſt of the queen, whoſe cruel treatment of his friends he eagerly wiſhed to retaliate. Edward was met on his march by the earls of Pembroke and Ormond, who had been ſent by the queen, with a body of Welſh and Iriſh troops, to intercept him in his rout. A deſperate battle now enſued; but the army of the two earls, being far inferior to the duke of York's, either in number or diſcipline, were defeated, with the loſs of above four thouſand men. In the mean time the queen, with her ſon the prince of Wales, the dukes of Somerſet and Exeter, and ſeveral others of the nobility well affected to her cauſe, were on their march towards London, at the head of a very numerous army.

The earl of Warwick, diſtruſting the affection of the Londoners, did not chuſe to be ſhut up within the walls to wait the queen's arrival, but reſolved to march and attack her. Accordingly, taking Henry along with him, he advanced as far as St. Alban's, though with a force much inferior to that of the queen. The two armies met on Barnard's-heath near St. Alban's, when a deſperate battle enſued, in which the earl of Warwick had at firſt a conſiderable advantage, but through the treachery of lord Lovelace, in keeping back the principal part of the earl's army, victory declared in favour of the queen. The principal advantage ariſing to the queen from this defeat was the getting the king her huſband into her hands, whoſe name ſhe could now make uſe of to authorize her tranſactions.

The citizens were now under great apprehenſions of being plundered by the queen's troops, who committed the moſt intolerable ravages in their march, and had already plundered the town of St. Alban's; but they were ſtill more afraid of incurring the diſpleaſure of a victorious army, whom they could not oppoſe. However, the queen giving them time to recover themſelves, and the ravages of her troops being repreſented in the moſt glaring light, the citizens determined at all events to oppoſe her entrance into London; nay, they even went ſo far as to ſeize ſeveral waggons loaded with proviſions, that the mayor was ſending to her army at St. Alban's, and killed thoſe of her party who were detached to eſcort them.

The queen denounced vengeance againſt the Londoners for this inſult, and had actually ſent a body of forces to get admittance into the city, intending to follow with her whole army; but the detachment was cut in pieces, and at the ſame time ſhe received intelligence that the duke of York and the earl of Warwick had joined their forces, and begun their progreſs for London. This news obliged her to retire back to the north, where ſhe hoped to increaſe her army to ſuch a formidable number, as would enſure ſucceſs againſt all oppoſition.

The duke of York entered London on the twenty-fourth of February 1461, and was received by the citizens with the greateſt demonſtrations of joy; nor was it in London only where Edward had been the idol of the people, the multitude flocking in incredible numbers from all parts to his ſtandard, each ſtriving who ſhould be foremoſt to offer their perſons to fight his battles, and their purſes to contribute towards the exigencies of his military operations. In a word, the tide of affection ran ſo rapidly in his favour, that it ſeemed to carry away with it all remembrance of Henry or the line of Lancaſter.

The duke's friends were encouraged by theſe marks of general zeal and attachment to improve ſo favourable an opportunity, and reſolved to ſave him the trouble and uncertainty of a parliamentary deciſion, and advance him to the throne by the conſent of the people and the nobles. Accordingly, on the firſt of March, as the lord Fauconbridge was exerciſing a body of four thouſand men in the fields near Clerkenwell, and an infinite number of people were aſſembled to amuſe themſelves with the ſight, the earl of Warwick rode into the midſt of the multitude, holding in his hand the agreement made between Henry and the late duke of York, and ratified by the parliament, which he read aloud, and then appealed to all preſent, whether Henry had not incurred the forfeiture expreſſed in that accord, by countenancing and joining the queen in her rebellion againſt his own deed and that of the eſtates of the land? This was loudly anſwered in the affirmative. The biſhop of Exeter next addreſſing them, aſked if they would ſtill have Henry of Lancaſter for their king? the whole multitude exclaimed againſt the propoſal; but when he demanded if they would acknowledge Edward duke of York for their ſovereign? the whole multitude, ſhouting and clapping their hands, cried out, "King Edward for ever!"

The experiment thus ſucceeding to the wiſh of the party, a great council was immediately called, at which were preſent the archbiſhop of Canterbury, and the earl of Warwick, with many others of the principal nobility; and it being reſolved, "that Henry had, by breach of the late agreement, forfeited all claim to the benefit thereof, or to the poſſeſſion of the throne in which he had been indulged, and that Edward duke of York ought to be acknowledged king, according to his right of blood;" they waited upon him, and petitioned him to aſſume the government of the kingdom, to which petition he gave his aſſent.

The next day he rode in proceſſion to St. Paul's cathedral, and there made his offering, Te Deum being ſung with great ſolemnity. From thence he proceeded to Weſtminſter-hall, and ſitting on the throne, with the ſceptre of Edward the Confeſſor in his hand, was again recognized by all preſent. Then, returning to the city by water, he took up his reſidence in the biſhop of London's palace; and the ſame day, March 5, 1461, he was proclaimed in London and Weſtminſter, by the name of Edward IV.

Thus ended the reign of Henry VI. which had laſted upwards of thirty-eight years, without his having ever intermeddled with the adminiſtration of public affairs.

Edward ſtained his character by the firſt act of his reign, which evinced an arbitrary turn of mind, and ſhewed what the nation might expect in future. One Walker, a grocer, who lived at the ſign of the Crown in Cheapſide, having jocoſely ſaid that he would make his ſon heir to the crown, (meaning his own ſign) it came to the knowledge of the king, who ordered the unfortunate man to be beheaded in Smithfield, which was accordingly done on the eighth day after the king's acceſſion to the throne.

The ſame day Edward ſet out for the north in queſt of Henry, who had raiſed an army of ſixty thouſand men; and meeting him at Towton in Yorkſhire, a deſperate engagement enſued, at the cloſe of which victory declared in favour of the king.

Edward having ſettled his affairs in the north, returned to London, and was crowned at Weſtminſter with great ſolemnity on the the 29th of June 1461.

The next year the king, in grateful acknowledgment of repeated favours received from the citizens of London, granted them a valuable charter, by which all the antient rights of the corporation were confirmed, with the addition of the following privileges. The mayor, recorder, and aldermen paſt the chair, were appointed perpetual juſtices of the peace, and likewiſe juſtices of Oyer and Terminer for the trial of malefactors within the juriſdiction of the city. The mayor and aldermen, by the mouth of the recorder, might decide all points of controverſy as to the cuſtoms of the city; and they were exempted from ſerving in all foreign aſſizes, juries or attaints, and likewiſe from the offices of aſſeſſor, collector of taxes, overſeer, or comptroller of all public duties without the juriſdiction of the city.

The grant of the Borough of Southwark was alſo confirmed; and the citizens were entitled to the goods and chattels of traitors, felons, &c. with the privilege of holding a fair annually in the ſaid borough, at the fee-farm rent of ten pounds.

The following year the king granted the citizens a ſecond charter, by which the tronage, weighing, meaſuring, laying up, placing and houſing of wool, which was before brought to the ſtaple at Weſtminſter, was ordered to be in Leadenhall, and in no other place within three miles of the city; and all fees, profits and emoluments, ariſing from the ſaid laying up, placing and houſing, were granted to the mayor, commonalty, and citizens, for ever.

About this period an incident happened, which proves the high idea the magiſtrates of London entertained of their dignity. On a call of new ſerjeants at law, a grand entertainment was given at Ely-houſe, Holbourn; to which the mayor, aldermen, ſheriffs, and many of the principal citizens were invited. On ſitting down at table, the lord treaſurer, baron Ruthen, took the moſt honourable place; this the lord-mayor diſputed with him, inſiſting, that, as the king's repreſentative, he had the pre-eminence of all perſons within the liberties of the city. The treaſurer, however, remaining inflexible, the mayor reſented it with becoming ſpirit, by withdrawing, and immediately returning to the city, where he provided an elegant repaſt for the entertainment of his fellow-citizens.

On the firſt of May 1465, king Edward was married to Elizabeth, widow of Sir John Gray; and ſhe was crowned at Weſtminſter on the fifteenth of the ſame month; on which occaſion Thomas Cook, lord-mayor of London, was inſtalled a knight of the Bath.

A ridiculous cuſtom having long prevailed, of wearing ſhoes with toes of an enormous length, a proclamation was iſſued for ſuppreſſing the ſame; in which it was ordained, that, for the future, the beaks or toes of ſhoes and boots ſhould not exceed two inches in length, on the penalty of the wearer being excommunicated, and paying a fine of twenty ſhillings for each offence, to be equally divided between the king, the chamber of London, and the company of Cordwainers.

In the year 1466 the depoſed king Henry VI. once more fell into the hands of his enemies; for after being ſecreted by ſome friends in Lancaſhire, he was at length betrayed, and brought to Edward, who confined him in the Tower of London.

This year Sir Thomas Cook, late lord-mayor, was impeached of high-treaſon by one Hawkins, a ſervant to lord Wenlock, and committed priſoner to the Tower. And notwithſtanding on his trial he was acquitted of the imputation laid to his charge, he was obliged to purchaſe his liberty by paying the king the exorbitant ſum of eight thouſand pounds.

Soon after Michaelmas this year the court of England was graced with ambaſſadors from almoſt all the powers of Europe; but none made ſo ſplendid an appearance as Anthony, baſtard of Burgundy, who was ſent over by the count de Charolois, to conclude a treaty of marriage between that prince and the lady Margaret, ſiſter to Edward; a match which was not conſummated till two years after.

The baſtard being greatly celebrated for his acts of chivalry, during his ſtay in England, challenged the lord Scales, brother to the queen, to juſt with him; which the latter readily accepting, the king commanded liſts to be prepared in Smithfield, and magnificent galleries erected for the reception of the illuſtrious ſpectators. The firſt day they juſted on foot with ſpears, without any viſible advantage on either ſide. The ſecond day they were mounted on horſeback; when lord Scales having a long ſpike fixed on the pummel of his ſaddle, they were ſo cloſely engaged that the point of it ran into the noſtrils of the baſtard's horſe, by which the beaſt was ſo frightened that he reared upright, and falling backwards diſmounted his rider, who begged leave to poſtpone renewing the combat till next day. Accordingly, at the time appointed, the parties again met, and fought with poll-axes; when lord Scales ſoon penetrating the helmet of his antagoniſt, the king threw down his truncheon, and they were immediately parted by the marſhal. The baſtard, however, inſiſting upon fighting out that weapon, a council was held to deliberate on the matter, when it was at length determined, that if he perſiſted in renewing the combat, he muſt, according to the law of arms, be delivered to his adverſary in the ſame ſituation as when he relinquiſhed the combat the preceding day. But rather than ſubmit to theſe terms, he waved his pretenſions.

In the year 1468, ſeveral of the London jury, having taken bribes to favour a priſoner, were apprehended and tried before the lord-mayor for wilful and corrupt perjury; and being convicted on the cleareſt evidence, they were ſentenced to ride from Newgate to Cornhill, with paper mitres on their heads, where they were expoſed to the deriſion of the public, and then carried back in the ſame manner to Newgate.

On the 18th of June, the princeſs Margaret ſet out for Burgundy to celebrate her nuptials with the earl of Charolois; on which occaſion ſhe was met in Cheapſide by the mayor and aldermen, who, in the name of the citizens, preſented her with two rich baſons, containing one hundred pounds in gold.

SECT. VII.

Remarkable revolutions in the affairs of government—Lord Fauconbridge attempts to plunder the city, but is defeated, taken priſoner, and executed—The art of printing firſt brought into England—Stocks erected in every ward in the city—The number of ſheriffs officers aſcertained—The Steel-yard granted to the Anſeatic merchants—The election of mayor and ſheriffs veſted in the livery—The city walls repaired—Great peſtilence in London—The king invites the citizens to a grand hunting match on Waltham-foreſt—A perſon fined twenty pounds for marrying an orphan in the city without licence—Four people hanged and *burnt for ſacrilege—The citizens lend the king five thouſand marks—Death of king Edward IV—Proceedings of the duke of Glouceſter—The king's reception into London—Lord Haſtings beheaded in the Tower, with the duke of Glouceſter's ſpeech to the citizens on that occaſion—Dr. Shaw preaches at St. Paul's croſs—The duke of Glouceſter aſcends the throne under the title of Richard III.*

THE year 1469, began with new commotions in the ſtate, occaſioned by the earl of Warwick, who being diſguſted with the king on account of his marriage, entered into cabals againſt his government, and reſolved to attempt forcing him to reſign the crown to his brother the duke of Clarence. To effect this he raiſed a conſiderable army, and, after various revolutions, became ſo powerful, that Edward, by the advice of his council, fled for ſecurity to Holland, leaving Warwick entire maſter of the kindgom.

On the departure of the king, his army ſubmitted to the earl, who immediately directed his march to London, which he entered in triumph, accompanied by the duke of Clarence, and other noblemen; when they once more led Henry from his priſon to his palace.

Edward's queen, ſeeing this reverſe of fortune, though big with child, took refuge in Weſtminſter-abbey, to which ſhe went privately by water from the Tower, and where, on the 4th of November 1470, ſhe was delivered of an heir to the crown of England, afterwards Edward V. She thus ſaved herſelf from violence and inſult, for the citizens of London appeared now as extravagantly zealous for Henry as they had ever been for Edward. Clarence and Warwick now aſſumed the government in Henry's name, and diſpoſed of all poſts: the judges, ſheriffs and coroners were changed all over the kingdom. The archbiſhop of York, Warwick's brother, was made chancellor; the earl of Warwick himſelf, lord high-admiral of England; and the duke of Clarence, lord-lieutenant of Ireland. On this occaſion, no perſon was put to death but John Tiptoft, earl of Worceſter, who fell a ſacrifice to the public hatred. He was a corrupt and avaricious miniſter, and ſuch a monſter of cruelty that he was commonly ſtigmatized by the name of John the Butcher. Being taken concealed in a tree in the foreſt of Wavelring, in Huntingdonſhire, he was conveyed to London, tried in Weſtminſter-hall, found guilty of high-treaſon, condemned, and executed on Tower hill.

The parliament meeting on the 26th of November, Edward was declared a traitor to his country, and an uſurper of the throne; the paternal eſtate of York was forfeited; and the crown of England, in default of male heirs from Henry, ſettled upon the duke of Clarence, and his deſcendants; and even Henry's perſonal government was ſet aſide by this parliament, who declared the duke of Clarence and the earl of Warwick governors of the kingdom. During theſe public diſtractions Sir Geoffrey Gates, a man of abandoned principles, collected a number of men equally profligate with himſelf, and plundered the houſes of ſome Flemiſh merchants in the city. He then retired to Kent, where, augmenting his ſtrength, he returned to pillage London; but not being able to effect this, he plundered Southwark, St. Catharine's, Ratcliffe, and Limehouſe. Theſe depredations, however, were at length ſuppreſſed by the earl of Warwick, who marching out againſt the rioters, took Gates priſoner, with ſeveral of the principal ringleaders, all of whom being executed, the multitude diſperſed to their reſpective habitations.

The next year, 1471, the affairs of government underwent another change; for king Edward having prevailed on his brother-in-law the duke of Burgundy to aſſiſt him with ſome ſhips and a ſmall body of forces, he embarked for England, and landed at Ravenſpur in Yorkſhire. Warwick aſſembled an army at Leiceſter to march againſt him; but Edward paſſing him by another road, marched towards London, determining to hazard his fate on the fidelity of the citizens.

On the 9th of April the Lord-mayor and aldermen demanded and received the cuſtody of the Tower of London for king Edward's uſe; and on Thurſday the 11th of April, the king once more triumphantly entered his capital, and was received by the citizens with the greateſt demonſtrations of joy: and Henry, who had not ſound means to eſcape, or perhaps ever thought of it, was again conducted to his confinement in the Tower. Edward's firſt care, after having ſecured the perſon of his rival, was to viſit his queen, who ſtill remained ſhut up in the ſanctuary, from whence he now took her, and returned the ſame night to London, where the citizens ſeemed to vie with each other in expreſſions of loyalty and affection. The next day a council was held on news being received that the earl of Warwick, having left Coventry, had advanced by Northampton to St. Alban's. Upon this it was determined that the king ſhould immediately put himſelf at the head of his army, which was quartered about London, and march againſt this formidable adverſary.

Edward, having ſettled every thing to the entire ſatisfaction of the citizens, and taken proper meaſures for the ſecurity of the city, began his march to attack Warwick. Edward pitched his camp to the north of Barnet, very near the earl's army, which lay upon a moor called Gladeſmere-heath, between Barnet and St. Alban's. Early the next morning, which was Eaſter-day, the two armies met, and after a deſperate battle, in which no quarter was given on the part of Edward, the earl of Warwick and his brother the marquis of Montague, were ſlain in the field; by whoſe deaths the defeat of the earl's army was effectually completed. The battle was no ſooner over than Edward poſted to London, and entering into St. Paul's cathedral, he there offered his own and his enemies ſtandards; and, to prevent any doubt of the death of the earl of Warwick and his brother, he cauſed their naked bodies to be expoſed to public view for three days ſucceſſively, in the cathedral of St. Paul's, after which they were carried to Biſham in Berkſhire, and interred in the priory founded by their anceſtors.

Henry's queen, with her young ſon, ſoon after the defeat of the earl of Warwick, hazarded an action with a ſmall force, againſt Edward, and were taken priſoners at the battle of Twekeſbury. The queen was ordered to be confined in the Tower, where ſhe continued four years, till the king of France thought proper to ranſom her for the ſum of fifty thouſand crowns. But a more pitiable fate awaited the young prince; for, being brought into Edward's preſence, and the king aſking him "how he durſt preſume to invade his kingdom, with banners diſplayed?" the noble youth replied, with an unſeaſonable vivacity, "that he came "to recover his father's crown and his own natural "inheritance:" a reply which ſo ſtung Edward, that he ſtruck the prince on the face with his gauntlet. This ſerved as a ſignal to the king's remorſeleſs friends, Haſtings and the lord Thomas Grey, who immediately dragged the gallant youth out of the apartment, and plunged their daggers into his breaſt.

During Edward's abſence, a commotion happened in the interior part of the kingdom, which threatened him with the loſs of his capital, and even of his crown. Thomas Neville, a natural ſon of William, lord Fauconbridge, earl of Kent, had been, by the late earl of Warwick, appointed vice admiral of the channel, but loſt his employment after the death of that nobleman; upon which he withdrew, with the ſhips under his command, and for ſome time he and his crew led a life of piracy, aſſiſted by a party of three hundred men from the garriſon of Calais; and, tempted by the opportunity which the king's abſence afforded, he ventured to make a deſcent with his forces on Sandwich, and was admitted into Canterbury by Nicholas Faunte, the mayor.

country

The people of the countries joining him, he began his march for London, at the head of ſeventeen thouſand men, and on the 14th of May, 1471, entered the ſuburbs of Southwark, from whence he propoſed to gain admittance into the city, over London-bridge; but the news of the king's victory arriving about the ſame time, the citizens were ſo encouraged thereby, that they reſolutely oppoſed his entrance; and though he made a deſperate attempt to get poſſeſſion of the bridge by ſtorm, he was forced to deſiſt, with ſome loſs, notwithſtanding he ſent part of his army acroſs the river to aſſault the city in another quarter; at the ſame time one part of his detachment actually made their way into the city through Aldgate, but were driven out again by the valour of alderman Robert Baſſet and the citizens.

The Baſtard of Fauconbridge (for by that name this adventurer was known) finding himſelf thus baffled, and that his men, defeated of their hopes of plunder, began to deſert him, embarked on board his ſhips, which lay at Blackwall, in the river Thames, and ſailed round to Sandwich, whither king Edward, who, upon the advice of this diſturbance, had returned in great haſte, with a party of three thouſand men, to London, purſued him, and, reducing the town, took the Baſtard priſoner, together with ſeveral of the principal ringleaders, who were all executed, and their heads fixed on London-bridge. Thus an end was put to the laſt enterprize of the Lancaſtrian party, for recovering the crown of England.

All the legitimate male iſſue of that houſe now became extinct in the perſon of the hapleſs Henry VI. who, on the twentieth of June this year, died ſuddenly in his priſon of the Tower. It is probable he died with grief from the heavy afflictions that had fallen on him, and which might produce a fit of apoplexy, for he was found dead in his bed between eleven and twelve o'clock at night.

It has been ſuppoſed by ſome hiſtorians, particularly thoſe of the Lancaſtrian faction, that he was murdered by the duke of Glouceſter; but that prince's memory has been loaded with this crime without any ſufficient authority; and if an act of that kind was really perpetrated, it ſeems much more reaſonable to impute it to the jealouſy of Edward, who, from the late inſurrection under the Baſtard of Fauconbridge, might ſuppoſe that he could never be ſafe on the throne while Henry was alive. However, no authority can be found to prove that Henry died a violent death; on the contrary, it is generally allowed that his corpſe was conveyed to St. Paul's church, and from thence to Black-friars, at both which places it lay for ſome time expoſed to public view; a circumſtance which ill agrees with a private murder. His remains were afterwards depoſited in the abbey of Chertſey, from whence they were removed by Richard III. and interred in a more pompous manner at Windſor.

The year 1471 is rendered memorable by the introduction of the art of printing, which was brought into England by William Caxton, a mercer of London, and firſt practiſed in Weſtminſter-abbey. What little learning hitherto exiſted remained in the hands of the clergy, who perverted it to ſuit their own purpoſes. Few books were written except idle legendary tales to preſerve a ſpirit of ſuperſtition; and manuſcript copies bore too high a price to be purchaſed by the common people. The firſt book printed by Caxton was, a Treatiſe on the game of Cheſs, tranſlated by himſelf from the French. He was patronized by the earl of Rivers, who tranſlating "a Collection of "the dictates and ſayings of the philoſophers," gave it to Caxton; and it is reputed to have been the ſecond book printed. It is ſaid that a fair manuſcript of this tranſlation is preſerved in the archbiſhop's library at Lambeth; with an illumination repreſenting the earl of Rivers introducing Caxton to Edward IV. his queen and the prince.

In the year 1472 there was only one pair of ſtocks in the city of London, at the place called Stocks-market, where the lord-mayor's manſion-houſe now ſtands; but Sir William Hampton, who was mayor this year, iſſued his orders for erecting Stocks in every ward for the more effectual puniſhment of vagabonds. He alſo endeavoured to ſuppreſs the common proſtitutes which infeſted the city, by corporal puniſhment, and expoſing them through the ſtreets in an ignominious manner.

In the year 1473 it was ordained, that the ſheriffs of London and Middleſex ſhould each of them have ſixteen ſerjeants, under whom ſhould be the like number of yeomen; together with ſix clerks, namely, a ſecondary, a clerk of the papers, and four inferior clerks; beſides thoſe belonging to the under ſheriff.

By a treaty concluded between Edward IV. and the Anſeatic company, thoſe merchants, beſide other privileges, obtained a confirmation of a large houſe, or hall, then called Guyhallda Teutonicorum, (but at preſent known by the name of the Steel-yard) to them and their ſucceſſors for ever, on the condition of paying twenty pounds per annum to the mayor and citizens of London, and ſome trifling rents to the owners of certain tenements adjoining to the ſaid hall. In their warehouſe here, they kept ſuch commodities as they imported into England; and by the ſame treaty two other houſes were aſſigned them for the ſame purpoſes at Boſton and Lynn.

In the year 1475 an act of common-council was paſſed, by which the election of the mayor and ſheriffs, which had hitherto been in the whole body of the citizens, was veſted in the maſters, wardens, and liverymen of the ſeveral companies of the city, in the ſame manner as at this time.

The walls of the city being in a very decayed ſtate, the lord-mayor and aldermen, in the year 1476, came to a reſolution that they ſhould be immediately repaired with bricks made of earth, dug, tempered, and burnt in Moorfields; and that the expence of theſe repairs ſhould be defrayed by the inhabitants of the ſeveral pariſhes, each of whom ſhould pay ſix-pence every Sunday, at church, towards the ſame. But the ſums of money thus levied being found inſufficient to diſcharge the whole expence, the ſeveral companies of drapers, ſkinners, and goldſmiths, repaired different parts of the wall at their own private charges.

In the year 1479 the citizens purchaſed of the king a third charter, by which they obtained permiſſion to purchaſe lands in mortmain, to the value of two hundred marks per annum. The ſame year the king granted the citizens a fourth charter, on conſideration of their abating ſeven thouſand pounds, being part of a debt of twelve thouſand, nine hundred and twenty-three pounds, then due from the king to the city.

By this charter the following privileges were granted to the mayor and commonalty of London, and their ſucceſſors, for ever, viz. The offices or occupations of packing all manner of woollen cloths, ſheep-ſkins, calves-ſkins, veſſels of amber, and all other merchandize whatſoever, to be packed, tunned, piped, barrelled, or any wiſe to be incloſed. And alſo the office of portage of all wools, ſheep-ſkins, tin bails, and other merchandize whatſoever. Likewiſe the office of gauger within the ſaid city; the office of wine-drawers, to provide for the carriage of wines brought to the port of the city, and laid on land, and elſewhere to be carried. Together with the office of coroner within the city and ſuburbs thereof.

In the month of September 1479, a dreadful peſtilence broke out in London, which continued till November the following year, during which unhappy viſitation, an incredible number of citizens fell victims to its devouring rage. This year Robert Byfield, one of the ſheriffs of London, was fined fifty pounds by the court of aldermen for affronting the lord-mayor, which aroſe from no other cauſe than his kneeling too near the mayor during prayers at St.

Paul's cathedral. About this period the king, to ſhew his regard for the corporation of London, invited the mayor, aldermen and chief citizens to a grand hunt on Waltham foreſt, in which ſeveral deer were killed, and the entertainment was concluded with a ſumptuous and ſplendid feaſt, which the king cauſed to be provided in a beautiful arbour erected on the occaſion. Soon after this, his majeſty to ſhew that he alſo preſerved a good underſtanding with the city ladies, ſent a preſent of two harts, ſix bucks, and a ton of wine, to the lady-mayoreſs, who entertained the aldermen's ladies and others with this royal donation at Draper's-hall.

In the year 1480 one Robert Deynys having married an orphan in the city, without licence of the magiſtrates, was ſentenced, by the court of lord-mayor and aldermen, to pay a fine of twenty pounds. This year a very ſingular puniſhment was inflicted on four perſons, who, having been convicted of ſacrilege, were ſentenced to be hanged on Tower-hill, and their bodies burnt to aſhes, together with the gibbet on which they were executed.

The Scots having invaded England in the year 1481, the citizens of London, at the requeſt of the king, advanced five thouſand marks towards enabling him to repel the invaſion.

On the death of Edward IV. which happened the 9th of April 1483, he was ſucceeded on the throne by his eldeſt ſon, who was proclaimed the day of his father's deceaſe, in London, by the name of Edward V. being then only twelve years and five months old. Young Edward was at this time keeping his court at Ludlow Caſtle in Shropſhire, under the tuition of the earl Rivers, who had been appointed his governor. The queen immediately diſpatched an expreſs to the earl, to bring the young king up to London, in order to his coronation, which was fixed for the fourth of May. In conſequence of theſe orders, the earl ſet out on his journey; but was met at Stoney-Stratford by Richard duke of Glouceſter, brother to the late king, who ſeized the perſon of the young prince out of the hands of the earl; the former of whom he carried back to Northampton, and the latter, with Sir Richard Grey and Sir Thomas Vaughan, he ſent priſoners to Pontefract Caſtle. The queen was no ſooner apprized of theſe proceedings, than ſhe at once conceived the whole deſign of the duke of Glouceſter, and, conſidering her brother and two ſons as totally loſt, fled for refuge, in the middle of the night, to the abbey of Weſtminſter, accompanied by the duke of York, who was about nine years of age, the marquis of Dorſet, and the reſt of her family.

The citizens of London being no leſs alarmed than the nation in general, great numbers of them joined the nobility, who had already taken up arms, by way of defending themſelves till they could learn the motives of the duke of Glouceſter's conduct in making a captive of their young ſovereign.

In order to appeaſe the citizens, the duke of Glouceſter ſent lord Haſtings to aſſure them of the uprightneſs of his intentions; that the king was in no danger, and that the earl Rivers, lord Grey, and others, who were apprehended with his majeſty, were arreſted for conſpiring againſt the dukes of Glouceſter and Buckingham.

Lord Haſtings farther repreſented to the citizens the danger they would plunge themſelves into if they did not lay down their arms, and return to their reſpective habitations. And concluded with aſſuring them, that the duke of Glouceſter and other lords were conducting the king to London, in order to celebrate his coronation. This pacified the majority of the people; and Glouceſter coming to London on the fourth of May, with the king, he was met at Hornſey Park, by the mayor, aldermen, and five hundred of the principal citizens, richly dreſſed and mounted on fine horſes, who conducted his majeſty, with great pomp, to the city, where he was received with the greateſt demonſtrations of joy and affection; and the ſame night took up his reſidence in the palace of the biſhop of London.

As his majeſty went from the city to the biſhop's palace, the duke of Glouceſter rode bare-headed before him, bowing to the populace on each ſide, and continually calling out, "Behold your king and ſovereign!" and to ſuch lengths did he carry his hypocriſy, that he not only did homage to the king himſelf, but alſo perſuaded the nobility to follow his example. This management, and the king's being lodged among the citizens, entirely removed the ſcruples they had begun to entertain againſt the duke of Glouceſter; and they unanimouſly joined with the nobility in appointing him Protector of the realm during the king's minority.

The perfidious duke was no ſooner veſted with this authority, than he prevailed on the archbiſhops of Canterbury and York, to perſuade the queen to deliver up her younger ſon, the duke of York, to his care alſo.

The queen reſolutely refuſed complying with their requeſt, for ſome time; but at length, ſeeing, in caſe of her obſtinacy, that ſhe ſhould be obliged to do that by force, which was now only reſpectfully deſired of her, ſhe delivered the young prince to the lords preſent, who immediately carried him to his uncle Glouceſter, by whom he was received with the moſt diſſembled affection, and immediately introduced to the king his brother.

The Protector having now both the princes in his power, he removed them from the biſhop of London's palace to the Tower, and took up his own reſidence in Croſbie's-place, near Biſhopſgate, now Croſby-ſquare. This ſtep of placing the king in the Tower occaſioned the leſs ſuſpicion, as it was the conſtant practice for the kings of England to paſs ſome time there before their coronation, from whence they always went in cavalcade to Weſtminſter to go through that ceremony.

The duke of Glouceſter was now drawing near the ſummit of his wiſhes; maſter of the perſon of the king and his next heir, all he wanted to crown his ambition was, to get rid of thoſe who might be likely to oppoſe him in defence of the royal family. He therefore ſigned a warrant for the execution of the earl Rivers, Sir Richard Grey and Sir Thomas Vaughan; and dreading the influence of lord Haſtings, who was one of the king's moſt zealous adherents, he cauſed him to be ſeized, and dragged to the platform near the chapel within the Tower, where, allowing him only half an hour for confeſſing to the firſt prieſt that offered, he was beheaded, without any legal form of trial. His execution happened, as near as could be judged, about the very hour when the queen's unfortunate relations and friends were ſuffering the ſame fate at Pontefract caſtle.

Richard, being apprehenſive that the death of ſo diſtinguiſhed a nobleman, and ſo very popular as Haſtings was, might, from the illegal and ſudden manner of it, occaſion a tumult in the city, ſent for the mayor and principal citizens, to acquaint them with the reaſons of ſuch proceeding. When the citizens arrived, they found him, and his confident the duke of Buckingham, clad in ruſty armour, haſtily put over their cloaths, and affecting to be under the terror of an immediate inſurrection. The duke of Glouceſter immediately told them, "that the lord "Haſtings, and ſome others, had formed a conſpiracy "for killing them both that day in the council; that "they had no certain information of it till ten o'clock "in the morning, and had no time to provide for "their defence, or to put on any armour but what "came firſt to hand. That the ſuddenneſs of the "execution, without a legal trial, was owing to the "imminent danger of an inſurrection to reſcue him; "and his guilt being evident, it was thought proper "to inflict the deſerved puniſhment of his crimes immediately, to ſecure the peace of the nation." And concluded with telling the mayor and his brethren, "that he had ſent for them to be witneſſes of the "truth, that they might acquaint the people, and "prevent or appeaſe the commotions which ill-af- "fected perſons might endeavour to excite in the "city."

The mayor, Edmund Shaw, was a great favourite of Richard, and therefore eaſily ſatisfied with any apology; and cauſing a proclamation to be made in the city, to the ſame effect as the ſpeech that had been addreſſed to him, interſperſed with many falſe and malicious aſperſions on the character of lord Haſtings, matters were ſo ordered, that no diſturbance enſued. And the next day, Sir Richard Radcliffe, a creature of Glouceſter's, arriving in town with a body of troops from Yorkſhire, and others that Buckingham had ſent from Wales, all apprehenſions of a forcible oppoſition vaniſhed, and Glouceſter now began to be leſs reſerved in declaring his purpoſe of dethroning his nephews.

In the mean time, in order to give the more colour to his proceedings, he ordered the ſheriffs of London to arreſt Mrs. Jane Shore, who had been the favourite miſtreſs of the deceaſed Edward IV. and had, after his death, continued her unlawful commerce with the lord Haſtings. This lady was charged with having conſpired, in conjunction with the above nobleman, againſt the life of the Protector, but not being able to fix the charge properly on her, ſhe was condemned to do penance through the ſtreets of London for incontinence; and it was by proclamation ordered, that no one ſhould preſume to accommodate her either with lodging or food.

Theſe proceedings of the Protector rather loſt than gained him the affection of the citizens, who began to think the accuſation againſt Haſtings and the reſt of his friends was all a forgery, calculated to ſerve the baſeſt purpoſes. Glouceſter was therefore put to his laſt expedient, which was to endeavour to eſtabliſh a belief of the baſtardy of the young king and his brother. Pretences are ſeldom wanting on ſuch occaſions, and they were now furniſhed by the late king's inordinate paſſion for the fair ſex. It was ſaid that Edward had promiſed marriage to ſeveral of his miſtreſſes, and that he had been actually joined in wedlock to the lady Eleanor Talbot, widow of Sir John Boteler, by which means all the poſterity of Edward's marriage with the lady Elizabeth Grey, the preſent queen Dowager, became illegitimate.

This ſtory was given to Dr. Ralph Shaw, the mayor's brother, an eminent preacher on thoſe days, to handle in ſuch a manner as would be moſt likely to prepare the minds of the people for approving Richard's title to the crown. Shaw accordingly mounting the pulpit on the Sunday following at St. Paul's croſs, preached a ſermon from theſe words, *Baſtard ſlips ſhall take no deep root*; and in the courſe of his ſermon he alledged, that the late king having promiſed marriage to the lady Elizabeth Lucy, and had a child by her, ſhe was his wife in the ſight of God; and of conſequence, that the children he had by his queen were a ſpurious and baſtard iſſue; ſo that no happineſs could be expected to this kingdom, under the reign of Edward V. He then expatiated on the bleſſings which God uſually beſtowed on the fruits of the marriage-bed, and the calamities which on the contrary fell upon the children born out of wedlock. He ſupported his arguments with a number of examples, as well from ſacred as prophane hiſtory. He then warmly aſſerted Richard's right to the crown, running into a thouſand exceſſive and ridiculous encomiums upon the perſon of the Protector, who, he ſaid, carried in his air, his countenance, his diſpoſition, and in his whole behaviour, the expreſs image of his illuſtrious father Richard, the late duke of York.

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It was ſo contrived, that at the moment when his fulſome periods were cloſed, the Protector and the duke of Buckingham came amidſt the congregation, expecting, no doubt, peals of applauſe, and that the people would ſhout, God ſave king Richard! but they were greatly diſappointed; the people hung their heads in ſullen ſilence, equally enraged at the impudence and the venality of the preacher, who loſt all his popularity by this ſhameful proſtitution of his abilities. The Protector and his cabal finding the little impreſſion this ſermon had made on the audience, it was determined by them, that, on the Tueſday following, the lord-mayor, aldermen, and livery of London, ſhould be aſſembled at Guildhall, whither the duke of Buckingham was to appear, and in direct terms to propoſe Richard to be king.

The duke of Buckingham was univerſally eſteemed the fineſt ſpeaker of his age and country; and no ſooner was the aſſembly met, than the duke aſcended the huſtings, and harangued the citizens in a moſt artful and elaborate ſpeech, in which, after depicting the vices of the late king in the moſt horrid colours, he concluded his oration as follows:

"You of this renowned city ſuffered moſt; you, "who deſerved moſt from him, for your readineſs to "ſerve the houſe of York with your lives and fortunes; which, though he ill requited, there is of "that houſe, who, by God's grace, ſhall reward you "better. I ſhall not enlarge on this ſubject; you "have heard it from one, whom ye will hearken to "more, as you ought to do: for I am not ſo vain as "to think what I can ſay will have ſo great authority "with you as the words of a preacher: a man ſo "wiſe and ſo pious, that he could not utter a thing, "in the pulpit eſpecially, which he did not firmly "believe it was his duty to declare. You remember, "I doubt not, how he ſet forth, laſt Sunday, the "right of the moſt excellent Richard duke of Glouceſter to the crown of this realm: for, as he proved "to you, the children of king Edward IV. were never "lawfully begotten, the king leaving his lawful wife, "the lady Lucy, to contract an illegal marriage with "the queen. My noble lord the Protector's reverence "to the dutcheſs his mother will not permit me to "ſay any thing further concerning what the worthy "doctor alledged of her familiarity with others beſides her own huſband, for fear of offending the "duke of Glouceſter her own ſon: though, for theſe "cauſes, the crown of England is devolved to the "moſt excellent prince the lord protector, as the only "begotten ſon of the right noble duke of York. "This, and the conſideration of his many high qualities, has prevailed with the lords and commons of "England, of the northern counties eſpecially, who "have declared they will not have a baſtard reign "over them, to petition that high and mighty prince "to take on him the ſovereign power, for the good "of the realm, to which he has ſo rightful and lawful "a title. We have reaſon to fear he will not grant "our requeſt; being a prince whoſe wiſdom foreſees "the labour, both of body and mind, that attends "the ſupreme dignity; which is not a place for a "child, as that wiſe man obſerved, who ſaid, *Væ regno cujus rex puer eſt*, i. e. *Woe to the realm whoſe king is a child.* Wherefore we have reaſon to bleſs God that "the prince, whoſe right is to reign over us, is of ſo "ripe age, ſo great wiſdom and experience, who, "though he is unwilling to take the government "upon himſelf, yet the petition of the lords and "gentlemen will meet with the more favourable acceptance, if you the worſhipful citizens of the metropolis of the kingdom will join with us in our "requeſt, which, for your welfare, we doubt not but "you will. However, I heartily entreat you to do "it for the common good of the people of England, "whom you will oblige by chuſing them ſo good a "king, and his majeſty by ſhewing early your ready "diſpoſitions to his election; in which, my moſt "dear friends, I require you, in the name of myſelf "and theſe lords, to ſhew us plainly your minds and "intentions."

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When the duke had finiſhed his ſpeech, he waited in expectation of hearing the multitude cry out, God ſave king Richard! but in this he was greatly diſappointed; for the citizens were ſo amazed at the injuſtice and abſurdity of the propoſal, that they remained for ſome time perfectly ſilent. The duke, heartily vexed at the ſtubbornneſs of the people, could not forbear hinting his diſappointment to the mayor, who, not knowing what elſe to ſay, anſwered, that perhaps they were ſilent becauſe they were accuſtomed to be harangued only by the recorder. On this he commanded that officer (Thomas Fitzwilliams) to ſpeak to the people, which he at length undertook, though with great reluctance; repeating only the ſubſtance of what the duke had ſaid, without adding a ſingle word in favour of the Protector.

This ſecond effort making no deeper impreſſion on the minds of the people than the firſt, the duke, after obſerving to the mayor their amazing obſtinacy, once more addreſſed them as follows:

" Dear Friends,

" We came to acquaint you with a thing which we " needed not have done, had it not been for the " affection we bear you. The lords and commons " could have determined the matter without you, " but would gladly have you join with us, which is " for your honour and profit, though you do not " ſee it, or conſider it: We require you therefore " to give your anſwer one way or another, whether " you are willing, as the lords are, to have the moſt " excellent prince the lord Protector, to be your king, " or not."

This ſpeech, which was in the ſtile of a menace, cauſed a general murmur among the people; when ſome of the duke's creatures, at the lower end of the hall, throwing up their hats, ſhouted, Long live king Richard! This acclamation was ſeconded by a few of the citizens, who had been previouſly engaged for the purpoſe, and re-echoed by the rabble and apprentices who were without the gate.

The duke of Buckingham immediately embraced this opportunity of making his acknowledgements; and as if the aſſent had been univerſal, addreſſed the aſſembly as follows:

" 'Tis a good and joyful cry to hear every man " with one voice agree to it. Since, therefore, dear " friends, we ſee you are all, as one man, to have this " noble prince to be your king, we ſhall report the " matter ſo effectually to him, that we doubt not it " will be much for your advantage. We require you " to attend us to-morrow, with our joint petition, to " his Grace, as has been already agreed on between " us."

Hereupon Sir Edward Shaw, the lord-mayor, prevailed on the aldermen, and ſeveral of the common-council, to attend him, on the following day, at Croſbie's Place, where the duke of Glouceſter then reſided. On their arrival, the duke of Buckingham ſent in a meſſenger to acquaint the Protector, that a great number of the nobility and citizens deſired an audience on affairs of the utmoſt importance. Richard appeared to be averſe to their admittance; upon which Buckingham hinted to the mayor and citizens, that the Protector was totally ignorant of their deſign, nor knew any thing of what had paſſed the preceding day.

It was at length agreed to ſend in another meſſenger, who, in the moſt earneſt and humble manner, entreated the Protector to grant the deſired audience, to with which, after a great apparent diffidence, he at length aſſented.

As ſoon as the lord-mayor, aldermen, &c. were introduced, the duke of Buckingham, in the name of himſelf and the company, apologized for the intruſion in the moſt humble manner; and, after enumerating the grievances of the people, begged the Protector to aſſume the reins of government, as the only method to ſecure the welfare of the nation.

Richard pretended to be greatly ſurprized at the propoſal, and, with an hypocritical reſerve, anſwered the duke, " That, though he knew the things he had " alledged to be true, yet he loved king Edward and " his children above any crown whatſoever; and " therefore could not grant their requeſt: however, he " pardoned their petition, and thanked them for their " love; but deſired them to be obedient to the prince " under whom himſelf and they lived at that time; " and whom he would adviſe to the beſt of his capacity, as he had already done, to the ſatisfaction of " all parties."

In this ſtrain he went on, till Buckingham, with a well counterfeited reſentment at his pretended obſtinacy, flatly told him, " That they were all agreed " not to have any of king Edward's line to reign over " them; that they were gone too far to go back; for " which reaſon, if his grace would be pleaſed to take " the crown upon him, they humbly beſeeched him " to do it; or, if he would give them a reſolute anſwer to the contrary, which they ſhould be unwilling to hear, they muſt and would look out for " ſome other perſon that would accept of their propoſal."

Richard, affecting to be greatly moved with this ſolemn declaration, yielded with hypocritical reluctance to their deſires, and addreſſed them in the following terms:

" Since we perceive that the whole realm is bent " upon it, not to have king Edward's children to govern over them, of which we are ſorry; and knowing that the crown can belong to no man ſo juſtly " as to ourſelf, the right heir, lawfully begotten of " the body of our moſt dear father Richard, late " duke of York; to which title is now joined your " election, the nobles and commons of this realm, " which we, of all titles poſſible, take for the moſt " effectual; we are content, and agree favourably to " receive your petition and requeſt, and, according " to the ſame, take upon us the royal eſtate, preheminence, and kingdoms of the two noble realms of " England and France; the one, from this day forward, by us and our heirs, to rule, govern and defend; the other, by God's grace and your good " help, to get again, ſubdue, and eſtabliſh for ever in " due obedience to this realm of England; and we " aſk of God to live no longer than we intend to " procure its advancement."

On the following day Richard went to Weſtminſter-hall, and placing himſelf in the royal ſeat, made an harangue to the audience, and gave the judges a ſtrict charge for the due adminiſtration of juſtice.

The next morning, June 27, 1483, he was proclaimed king in London by the title of Richard III.

SECT. VII.

Coronation of Richard III.—Murder of the young princes in the Tower—A great fire—The earl of Richmond invades England—King Richard ſlain at the battle of Boſworth.

ON the ſixth of July, 1483, Richard, accompanied by his queen, (Anne, daughter of Richard, earl of Warwick) rode through the city in great ſtate to Weſtminſter, where they were crowned with the utmoſt magnificence and ſplendor. It appears, however, that this monarch had but little confidence in the affections of his new ſubjects; for he previouſly ſent for five thouſand men from the north of England, to protect him againſt any accident that might happen on the occaſion.

The citizens of London, previous to the coronation of Richard III. made their uſual claim of aſſiſting at the ceremony, the lord-mayor as chief butler, and the citizens as attendants on his lordſhip. The mode of claiming this privilege being rather ſingular, we ſhall here admit it as a matter of curioſity.

To the Right High and Mighty Prince the duke of Norfolk, *Seneſchal of* England.

“ Sheweth unto your good and gracious lordſhip, the mair and citezeins of the citee of London, that where, after the liberty and commendable cuſtomes of the ſaid citee, of time that no man's mind is to the contrary, uſed, enjoyed, and accuſtomed, the mair of the ſame citee for the time being, by reaſon of the office of mairalty of the ſaid citee, in his own perſon, oweth of right and duty to ſerve the king our ſouvereigne lord in the day of his ful noble coronation, in ſuch place as it ſhall pleaſe his highneſs to take his ſpices, and the ſame cup, with the kevering belonging thereunto, and a layer [ewer] of gold, the ſaid mair to have, and with him to bear away at the time of his departing, for his fee and reward.

“ And alſo that divers other citezeins, that by the ſaid mair and citee ſhall thereto be named and choſen, owen of right by the ſame cuſtom, at the ſame day to ſerve in the office of butler-ſhip, in helping of the chief butler of England, to the lords and eſtates that ſhall be at the ſaid coronation, as well at the table in the hall at meat, as after meat in the chamber.

“ Beſeeching your ſaid lordſhip, that Edmund Shaa, now mair, and other citezeins of the citee aforeſaid, to the ſaid office and ſervice now choſen, whoſe names, in a ſcedule hereunto annexed, be ſpecified, may be admitted to do the ſame ſervice, as their predeceſſors mairs and citezeins of the ſaid citee, in caſe ſemblable, have uſed in days paſt.

“ Alſo the ſaid mair and citezeins praying, that they may ſit, in the day of the ſaid coronation, at the table next the cupboard, of the left ſide of the hall, lykes as of late tyme it hath been uſed and accuſtomed; and that the ſaid mair may have and enjoy the ſaid fee and reward, according to the dutie.”

After the coronation Richard, having adjuſted all public matters to his ſatisfaction, reſolved upon a progreſs through ſome parts of England, and paſſing through Windſor, Oxford, Glouceſter and Coventry, he at length ſtopped at York, where he appeared in all the pomp of royalty, and was again crowned at the cathedral of that city.

It was during this progreſs that, according to moſt hiſtorians, Richard contrived the deſtruction of the late king's two ſons, Edward, and Richard duke of York, that their deaths happening in his abſence, he might be the leſs ſuſpected. The commiſſion for this purpoſe was given to Sir James Tyrrel, who, having found acceſs to the Tower, is ſaid to have taken away the lives of the two innocent princes by the aſſiſtance of two ruffians Miles Foreſt and John Dighton, who ſmothered them in their beds, and buried their bodies under the ſtair-caſe.

Various are the opinions of writers concerning this tragedy, ſome peremptorily charging the whole guilt of it upon Richard, others endeavouring to exculpate him from it. That Richard got the crown by the moſt illegal means is undeniably certain; but their murder ſeems rather inconſiſtent with Richard's cunning and diſſimulation; nor can we hardly ſuppoſe him ſo weak a man as to give ſuch a bloody commiſſion under his hand, or put it in the officer's power to blaſt that reputation which he was ſo anxious to preſerve; beſides, it may be conſidered, that after what had paſſed with regard to the illegitimacy of the young princes, it was ſcarcely worth Richard's notice to remove them by murder. That the two princes either died or diſappeared about this time, is beyond all doubt, though no hiſtorian is abſolutely poſitive as to their fate.

In the year 1483 the citizens complained to his majeſty of the inconveniences ariſing from the great number of foreign merchants and artificers reſorting to London; on which Richard removed their complaints, by renewing the reſtrictions formerly laid on merchant aliens, to prevent their carrying away the balance of trade in ſpecie. They were alſo prohibited from carrying on manufactures in England. This year a dreadful fire broke out in London, which conſumed a great number of houſes, together with Leadenhall, and all the merchandize and warlike ſtores contained in that uſeful repoſitory.

In the year 1485, the earl of Richmond, who had been invited from his exile in France to invade England, in order to dethrone Richard, marched with his army from Wales towards London; upon which Richard, after giving orders for the repair of the Tower of London, immediately marched to meet his opponent. On the twenty-ſecond of Auguſt the two armies came in ſight of each other at Boſworth in Leiceſterſhire, a place rendered famous in hiſtory by the battle which terminated the diſpute between the houſes of York and Lancaſter.—As this battle is remarkably important, we ſhall be ſomewhat particular in reciting a deſcription of it.

Richard's army conſiſted of twelve thouſand men, well accoutred, and trained to martial diſcipline: the command of the van he conferred on the duke of Norfolk, and he himſelf took poſt in the centre, with a crown upon his head, either as a mark of diſtinction, or as a challenge to his adverſary the earl of Richmond, whoſe army did not amount to more than five thouſand men. Every thing being now ready for the bloody conflict, both armies moved, and the battle began with a general diſcharge of arrows; after which they ſoon advanced to cloſe combat. The duke of Norfolk, extending his lines, made a motion to encloſe the left wing of the earl's army; to prevent which the earl of Oxford fell with great fury upon Norfolk's diviſion, but in ſo doing was very near being hemmed in himſelf. The lord Stanley (who had hitherto been neuter) ſeeing this, advanced, with four thouſand men, and falling in with the earl of Oxford's line, ſecured his flank, and ſtood ready to receive the front of the king's firſt line. This motion cauſed the duke of Norfolk to halt in order to cloſe his line, which occaſioned ſome moments of ceſſation in the fight. Norfolk, however, ſoon advanced to the charge again with more fury than ever, but was repulſed by Sir William Stanley, who, with three thouſand men, flanked the right of the king's firſt line ſo critically, that they were driven back upon the main body; but the duke of Norfolk having ſtrengthened the ſecond ranks, a dreadful ſlaughter enſued.

In the mean time Richard collected all his force, and, perceiving Henry at a ſmall diſtance, advanced eagerly to attack him, in hopes of deciding by his death the fate of the battle, and of empire. Such were his ſpirits, activity and addreſs, that nothing could withſtand his fury, and he quickly opened a way to his rival, after having with his own hands ſlain Sir William Brandon, Henry's ſtandard-bearer, and unhorſed Sir John Cheney, an officer diſtinguiſhed for his ſtrength and dexterity. Henry, with all his reſolution, was appalled at the ſight of Richard's ſuperior proweſs; he would gladly have declined encountering ſo formidable an adverſary, but there was now no retreating. Richard called aloud to him to pay the forfeit of his treaſon, and rebellious invaſion of his realm; and preſſed on him with a fury that added double terror to his words. All Henry could do was, to keep him at his ſword's point, till ſome of his followers coming up, preſerved him for a fairer fortune.

While Richard was thus employed in the centre of the battle, the reſt of his troops were ſo diſpirited at the conduct of the two Stanleys, who had revolted to the earl of Richmond, that they ſtood in a perfect ſtate of inactivity, blind to the example, and unanimated by the preſence, of their valiant leader. The

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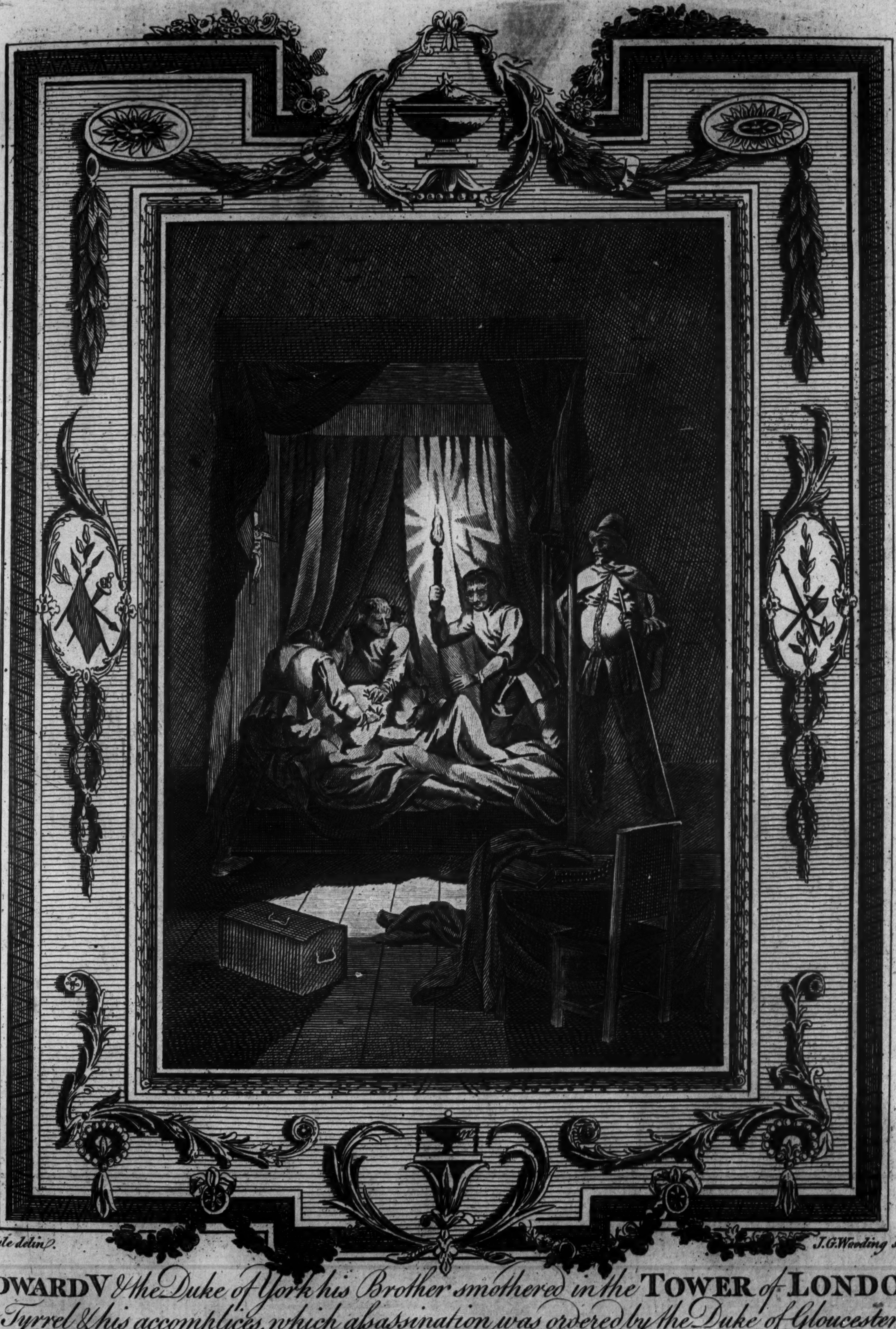
London: Published by Alex.r Hogg at the Kings Arms, No. 16 Paternoster Row.



S. Wale delin.

J. G. Wooding sculp.

EDWARD V & the Duke of York his Brother smothered in the **TOWER** of **LONDON**
by Tyrrel & his accomplices, which aſsassination was ordered by the Duke of Gloucester
their Uncle, afterwards **RICHARD III**.

To the Right High and Mighty Prince the duke of Norfolk, *Seneſchal of* England.

" Sheweth unto your good and gracious lordſhip, the mair and citezeins of the citee of London, that where, after the liberty and commendable cuſtomes of the ſaid citee, of time that no man's mind is to the contrary, uſed, enjoyed, and accuſtomed, the mair of the ſame citee for the time being, by reaſon of the office of mairalty of the ſaid citee, in his own perſon, oweth of right and duty to ſerve the king our ſouvereigne lord in the day of his ful noble coronation, in ſuch place as it ſhall pleaſe his highneſs to take his ſpices, and the ſame cup, with the kevering belonging thereunto, and a layer [ewer] of gold, the ſaid mair to have, and with him to bear away at the time of his departing, for his fee and reward.

" And alſo that divers other citezeins, that by the ſaid mair and citee ſhall thereto be named and choſen, owen of right by the ſame cuſtom, at the ſame day to ſerve in the office of butler-ſhip, in helping of the chief butler of England, to the lords and eſtates that ſhall be at the ſaid coronation, as well at the table in the hall at meat, as after meat in the chamber.

" Beſeeching your ſaid lordſhip, that Edmund Shaa, now mair, and other citezeins of the citee aforeſaid, to the ſaid office and ſervice now choſen, whoſe names, in a ſcedule hereunto annexed, be ſpecified, may be admitted to do the ſame ſervice, as their predeceſſors mairs and citezeins of the ſaid citee, in caſe ſemblable, have uſed in days paſt.

" Alſo the ſaid mair and citezeins praying, that they may ſit, in the day of the ſaid coronation, at the table next the cupboard, of the left ſide of the hall, lykes as of late tyme it hath been uſed and accuſtomed; and that the ſaid mair may have and enjoy the ſaid fee and reward, according to the dutie."

After the coronation Richard, having adjuſted all public matters to his ſatisfaction, reſolved upon a progreſs through ſome parts of England, and paſſing through Windſor, Oxford, Glouceſter and Coventry, he at length ſtopped at York, where he appeared in all the pomp of royalty, and was again crowned at the cathedral of that city.

It was during this progreſs that, according to moſt hiſtorians, Richard contrived the deſtruction of the late king's two ſons, Edward, and Richard duke of York, that their deaths happening in his abſence, he might be the leſs ſuſpected. The commiſſion for this purpoſe was given to Sir James Tyrrel, who, having found acceſs to the Tower, is ſaid to have taken away the lives of the two innocent princes by the aſſiſtance of two ruffians Miles Foreſt and John Dighton, who ſmothered them in their beds, and buried their bodies under the ſtair-caſe.

Various are the opinions of writers concerning this tragedy, ſome peremptorily charging the whole guilt of it upon Richard, others endeavouring to exculpate him from it. That Richard got the crown by the moſt illegal means is undeniably certain; but their murder ſeems rather inconſiſtent with Richard's cunning and diſſimulation; nor can we hardly ſuppoſe him ſo weak a man as to give ſuch a bloody commiſſion under his hand, or put it in the officer's power to blaſt that reputation which he was ſo anxious to preſerve; beſides, it may be conſidered, that after what had paſſed with regard to the illegitimacy of the young princes, it was ſcarcely worth Richard's notice to remove them by murder. That the two princes either died or diſappeared about this time, is beyond all doubt, though no hiſtorian is abſolutely poſitive as to their fate.

In the year 1483 the citizens complained to his majeſty of the inconveniences ariſing from the great number of foreign merchants and artificers reſorting to London; on which Richard removed their complaints, by renewing the reſtrictions formerly laid on merchant aliens, to prevent their carrying away the balance of trade in ſpecie. They were alſo prohibited from carrying on manufactures in England. This year a dreadful fire broke out in London, which conſumed a great number of houſes, together with Leadenhall, and all the merchandize and warlike ſtores contained in that uſeful repoſitory.

In the year 1485, the earl of Richmond, who had been invited from his exile in France to invade England, in order to dethrone Richard, marched with his army from Wales towards London; upon which Richard, after giving orders for the repair of the Tower of London, immediately marched to meet his opponent. On the twenty-ſecond of Auguſt the two armies came in ſight of each other at Boſworth in Leiceſterſhire, a place rendered famous in hiſtory by the battle which terminated the diſpute between the houſes of York and Lancaſter.—As this battle is remarkably important, we ſhall be ſomewhat particular in reciting a deſcription of it.

Richard's army conſiſted of twelve thouſand men, well accoutred, and trained to martial diſcipline: the command of the van he conferred on the duke of Norfolk, and he himſelf took poſt in the centre, with a crown upon his head, either as a mark of diſtinction, or as a challenge to his adverſary the earl of Richmond, whoſe army did not amonnt to more than five thouſand men. Every thing being now ready for the bloody conflict, both armies moved, and the battle began with a general diſcharge of arrows; after which they ſoon advanced to cloſe combat. The duke of Norfolk, extending his lines, made a motion to encloſe the left wing of the earl's army; to prevent which the earl of Oxford fell with great fury upon Norfolk's diviſion, but in ſo doing was very near being hemmed in himſelf. The lord Stanley (who had hitherto been neuter) ſeeing this, advanced, with four thouſand men, and falling in with the earl of Oxford's line, ſecured his flank, and ſtood ready to receive the front of the king's firſt line. This motion cauſed the duke of Norfolk to halt in order to cloſe his line, which occaſioned ſome moments of ceſſation in the fight. Norfolk, however, ſoon advanced to the charge again with more fury than ever, but was repulſed by Sir William Stanley, who, with three thouſand men, flanked the right of the king's firſt line ſo critically, that they were driven back upon the main body; but the duke of Norfolk having ſtrengthened the ſecond ranks, a dreadful ſlaughter enſued.

In the mean time Richard collected all his force, and, perceiving Henry at a ſmall diſtance, advanced eagerly to attack him, in hopes of deciding by his death the fate of the battle, and of empire. Such were his ſpirits, activity and addreſs, that nothing could withſtand his fury, and he quickly opened a way to his rival, after having with his own hands ſlain Sir William Brandon, Henry's ſtandard-bearer, and unhorſed Sir John Cheney, an officer diſtinguiſhed for his ſtrength and dexterity. Henry, with all his reſolution, was appalled at the ſight of Richard's ſuperior proweſs; he would gladly have declined encountering ſo formidable an adverſary, but there was now no retreating. Richard called aloud to him to pay the forfeit of his treaſon, and rebellious invaſion of his realm; and preſſed on him with a fury that added double terror to his words. All Henry could do was, to keep him at his ſword's point, till ſome of his followers coming up, preſerved him for a fairer fortune.

While Richard was thus employed in the centre of the battle, the reſt of his troops were ſo diſpirited at the conduct of the two Stanleys, who had revolted to the earl of Richmond, that they ſtood in a perfect ſtate of inactivity, blind to the example, and unanimated by the preſence, of their valiant leader. The

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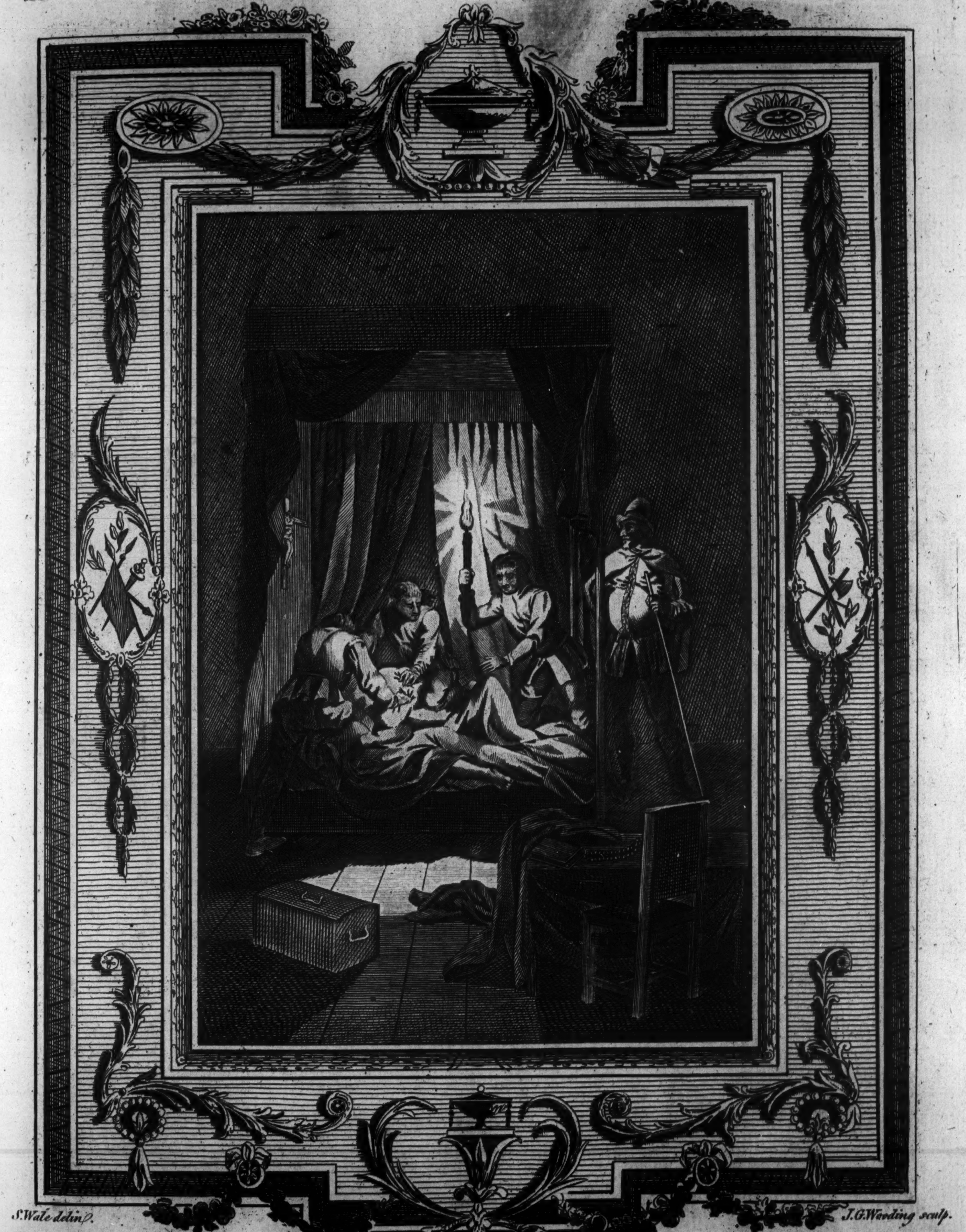

S. Wale delin.

J. G. Wooding sculp.

EDWARD V & the Duke of York his Brother smothered in the **TOWER** of **LONDON**
by Tyrrel & his accomplices, which aſsassination was ordered by the Duke of Gloucester
their Uncle, afterwards **RICHARD III**.

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of Northumberland's men, by their commander's orders, threw down their arms, and gave Richmond's ſoldiers the opportunity of mowing down whole ranks. In a word, the rout of Richard's army became general, while he, finding it in vain to attempt rallying his diſperſed troops, and either ſcorning to endure the diſgrace of an overthrow, or dreading the thought of falling alive into the hands of his enemy, ruſhed into the midſt of the battle, where he ſoon fell, overpowered with numbers, after having atchieved exploits that would have done honour to his memory, if exerted in any other cauſe.

The death of the king put an end to the battle, which had laſted only two hours, during which many of his principal officers were ſlain, with about two thouſand of his men; and his ſon, the earl of Surry, was taken priſoner. The earl of Richmond's loſs did not exceed one hundred.

Richard's body was expoſed to many indignities as it lay on the field; it was firſt ſtripped by the revengeful ſoldiers of Henry's army, then thrown, naked as it was, acroſs a horſe, and ſent to Leiceſter, where it was buried, without any ceremony, in the Grey Friars church in that town. His crown, being found in the field, was brought to the lord Stanley, who placing it upon Richmond's head, hailed him at the ſame time king, in preſence of all the army, who univerſally ſhouted, "Long live Henry VII. king of England!" Of Richard's ſurviving adherents, the earl of Northumberland ſurrendered himſelf to the conqueror, who readily forgave him; the earl of Surry, the king's ſon, was ſent priſoner to the Tower, from whence he was afterwards releaſed. Cateſby, the tool of Richard's arts and ambition, was taken priſoner, and, the next day, beheaded at Leiceſter, The lord viſcount Lovel, with ſeveral others, who were all hated becauſe of their attachment to Richard, eſcaped from the battle; and the earl of Richmond, with judicious policy, received into pardon, or to favour, all who ſubmitted.

CHAP. VII.

Acceſſion of Henry VII.—His entry into London.—The ſweating ſickneſs.—The citizens advance money to the king for the payment of his debts contracted in France.—The croſs in Cheapſide repaired.—Act of common council reſpecting apprentices—The king and queen make their public entry into London—Act of parliament for reſtraining butchers from killing beaſts within the walls of the city—The Flemiſh merchants baniſhed the city—The king entertains the citizens at Weſtminſter—Laws to puniſh perjury in jurors—The artillery-ground formed from a part of Bunhill-fields—Great plague in London—The prince of Wales and Catharine the Infanta of Spain, his wife, make their public entry into London—Kitchens firſt built at Guildhall—Marriage of the Princeſs Margaret to James king of Scotland—Fleet-ditch made navigable to Holborn bridge—The company of Taylors firſt incorporated by the name of Merchant Taylors.

RICHMOND, who was acknowledged king by the name of Henry VII. immediately ſet out for London, which he entered on the twenty-ſeventh of Auguſt, amidſt the ſhouts and acclamations of the people, who conſidered him as their deliverer from the moſt cruel of tyrants.

The new king, attended by the lord-mayor and aldermen in ſcarlet robes, and a great number of citizens richly dreſſed, proceeded directly to St. Paul's cathedral, where he offered up the ſtandard he had taken in battle, and ordered Te Deum to be ſung; after which he retired to his lodging at the biſhop of London's palace. The following day he aſſembled a council of all the nobility and gentry then in London, and ſolemnly renewed the oath he had taken, before the battle of Boſworth, to marry the princeſs Elizabeth. Soon after this an epidemical diſtemper of a very ſingular nature broke out in London, which, from its ſymptoms, was called the Sweating Sickneſs, and which is ſaid to have firſt appeared among the troops brought by Henry from France. This diſeaſe threw the patients into a prodigious ſweat, and carried them off in twenty-four hours; but thoſe who ſurvived that time, generally recovered. It happily continued but a month, before the method of attendance and cure was known; in which ſhort time it deſtroyed many thouſands of people; among whom were two lord-mayors, ſix aldermen, and three ſheriffs.

The king having contracted conſiderable debts in France to enable himſelf to execute the late expedition, now applied to the city of London for a loan of ſix thouſand marks to diſcharge the ſame. The citizens were rather backward in parting with their money to a prince to whoſe diſpoſition they were as yet ſtrangers. However, they immediately advanced three thouſand marks, and his majeſty eſtabliſhed his credit by punctually returning the money at the time appointed.

The neceſſary preparations having been made for Henry's coronation, the ſame was performed, with great pomp and ſolemnity, on the thirtieth of October, 1485, by cardinal Bourchier, archbiſhop of Canterbury. The ceremony of his coronation was attended with the exhibition of a pomp till then unknown in England; namely, a body-guard, conſiſting of fifty archers, called yeomen, under the command of a captain, to be in continual attendance upon the king's perſon. The utmoſt care, however, was taken, that this inſtitution ſhould not be conſidered as perſonal to the king, but a compliment to his ſucceſſors, whoſe dignity it was intended to enhance.

On the eighteenth of January, 1486, Henry performed his engagement to the nation, and to the houſe of York, by ſolemnly eſpouſing the princeſs Elizabeth; on which occaſion the people expreſſed the greateſt demonſtrations of joy. This year the croſs at the weſt end of Cheapſide, (then called the Weſtcheap) was compleatly repaired, and moſt curiouſly embelliſhed at the expence of ſeveral of the principal citizens, among whom John Fiſher, a mercer, contributed the ſum of ſix hundred marks. Among other regulations at this time, an act of common-council was paſſed, to prevent improper perſons obtaining the freedom of the corporation; the import of which was, that no apprentice ſhould be taken, or the freedom given, excepting they were gentlemen born; agreeable to that clauſe in the freeman's oath, which ſays, "Ye ſhall take none apprentice, but if he be free born; that is to ſay, no bondſman's ſon, nor the ſon of an alien."

The following year the court of common-council paſſed an act, whereby the citizens were enjoined, on the penalty of one hundred pounds, "not to carry " any goods or merchandize to any fair or market " within the kingdom, for the term of ſeven years." This act, however, was ſo unreaſonable in itſelf, and gave ſuch offence to the legiſlature, that it was repealed by an act of parliament paſſed the next year, which empowered the citizens to carry on their commerce as uſual, to the ſeveral parts of the kingdom, and a penalty of forty pounds was laid on any perſon who ſhould preſume to moleſt any of the citizens in their ſaid trade.

The year 1487 was uſhered in with many commotions in different parts of the kingdom, which gave occaſion to the erection of the Court of Star-Chamber. Edward Plantagenet, earl of Warwick, had been kept impriſoned in Yorkſhire, by Richard III. Henry, no leſs ſuſpicious, removed him to the Tower, where he ſtill retained him in confinement. A report had ſpread of his eſcape from thence; and this report was made uſe of by one Richard Simon, an Oxford prieſt, as the foundation of a plan to diſturb Henry's government.

One Lambert Simnel, a pupil of Simon, was inſtructed to perſonate the earl of Warwick in Ireland, where his father the duke of Clarence had been much reſpected. This ſcheme took immediate effect, for the people crouded under his ſtandard with ſuch rapidity, that he ſoon found himſelf at the head of a very conſiderable army; and being joined by the earl of Lincoln, and a body of two thouſand Germans ſent over by the ducheſs of Burgundy, ſiſter to Edward IV. he immediately embarked for England. Henry being informed that the rebels had advanced into Lincolnſhire, aſſembled a conſiderable army, and marched to attack them; when the two armies meeting at a place called Stoke, near Newark, a deſperate battle enſued, which was maintained with equal valour on both ſides for three hours, when victory declared in favour of Henry; and the rebels were at length totally defeated. The Germans were all ſlain on the very ſpot they occupied; a dreadful ſlaughter was made of the Iriſh, of whom four thouſand, with their commander Fitz-Gerald, a brother to the earl of Kildare, were killed; and Lambert Simnel and his tutor were taken priſoners. The next day his majeſty, with the queen, returned to London; and, on their arrival at Hornſey-Park, were met by the mayor, aldermen and principal citizens mounted on fine horſes, and richly dreſſed in an elegant uniform. In this manner they entered the city, the ſtreets of which were covered with new gravel on the occaſion: and paſſing through the ſeveral livery-companies, dreſſed in their formalities, their majeſties went to St. Paul's cathedral, where Te Deum was ſolemnly ſung on occaſion of the late victory; after which they were conducted in great ſtate to Weſtminſter.

Lambert Simnel and his tutor were brought to London; and the latter being committed cloſe priſoner to the Tower, was never heard of after. The former received his majeſty's pardon, and was employed in the ſervile office of ſcullion in the king's kitchen; in which capacity he acquitted himſelf ſo well, that he was afterwards raiſed to be one of the king's falconers.

In the year 1488 the king applied to the citizens for a loan of four thouſand pounds, on the plea of aſſiſting the duke of Brittany, then oppreſſed by the French king. In ſuch eſteem was his majeſty with the citizens at this time, that, inſtead of four, they chearfully advanced him the ſum of ſix thouſand pounds.

The inhabitants of St. Gregory and St. Faith having made complaint of the horrid ſtench ariſing from the blood and ordure running through the ſaid pariſhes from St. Nicholas's ſhambles (now Newgate-market;) together with the noxious vapours ariſing from the ſcalding of ſwine; the parliament, to remedy ſuch grievances for the future, paſſed an act, in which it was ordained, that no butcher ſhould preſume to kill any beaſt within the walls of London, upon the penalty of one ſhilling for every ox and cow ſo killed, and eight-pence for every other beaſt.

In the year 1492 the king levied a diſcretional tax on his ſubjects, on the pretence of a French war; which was ſo highly rated by the aſſeſſors, that the city of London alone, including the contributions of the aldermen, produced nearly fifteen thouſand pounds. Archbiſhop Morton, the chancellor, on this occaſion, made uſe of an expedient that no one could evade; if the parties applied to lived frugally, they were told their parſimony muſt undoubtedly have made them wealthy; if they lived generouſly, they were aſſeſſed accordingly, as perſons of opulence.

Henry having, from ſome political cauſe, conceived an inſuperable averſion to the Flemiſh nation, baniſhed all the merchants of that country from the city of London, and prohibited all intercourſe with that people. The Anſeatic merchants, availing themſelves of this circumſtance, imported large quantities of merchandize from Flanders; and the Engliſh merchant-adventurers became great ſufferers by being deprived of the principal part of their commerce with the Flemiſh merchants.

Theſe circumſtances ſo highly incenſed the Flemings, that they entered into a conſpiracy againſt the Anſeatic merchants; and being joined by the populace, they broke open and plundered their warehouſes at the Steel-yard, ſituated near Thames-ſtreet; but aſſiſtance being procured from Southwark, and the lord-mayor bringing a body of armed men to protect them, the rioters were diſperſed. Several of the principal conſpirators being taken, were committed to the Tower; and after a long impriſonment, ſome were executed, and others diſcharged.

On Twelfth-day, in the year 1494, his majeſty gave an elegant entertainment to the magiſtrates and principal citizens of London, at Weſtminſter. After dinner, he knighted Ralph Auſtrey, the mayor; and in the evening ſeveral kinds of diverſions were exhibited in Weſtminſter-hall, which was richly hung with tapeſtry, and ſtaged on both ſides. After the ſports, the king, queen, and principal nobility, being ſeated at a ſtone table, a number of knights with their eſquires ſerved ſixty diſhes to the king's meſs, as many to the queen's, and twenty-four to the lord-mayor's, with plenty of the choiceſt wines. At break of day their majeſties retired, and the citizens returned home highly pleaſed with the entertainment they had received, and the honour conferred on them by his majeſty.

On the twenty-eighth of April, in the year 1496, Joan Boughton, a widow, was burnt in Smithfield, for hereſy, and profeſſing the opinions of Wickliff. This year wheat was ſold in London for four ſhillings a quarter; and Bourdeaux wine, or claret, for thirty ſhillings a hogſhead.

The crime of perjury having at this time greatly prevailed among the London juries, the parliament, to prevent improper perſons being impannelled for the future, enacted as follows:

> “ That no perſon or perſons be impannelled, or ſworn into any jury or inqueſt in any of the city courts, unleſs he be worth forty marks; and if the cauſe to be tried amount to that ſum, then no perſon to be admitted a juror worth leſs than a hundred marks; and that every perſon ſo qualified, refuſing to ſerve as a juryman, for the firſt default to forfeit one ſhilling; the ſecond two ſhillings; and every one after, to double the ſum.
>
> “ That when upon trial it ſhould be found, that a petty jury have brought in an unjuſt verdict, then every member of the ſame to forfeit twenty pounds or more, according to the diſcretion of the court of lord-mayor and aldermen, and to ſuffer ſix months impriſonment, or leſs, at the diſcretion of the ſaid mayor and aldermen, without bail or mainprize, and for ever after to be rendered incapable of ſerving on any jury.
>
> “ And further, if upon enquiry, it ſhould be found, that any juror has taken money as a bribe, or other reward, or promiſe of reward, to favour either plaintiff or defendant in the cauſe to be tried by him, that then, and in every ſuch caſe, the perſon ſo offending to forfeit and pay to the party by him thus injured, ten times the value of ſuch ſum or reward by him taken, and alſo to ſuffer impriſonment, as already mentioned; and beſides to be diſabled for ever from ſerving in that capacity: and that every perſon or perſons guilty of bribing any juror, ſhall likewiſe forfeit ten times the value given, and ſuffer impriſonment as aforeſaid.”

In the year 1497, the body of one Alice Hackney, which had been buried one hundred and ſeventy-five years,

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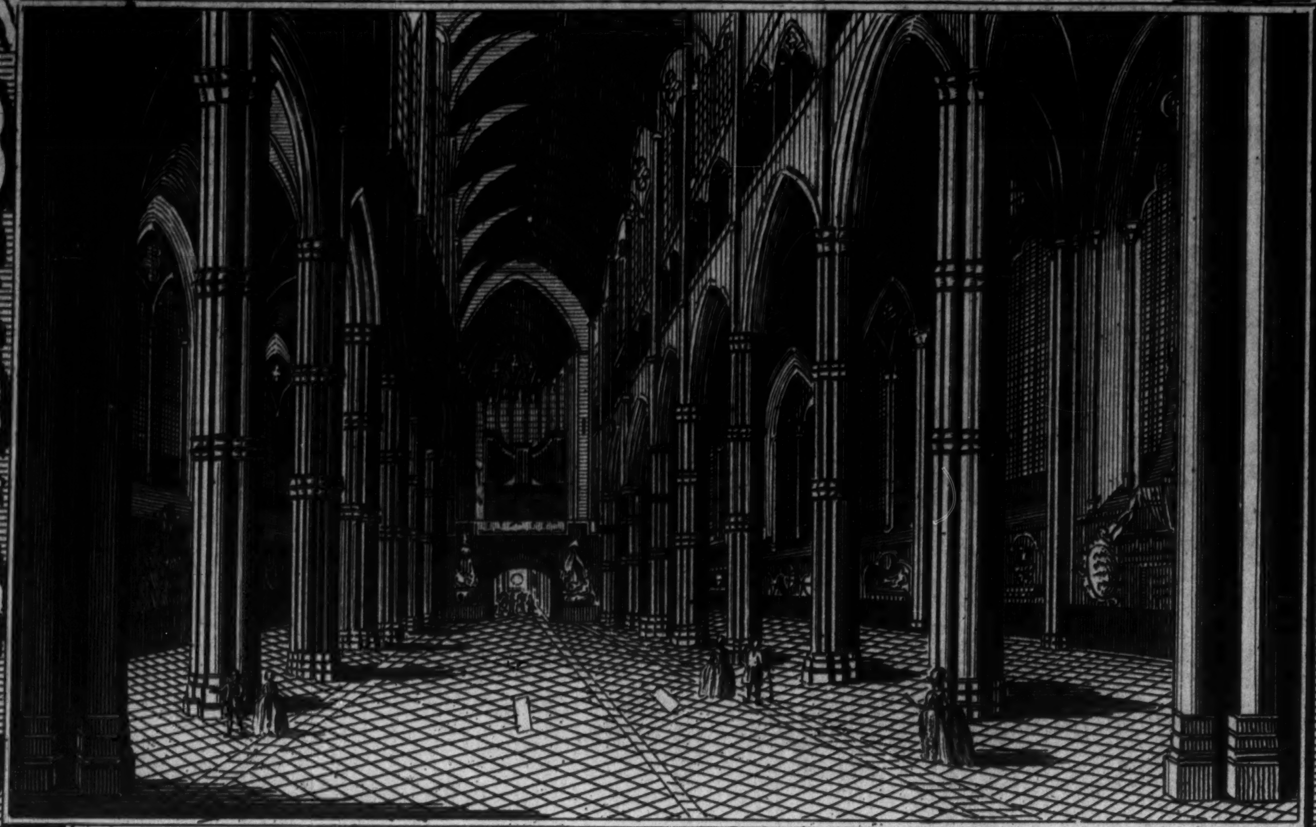
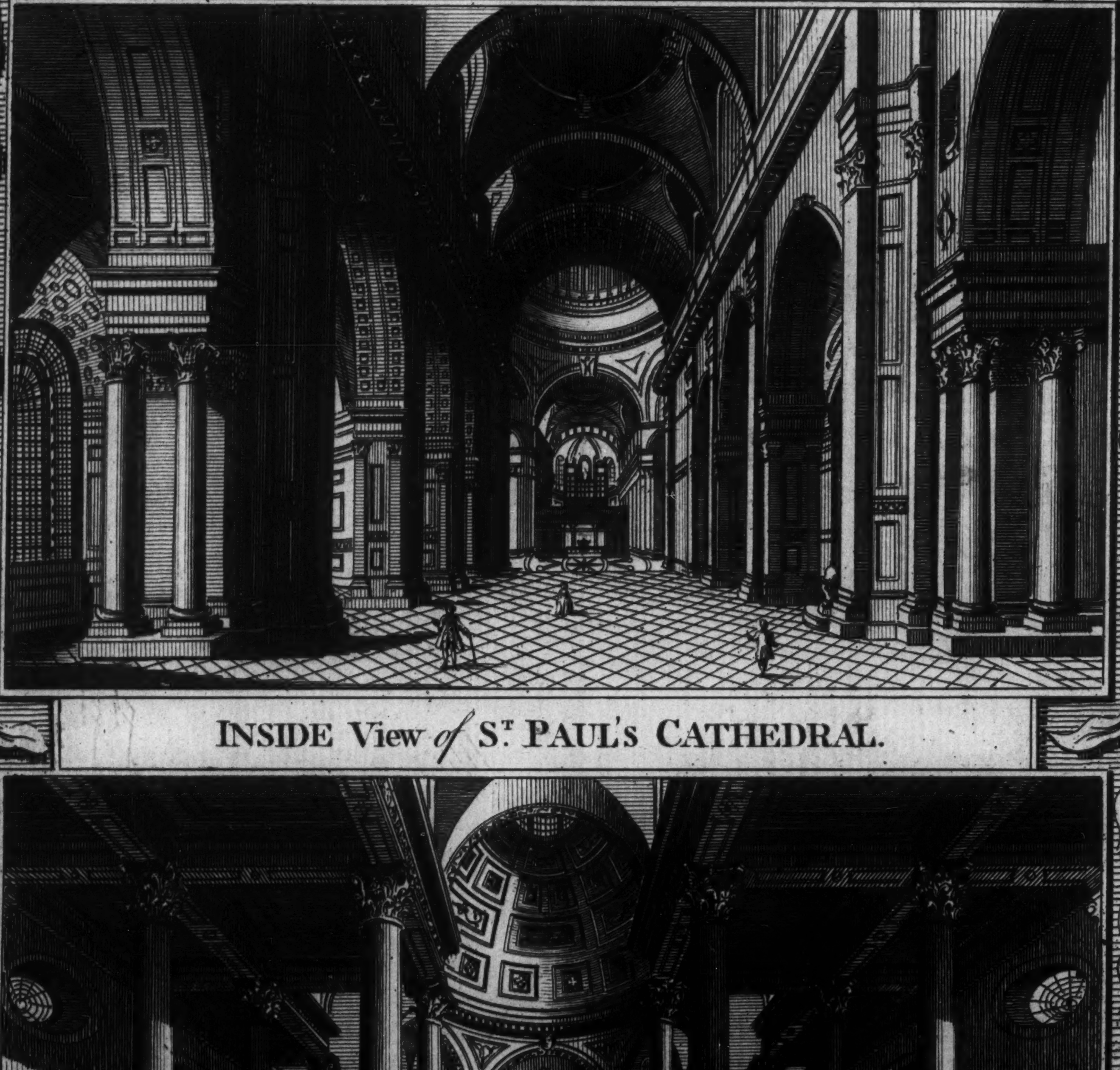
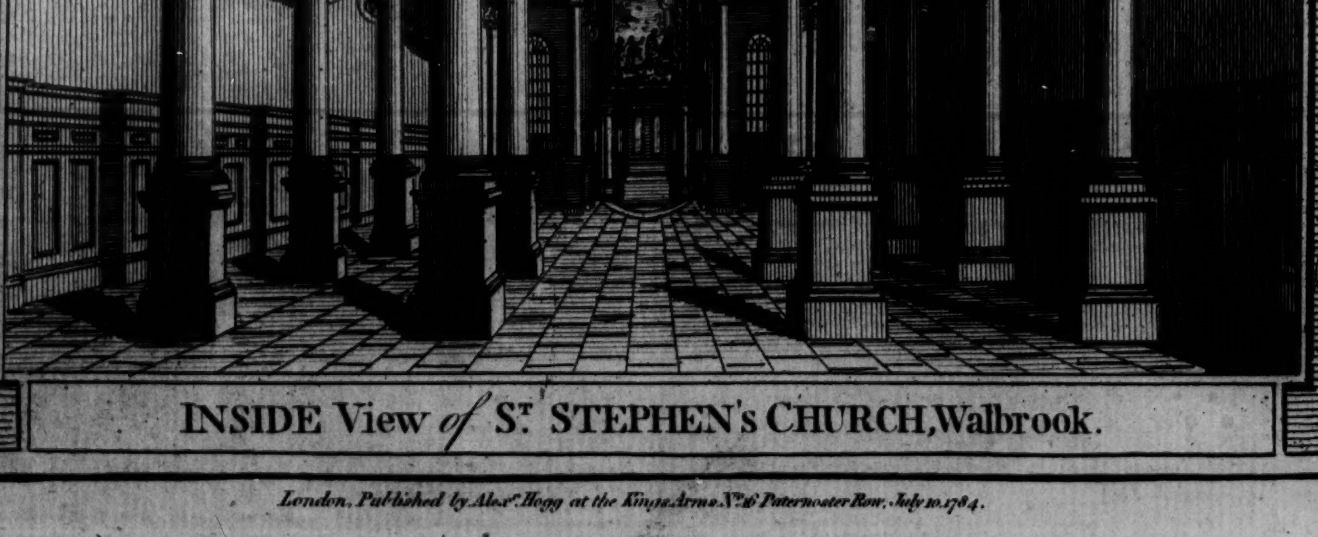
Engraved for THORNTON's New & Complete History & Survey *of* LONDON & WESTMINSTER, *&c.*



INSIDE View *of* WESTMINSTER ABBEY.



INSIDE View *of* St. PAUL's CATHEDRAL.



INSIDE View *of* St. STEPHEN's CHURCH, Walbrook.

London, Published by Alexr. Hogg at the Kings Arms No. 16 Paternoster Row, July 10. 1784.

Royce Sculpt.

years, was accidentally dug up in the church of St. Mary-hill, London; the ſkin of the corpſe was whole, and the joints of the arms perfectly pliable. In the year 1498, a parcel of grounds ſituated on the north ſide of Chiſwell-ſtreet, conſiſting of gardens, orchards, &c. was converted into a ſpacious field, incloſed, for the uſe of the London archers, or trained bands, and denominated the Artillery-ground, where they are ſtill muſtered and exerciſed at ſtated times.

In the year 1500 a dreadful plague raged in many parts of the kingdom, particularly in the city of London, where it is ſaid to have carried off upwards of thirty thouſand perſons. During this deſtructive peſtilence the king, for ſafety, removed to different places, and at laſt, accompanied by his conſort, he repaired to Calais in France; where he had an interview with Philip archduke of Auſtria, whoſe whole behaviour ſhewed an earneſt deſire to cultivate a friendſhip with England. The king ſo far honoured the city of London, as to ſend an account of this meeting to the lord-mayor and aldermen.

In the year 1501, a marriage was concluded between Arthur prince of Wales, and Catherine the Infanta of Spain. The princeſs landed at Plymouth on the fourth of October, and made her public entry into London on the twelfth of November following. On which occaſion the ſtreets were adorned with pompous decorations, and a variety of ſtately pageants; and the next day their nuptials were ſolemnized in St. Paul's cathedral. But the young prince died a few months after, leaving the ſucceſſion to the kingdom, and his widow, open to his brother Henry; for the king, unwilling to loſe her dowry, forced his ſecond ſon to marry her, and procured a papal diſpenſation for that purpoſe.

This year Sir John Shaw, the lord-mayor, firſt introduced the cuſtom of his brethren the aldermen attending their mayor to the river when he took barge for Weſtminſter. He alſo, by a contribution from the city companies, built proper offices at Guildhall for public entertainments, which for want of theſe conveniencies, had been hitherto given at Grocers-hall.

In the month of January, 1502, was celebrated the marriage of the princeſs Margaret, by proxy, with James IV. of Scotland; which laid the foundation of the future union of two kingdoms, that had hitherto been at continual variance.—It was objected to Henry in council, that by this marriage England might fall under the dominion of Scotland; but the king replied, "that in ſuch caſe Scotland would only become an "acceſſion to England; for that the greater would "draw the leſs."

Fleet-dyke, or ditch, was this year thoroughly cleanſed, and rendered navigable for barges up to Oldbourn, or Holbourn-bridge; and the place called Houndſditch, part of the city ditch under the eaſtern wall, and ſo called from the filth and dead dogs uſually thrown there, was arched over and paved.

About this time the company of Taylors, firſt incorporated by Edward IV. were now re-incorporated by the name of Merchant Taylors, in conſequence of a charter granted them by the king for that purpoſe.

This year a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and a tavern, both which were ſituated at the eaſt end of Weſtminſter-abbey, were taken down by order of the king; and on the ground where they ſtood, was erected the building which is known to this day by the name of Henry the VIIth's chapel.

With this circumſtance we ſhall cloſe the preſent chapter, and in the next, as the moſt proper for its introduction, ſhall give a clear and accurate account of every intereſting particular relative to, and the moſt material curioſities contained in, the abbey church of St. Peter, Weſtminſter, of which the chapel of Henry VII. now forms a part.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the Foundation and preſent ſtate of Weſtminſter-Abbey. With a particular deſcription of the moſt material monuments and other curioſities contained in that venerable building.

THERE are ſo many miraculous ſtories related of the foundation of this abbey, in the legends of Monkiſh writers, that by this enlightened age, the bare recital would hardly be excuſed: all that can with truth be ſaid, amounts only to this, that Sebert, king of the Eaſt-Saxons, who died in 616, being by Auſtin's preaching, and his uncle Ethelbert's example, converted to chriſtianity, threw down the temple of Apollo, weſt of London, and there moſt devoutly erected a church, which he dedicated to the honour of St. Peter, prince of the apoſtles, and appointed Melitus, then biſhop of London, to conſecrate it accordingly. Ranulphus, indeed, does not particularly mention Sebert, but has theſe remarkable words, "that ſome one, at "the inſtigation of Ethelbert, built a church to the "honour of St. Peter in the weſt part of the city of "London, in a place called Thorney, which ſignifies "an iſland of thorns, but is now called Weſtmin-"ſter."

Fleet, a monkiſh writer, ſpeaks of the city of London, as worſhipping Diana, and the ſuburbs of Thorney, as offering incenſe to Apollo; ſo that it ſeems clear almoſt to demonſtration, that this church had the ruins of a Pagan temple for its foundation.

This church and its monaſtery were repaired and enlarged by Offa, king of Mercia; but being deſtroyed by the pagan Danes, they were rebuilt by Edgar, who endowed them, and in the year 969 granted them many ample privileges. But having again ſuffered by the ravages of the Danes, Edward the Confeſſor pulled down the old church, and erected a moſt magnificent one for that age in its place, in the form of a croſs, which became a pattern for that kind of building.

The work being finiſhed in the year 1065, he cauſed it to be conſecrated with the greateſt pomp and ſolemnity; and by ſeveral charters not only confirmed all its antient rights and privileges, but endowed it with many rich manors and additional immunities; and the church, by a bull of Pope Nicholas I. was conſtituted the place for the inauguration of the kings of England.

William the Conqueror, to ſhew his regard to the memory of his late friend king Edward, no ſooner arrived in London, than he repaired to this church, and offered a ſumptuous pall, as a covering for Edward's tomb. He alſo gave fifty marks of ſilver, together with a very rich altar-cloth, and two caſkets of gold; and the Chriſtmas following was ſolemnly crowned there, which was the firſt coronation performed in that place.

The next prince that undertook to enlarge this great work was Henry III. who built a chapel to the Bleſſed Virgin, then called the new work at Weſtminſter, the firſt ſtone whereof he laid himſelf on Saturday before his coronation, in the year 1220. But about twenty years after, finding the walls and ſteeple of the old ſtructure much decayed, he pulled them all down, with a deſign to enlarge and rebuild them in a more regular manner: but he did not live to accompliſh this great work, which was not compleated till 1285, about fourteen years after his deceaſe. And this is the date of the building as it now ſtands.

About the year 1502 Henry VII. began that magnificent ſtructure, which is now generally called by his name: for this purpoſe, he pulled down the chapel of Henry III. already mentioned, and an adjoining houſe, called the White Roſe Tavern. This chapel, like the former, he dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin; and deſigning it for a burial place for himſelf and his poſterity, he carefully ordered in his will, that none but thoſe of royal blood ſhould be permitted to lie therein.

On the general ſuppreſſion of religious houſes, the abbey was ſurrendered to Henry VIII. by William Benſon, the abbot, and ſeventeen of the monks, in the year 1539, when its revenues amounted to 3977*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* per annum, a ſum at leaſt equal to 20,000*l.* a year of preſent money. Beſides its furniture, which was of ineſtimable value, it had, in different parts of the kingdom, no leſs than 216 manors, 17 hamlets, with 97 towns and villages; and though the abbey was only the ſecond in rank, yet in all other reſpects it was the chief in the kingdom; and its abbots had a ſeat in the houſe of lords.

The abbey thus diſſolved, Henry VIII. erected it firſt into a college of ſecular canons, under the government of a dean, an honour which he choſe to confer on the laſt abbot. This eſtabliſhment, however, was of no long duration, for two years after he converted it into a biſhoprick, which was diſſolved nine years after by Edward VI. who reſtored the government by a dean, which continued till Mary's acceſſion to the crown.

In 1557 queen Mary reſtored it to its ancient conventual ſtate; but queen Elizabeth again ejected the monks, and in 1560 erected Weſtminſter-abbey into a college, under the government of a dean, and twelve ſecular canons or prebendaries. She alſo founded a ſchool for forty ſcholars, denominated the queen's, to be educated in the liberal ſciences preparatory to the univerſity, and to have all the neceſſaries of life, except cloathing, of which they were to have only a gown every year. To this abbey belong choriſters, ſinging-men, an organiſt, twelve alms-men, &c.

No very material alterations were made in the outward ſtructure of this church after the death of Henry VII. till of late years; when it became the object of parliamentary concern, and was reſcued from that ruin into which it was falling, by a thorough reparation at the national expence; and though the ravage that was made within it by Henry VIII. and the havock without it during the unhappy civil commotions that defaced the ancient beauty of all religious houſes in this kingdom, can never be recovered; yet it has, by the labour and ſkill of Sir Chriſtopher Wren, and thoſe that ſucceeded him, been decorated with ſuch ornaments as have rendered the building more compleat than ever.

This venerable fabric has been new coated on the outſide, except that part called Henry the Seventh's chapel, which is indeed a ſeparate building. The weſt end has been adorned with two new ſtately towers, that have been thought equal in point of workmanſhip to any part of the original building. But though ſuch pains have been taken in the coating, to preſerve the antient Gothic grandeur, that this church in its diſtant proſpect has all the venerable majeſty of its former ſtate, yet the beautiful carving with which it was once adorned is irretrievably loſt; the buttreſſes, once coped with free-ſtone, and the ſtatues of our ancient kings that formerly ſtood in niches, near the tops of thoſe buttreſſes, are for the moſt part removed, and their broken fragments lodged in the roof of Henry the Seventh's chapel. Next the towers on the north ſide, ſome of theſe ſtatues are ſtill ſtanding; and indeed it is on this ſide that an outward view of the abbey muſt be taken, the other being ſo encumbered with buildings, that even its ſituation cannot be diſtinguiſhed.

In viewing the outſide of this building the attention is particularly engaged by the magnificent portico that leads into the north croſs, which by ſome has been ſtiled *the Beautiful*, or *Solomon's Gate*. It is probable this was built by Richard II. as his arms carved in ſtone were formerly over the gate. This portico has been lately beautified, and over it is a window of modern date admirably well executed. On the ſouth ſide is a window ſet up in 1705, which is likewiſe very maſterly. But the principal beauties of this pile are to be found within.

The building within the walls is three hundred and ſixty feet long: at the nave it is ſeventy-two feet broad, and at the croſs one hundred and ninety-five. The Gothic arches and ſide iſles are ſupported by forty-eight pillars of grey marble, each compoſed of cluſters of ſlender ones, and covered with ornaments.

On entering the weſt door, the whole body of the church preſents itſelf at once to view, the pillars which divide the nave from the ſide iſles being ſo formed as not to obſtruct the ſide openings, nor is the ſight terminated to the eaſt but by the fine painted window over Edward the Confeſſor's chapel, which antiently, when the altar was low, and adorned with the beautiful ſhrine of that pretended ſaint, muſt have afforded one of the fineſt proſpects the imagination can paint. The pillars terminate towards the eaſt by a ſweep, thereby encloſing the chapel of Edward the Confeſſor in a kind of ſemi-circle; and it is worthy obſervation, that as far as the gates of the choir, the pillars are filleted with braſs, but all beyond with ſtone. In conformity to the middle range of pillars, there are others in the wall, which, as they riſe, ſpring into ſemi-arches, and are every where met in acute angles by their oppoſites, which in the roof are adorned with a variety of carvings. On the arches of the pillars are galleries of double columns fifteen feet wide, covering the ſide iſles, and enlightened by a middle range of windows, over which there is an upper range of larger windows, and by theſe together with the four capital windows, facing the north, eaſt, ſouth and weſt, the whole fabric is admirably enlightened. At the bottom of the walls, between the pillars, are ſhallow niches, arched about eight or ten feet high, in which the arms of the original benefactors are depicted, and over them are their titles, &c. but theſe are almoſt all concealed by the monuments of the dead placed before them, many of which are extremely noble.

In the great weſt window is a curious painting of Edward III. to the left of which, in a ſmaller window, is a painting of one of our kings, ſuppoſed to be Richard II. but the colours being of a water blue, the features of the face cannot be diſtinguiſhed. On the other ſide the great window is a lively repreſentation of Edward the Confeſſor in his robes, and under his feet are painted his arms.

After viewing the open part of the church, the next thing to be noticed is the choir, which can only be ſeen during the times of divine ſervice. The grand entrance is by a pair of beautiful iron gates; and the floor is paved with black and white marble. The ancient ſtalls are covered with Gothic acute arches, ſupported by ſmall iron pillars, and are painted of a purple colour; but what moſt attracts the eye is, an ancient portrait, near the pulpit, of Richard II. ſitting in a gilt chair, dreſſed in a green veſt flowered with gold, with gold ſhoes ornamented with pearls. This piece is ſix feet eleven inches in length, and three feet ſeven inches in breadth; but the lower part is much defaced.

The next thing to be remarked is, the fine altar encloſed within a curious baluſtrade, within which is a pavement of Moſaic work, made at the charge of abbot Ware, and ſaid to be the moſt beautiful in its kind of any in the world. It appears, by ſome Latin verſes, that the ſtones of which it is compoſed are of porphyry, and that it was laid in the year 1272. The altar, which formerly ſtood in a chapel at Whitehall,

hall, is a ſtately and beautiful piece of marble, and was removed from the ſtores at Hampton-court in the year 1707, by order of her late majeſty queen Anne, who preſented it to this church. On each ſide the altar are marble doors opening into St. Edward's chapel, where our kings retire to refreſh themſelves on the day of their coronation.

There are different aſcents to the roof of this church, one of which is at the weſt corner of the north croſs, and another at the eaſt corner of the ſouth croſs. Over the ſouth-weſt tower are ſmall chambers ſaid to have been formerly the habitation of Bradſhaw, preſident of the rebels bloody court, where he ended his days with grief before the reſtoration.

Deſcription of Henry *the* Seventh's *Chapel; with an account of the Tombs, Effigies, &c. contained therein.*

This chapel, which is ſtiled *the Wonder of the World*, is ſituated to the eaſt of the abbey, to which it is ſo neatly joined, that on a ſuperficial view it appears to belong to the ſame building. It is ſupported without by ſixteen Gothic buttreſſes, all beautifully ornamented, and projecting from the building in different angles. It is enlightened by a double range of windows, that throw the light into ſuch an advantageous diſpoſition as at once to pleaſe the eye and inſpire reverence. The buttreſſes extend up to the roof, and are made to ſtrengthen it by their being crowned with Gothic arches. In theſe buttreſſes are niches, in which formerly ſtood a number of ſtatues; but theſe being greatly decayed, have been long taken down.

The entrance to this edifice is by a flight of ſteps of black marble, under a very noble arch that leads to the gates opening to the body or nave of the chapel; for, like a cathedral, it is divided into a nave and ſide iſles, to which there is a paſſage by a door on each ſide. The gates at the entrance of the nave are of braſs frame-work curiouſly wrought, and have, in every other open pannel, a roſe and portcullis alternately. Being entered, the eye is naturally directed to the lofty cieling, which is wrought with ſuch aſtoniſhing variety of figures as to exceed deſcription. The ſtalls are of brown wainſcot, with Gothic canopies, moſt beautifully carved, as are the ſeats with ſtrange devices: more particularly the carving under the ſeats, which are monſtrous repreſentations of beaſts, but ſo ſtrongly expreſſed by the artificer, that nothing on wood is now remaining equal to it. The pavement is of black and white marble, laid at the charge of Dr. Killegrew, once prebendary of this abbey, as appears from two inſcriptions; one on a braſs plate near the founder's tomb, and the other cut in the pavement. The eaſt view from the entrance preſents you with the braſs chapel and tomb of the founder; and round it, where the eaſt end forms a ſemi-circle, are the chapels of the dukes of Buckingham and Richmond.

The walls both of the nave and ſide iſles are adorned with the moſt curious imagery, and contain an hundred and twenty ſtatues of patriarchs, ſaints, martyrs and confeſſors; under which are angels ſupporting imperial crowns, beſide innumerable ſmall ones, all of them eſteemed ſo curious, that the beſt maſters are ſaid to have come from abroad to take a copy of them.

The roof of the ſide iſles is flattiſh, and ſupported on arches between the nave and ſide iſles, turning upon twelve ſtately Gothic pillars, curiouſly adorned with figures, fruitage and foliage.

The windows, beſide a ſpacious one at the eaſt end, are thirteen on each ſide above, and as many below; and were formerly painted, having in each pane a white roſe, the badge of the houſe of Lancaſter; an H the initial letter of the founder's name, or portculliſes crowned, the badge of the Beaufort's family; of which there are ſome ſtill remaining. The length of this chapel within is ninety-nine feet, the breadth ſixty-ſix, and the heighth fifty-four.

The original intent of this chapel was as a ſepulchre, in which none but the remains of the royal family were to be depoſited; and ſo far has the will of the founder been obſerved, that none have yet been interred there, but thoſe of high quality, whoſe deſcent may generally be traced from ſome of our ancient kings. In the middle of the eaſt end of the nave is ſituated the magnificent tomb of Henry VII. and Elizabeth his queen. It is incloſed in a curious chauntry of caſt braſs, beautifully deſigned and well executed: it is ornamented with ſtatues, of which thoſe only of St. George, St. James, St. Bartholomew and St. Edward are now remaining. Within it are the effigies of the royal pair, in their robes of ſtate, lying cloſe to each other on a tomb of black marble; the head of which is ſupported by a red dragon, the enſign of Cadwalladar, the laſt king of the Britons, from whom king Henry VII. was fond of tracing his deſcent. There are various devices alluding to his family and alliances; ſuch as portculliſes, ſignifying his relation to the Beaufort's by his mother's ſide; roſes twiſted and crowned in memory of the union of the two houſes of Lancaſter and York, by his marriage; and at each end a crown in a buſh, alluding to the crown of Richard III. found in a hawthorn, in Boſworth field. He died the twenty-firſt of April 1509, in the fifty-third year of his age.

At the head of this tomb lie the remains of Edward VI. grandſon to Henry VII. who died in the ſixteenth year of his age, and the ſeventh of his reign. A fine monument was erected to his memory by queen Mary, his ſiſter and ſucceſſor; it was adorned with curious ſculpture repreſenting the paſſion and reſurrection of our Saviour, with two angels on the top kneeling, and the whole elegantly finiſhed; but it was afterwards demoliſhed as a relict of Popiſh ſuperſtition.

On one ſide of Henry's tomb, in a ſmall chapel, is a monument of caſt braſs, in which are the effigies of Lewis Stuart, duke of Richmond, and Frances his wife. They are repreſented as lying on a marble table under a canopy of braſs curiouſly wrought, and ſupported by the figures of Faith, Hope, Charity and Prudence. On the top is a figure of Fame taking her flight, and reſting only on her toe. This illuſtrious nobleman died the ſixteenth of February 1623; and his lady the eighth of October 1639. There is likewiſe a pyramid of black and white marble ſupporting a ſmall urn, in which is contained the heart of Eſme Stuart, ſon to the duke of Richmond and Lenox, who died in France the fourteenth of Auguſt 1661.

On the north ſide of this chapel is a very antique monument decorated with ſeveral emblematical figures in braſs gilt; the principal is Neptune, in a penſive poſture with his trident reverſed; and Mars with his head reclined. Theſe figures ſupport the tomb on which lies the effigy of George Villars, duke of Buckingham, who fell a ſacrifice to national reſentment, and periſhed by the hands of an aſſaſſin. The ducheſs, who cauſed this monument to be erected to his memory, lies in effigy by his ſide on the ſame tomb. The Latin inſcription, after recounting his noble qualities and high titles, alludes to the manner of his death.

Near this is a noble monument, of later date, and much ſuperior in deſign and workmanſhip, erected to the memory of John Sheffield duke of Buckingham, where his Grace's ſtatue, in a Roman habit, reclines on an altar of fine marble: his ducheſs is repreſented ſitting at his feet weeping. On each ſide are military trophies; and over all an admirable figure of Time holding ſeveral medallions repreſenting the heads of their Graces children. This monument is very juſtly admired. It has been obſerved, that the duke himſelf

ſelf appears the principal figure in the group: and though he lies in a recumbent poſture, and his lady is in the moſt beautiful manner placed at his feet, yet her figure is ſo characterized as to be only a guide to his, and both reflect back a beauty on each other. The inſcription ſets forth the duke of Buckingham's poſts, with his qualifications; and over his ſtatue is a Latin inſcription to the following purpoſe:

I lived doubtful, not diſſolute;
I die unreſolved, not unreſigned;
Ignorance and error are incident to human nature:
I truſt in an Almighty and all good God,
Thou King of kings have mercy upon me.

He died the 24th of February 1720, in the 75th year of his age. His Grace had three wives: the firſt Urſula, counteſs of Conway; the ſecond Catherine, counteſs of Gainſborough; and the third Catherine, counteſs of Angleſey.

At the end of the north iſle, againſt the wall, is a monument in the form of a beautiful altar, raiſed by king Charles II. to the memory of Edward V. and his brother, who, it is ſaid, were murdered in the Tower by order of their uncle Richard III. The inſcription is in Latin, the tranſlation of which runs thus: "Here lie the relicks of Edward V. king of England, "and Richard duke of York; who being confined in "the Tower, and there ſtifled with pillows, were "privately and meanly buried by order of their perfidious uncle Richard the uſurper: their bones, long "enquired after, and wiſhed for, after lying 201 years "in the rubbiſh of the ſtairs, (thoſe lately leading to "the chapel of the White Tower) were, on the 7th "of July 1674, by undoubted proofs, diſcovered, being buried deep in that place. Charles II. pitying "their unhappy fate, ordered thoſe unfortunate "princes to be laid amongſt the relicks of their predeceſſors, in the year 1678, and the 20th of his reign."

In the ſame iſle is a lofty monument, with a fantaſtical canopy over it, erected to the memory of queen Elizabeth, by king James I. her ſucceſſor. The inſcription repreſents her character, high deſcent, and the memorable acts of her reign. She died the 24th of March, in the year 1602. In this ſame place lies interred the bloody queen Mary, whoſe reign preceded that of the beforementioned queen.

In this iſle is a lofty pyramid, ſupported by two griffins of braſs gilt, on a pedeſtal of curious marble, erected to the memory of Charles Montague, the firſt of that family who bore the title of Halifax.

At the eaſt end of the ſame iſle is a vault, in which are depoſited the remains of king James I. and his queen, who was daughter to Frederick II. king of Denmark. This prince reigned over Scotland fifty-nine years, and England twenty-two; and died the 16th of March 1625.

Over this vault is a ſmall tomb adorned with the figure of a child, erected to the memory of Mary the third daughter of James I. who was born at Greenwich in 1605, and died at two years old.

There is alſo another monument, on which is the repreſentation of a child in a cradle, erected to the memory of Sophia, the fourth daughter of the ſame king, who was born at Greenwich in 1606, and died three days after.

In the ſouth iſle of this chapel is a magnificent monument erected to the memory of Mary queen of Scots, the mother of king James I. who was beheaded on the 8th of February 1587, at Fotheringhay-caſtle in Northamptonſhire, on a ſcaffold erected in the hall of that caſtle. She was afterwards pompouſly interred by order of queen Elizabeth in the cathedral church of Peterborough; but, on the acceſſion of her ſon to the throne of England, her remains were removed from thence, and placed near this monument amongſt her anceſtors.

Near this, incloſed with iron rails, is a handſome table monument, on which lies, finely robed, the effigy of Margaret Douglaſs, daughter of Margaret queen of Scots, by the earl of Angus. Her ſon, the lord Darnley, father to king James I. is repreſented foremoſt on the tomb kneeling, with the crown over his head: and there are ſeven others of her children repreſented round the tomb. This great lady, though ſhe herſelf never ſat on the throne, had, according to the Engliſh inſcription, king Edward IV. for her great grandfather; Henry VII. for her grandfather; Henry VIII. for her uncle; Edward VI. for her couſin german; James V. of Scotland for her brother; Henry king of Scotland for her ſon, and James VI. for her grandſon. She had for her great grandmother and grandmother two queens, both named Elizabeth; for her mother, Margaret queen of Scots; for her aunt, Mary the French queen; for her couſins german, Mary and Elizabeth queens of England; and for her niece and daughter-in-law, Mary queen of Scots. She died the 10th of March 1577.

Here is alſo a table monument, on which is the effigy of Margaret, counteſs of Richmond, mother to Henry VII. She was a great encourager of the art of printing when firſt brought into England; and the inſcription deſcribes her to have been of a very charitable diſpoſition. She died during the reign of her grandſon Henry VIII. in the month of July 1509.

At the eaſt end of this iſle is the royal vault, in which are depoſited the coffins of king Charles II. king William III. and queen Mary his conſort, queen Anne, and prince George. Over theſe royal perſonages are their effigies (except that of prince George) in wainſcot preſſes; they are of wax-work reſembling life, and dreſſed in their coronation robes.

At the corner of the great eaſt window is another wainſcot preſs, in which is placed the effigy of lady Mary, dutcheſs of Richmond, dreſſed in the very robes her Grace wore at the coronation of queen Anne.

In a handſome wainſcot preſs, near this, is the effigy of Catherine, relict of John duke of Buckingham, and natural daughter of king James II. by Catharine counteſs of Dorcheſter. Cloſe by her ſtands the effigy of her ſon, a child about four years old, who died the ſecond of February 1714.

On leaving this iſle, in another wainſcot preſs, is the effigy of General Monk, who had ſo great a ſhare in the reſtoration of king Charles II. This great man was ſon to Sir Thomas Monk, of Potheridge, deſcended by the mother's ſide from the royal line of the Plantagenets. As a reward for his eminent ſervices in the reſtoration, he was created duke of Albemarle, earl of Farringdon, Baron Monk, of Potheridge, Beauchamp, and Teys, captain general of all his majeſty's forces, knight of the moſt noble order of the garter, maſter of the horſe, and privy counſellor. He died January the 4th, 1669, and was buried in a vault in this iſle, which is ſtill called Albemarle vault. He is repreſented in armour, and the perſon who deſcribes him generally preſents his ducal cap for the acceptance of the obſerver's bounty.

On the ſouth ſide of this chapel there is a ſmall place encloſed, in which are two coffins: the one contains the remains of the envoy of Savoy; the other thoſe of the ambaſſador from the court of Spain; both of which were never interred, owing to their corpſes being arreſted for debt in the time of king James the Firſt.

The inſtallation of the knights of the moſt honourable order of the Bath is performed in this chapel. This order was revived in the reign of king George I. in the year 1725. In their ſtalls are placed braſs plates of their arms, &c. and over them hang their banners, ſwords and helmets.

Underneath the body of this chapel is the vault prepared in 1737, on the death of queen Caroline, for the reception of the royal family. On deſcending the ſtairs it is found to conſiſt of a double range of arched chambers, three on each ſide, open to the middle walk between them. This middle walk terminates with the principal vault in front, where, in a large marble ſarcophagus,

cophagus, lie the two coffins of the late king George II. and his queen Caroline. The coffins of Frederick prince of Wales, his princeſs, the duke of Cumberland, the duke of York, and others of the family, lie in the vaults on either ſide.

Oppoſite the ſteps which lead to the chapel of Henry VII. is,

The Chapel of St. EDWARD *the* CONFESSOR:

Which ſtands as it were in the center, and is incloſed in the body of the church, at the eaſt end of the choir, behind the altar.

The firſt curioſity that preſents itſelf in this chapel is the antient ſhrine erected by Henry III. on the canonizing of Edward the Confeſſor, king of England, and the laſt of the Saxon race. He died in the year 1066, and was canonized in 1269 by pope Alexander III. who cauſed his name to be placed in the catalogue of ſaints, and iſſued his bull to the abbot Laurence and convent of Weſtminſter, enjoining, "that his "body be honoured here on earth, as his ſoul is "glorified in heaven." A cloiſtered life was his ſole happineſs; and though he was married eighteen years to one of the moſt accompliſhed women of her time, daughter to earl Godwin, yet 'tis ſaid ſhe confeſſed on her death-bed he ſuffered her to live and die a virgin. This ſhrine, which was once eſteemed the glory of England, is now much defaced and neglected. It was compoſed of ſtones of various colours, beautifully enriched with all the coſt and art that human imagination could project. A lamp was kept continually burning before it. On one ſide ſtood a ſilver image of the Bleſſed Virgin, which, with two jewels of immenſe value, were preſented by queen Eleanor, the wife of Henry III. On the other ſide ſtood another image of the Virgin Mary, wrought in ivory, preſented by Thomas Becket, archbiſhop of Canterbury. To this ſhrine Edward I. offered the Scots regalia and chair, in which the kings of Scotland uſed to be crowned, which are ſtill preſerved. About the year 1280, Alphonſo, third ſon to Edward I. offered here the golden coronet of Llewellyn, prince of Wales, and other jewels. This ſhrine is now ſo ſtripped as to afford but little ſatisfaction, except to the curious; however, ſome of the ſtone-work with which it was adorned is ſtill to be ſeen. This ſtone-work is hollow within, and now encloſes a large cheſt, which Mr. Keep, ſoon after the coronation of James II. found to contain the remains of St. Edward; for it being broken by accident, he diſcovered a number of bones, and turning them up, found a crucifix richly ornamented and enamelled, with a gold chain twenty inches long, both which he preſented to the king, who ordered the bones to be re-placed in the old coffin, and incloſed in a new one made very ſtrong, and bound with iron.

On the ſouth ſide of this ſhrine lie the remains of Editha, daughter of Godwin earl of Kent, and wife of St. Edward. This lady ſurvived her huſband only eight years, during which time ſhe was treated with great reſpect by William the Conqueror, who allowed her an apartment in his palace at Wincheſter, where ſhe died; and by his expreſs orders, was interred with all the pomp of royalty.

Not far from the remains of this princeſs lie thoſe of queen Maud, ſurnamed the Good, daughter of Malcolm Canmore king of Scotland, and wife to Henry I. of England, to whom ſhe was eſpouſed to unite the Saxon and Norman lines. She died the firſt of May, in the year 1118. The greateſt happineſs this princeſs enjoyed was in relieving the diſtreſſes of the poor. The hoſpital of St. Giles and the Leper's hoſpital in London, were ſtanding monuments of her public benevolence. Part of a Latin epitaph on this excellent princeſs has been preſerved, the purport of which is as follows:

Succeſs ne'er ſat exulting in her eye,
Nor diſappointment heav'd the troubled ſigh;
Proſperity ne'er ſadden'd o'er her brow,
While glad in trouble ſhe enjoy'd her woe;
Beauty nor made her vain, nor ſcepters proud,
Nor titles taught to ſcorn the meaner croud.
Supreme humility was awful grace,
And her chief charms a baſhfulneſs of face.

On the north ſide of this chapel is an antient tomb of very curious workmanſhip, erected to the memory of Henry III. The pannels are of poliſhed porphyry, and the Moſaic work round them of gold and ſcarlet. On the top of it is the effigy of the king in gilt braſs finely executed; and the corners of the tomb are decorated with twiſted pillars gilt and enamelled. He died in 1272, and was interred with great magnificence by the Knights Templars, of whoſe order his father was the founder.

At the feet of Henry III. is an antient table monument of grey marble, on which lies the effigy of Eleanor, queen to Edward I. On the ſides of this monument are engraven, the arms of Caſtile and Leon quarterly, and thoſe of Ponthieu hanging on vines and oak-trees. Round the copper verge is emboſſed, in Saxon characters, the following inſcription: "Here lies Eleanor, formerly queen of England, "wife to king Edward the Firſt."

On a table, which was formerly placed near her tomb, was the following inſcription:

Queen Eleanor is here interred,
  A worthy noble dame,
Siſter unto the Spaniſh king,
  Of royal blood and fame.
King Edward's wife, firſt of that name,
  And prince of Wales by right;
Whoſe father Henry, juſt the Third,
  Was ſure an Engliſh Wight,
Who crav'd her wife unto his ſon,
  The prince himſelf did go
On that embaſſage luckily,
  As chief, with many mo.
This knot of linked marriage,
  Her brother Alphonſo lik'd,
And ſo, 'tween ſiſter and this prince,
  The marriage was up ſtrik'd.
The dowry rich and royal was,
  For ſuch a prince moſt meet;
For Pontive was the marriage gift,
  A dowry rich and great;
A woman both in council wiſe,
  Religious, fruitful, meek,
Who did encreaſe her huſband's friends,
  And larg'd his honour eke.
Learn to die.

In this chapel is a large plain coffin of grey marble, compoſed of ſeven ſtones, which incloſes the body of king Edward I. who was ſon to Henry III. He was named Edward in honour of St. Edward his father's patron and predeceſſor, and afterwards Long Shanks from his tall and ſlender body. He died on the 7th of July 1307.

Not far from this is a table monument in memory of Margaret, daughter to Edward IV. who died the 19th of April 1472. The inſcription ſets forth her name and age, which was only nine months.

Here is alſo a ſmall monument covered with a ſlab of Lydian finely poliſhed, erected to the memory of Elizabeth Tudor, ſecond daughter of king Henry VII. who died at Eltham in Kent, the 14th of September 1495, aged three years.

On the ſouth ſide of this chapel is an antient tomb erected to the memory of Philippa, third daughter to William, earl of Hainault, and queen to Edward III. It is of black marble, and round it were placed as ornaments, the brazen ſtatues of no leſs than thirty kings, princes, and noble perſonages, her relations. This queen was married forty-two years, in which time ſhe had fourteen children, and died the 15th of Auguſt 1369.

Near this is another ancient tomb covered with a Gothic canopy, erected to the memory of Edward III. The effigy of this prince lies on a table of grey marble, and though his tomb is diſtinct from the queen's, yet their corpſes were both interred in one grave. This tomb was ſurrounded, like the former, with ſtatues, particularly thoſe of his children, and at the head of it is placed the ſhield and ſword carried before him in France. This prince, towards the cloſe of life, grew weary of government, and devoted himſelf to the pleaſure of a woman, who, after rendering him ridiculous to all the world, ſhamefully deſerted him in his laſt moments, and left him to expire without a friend to cloſe his eyes. He reigned 50 years, and died the 21ſt of June 1377, aged 64.

There is another tomb adjoining to this, erected to the memory of Richard II. over which is a canopy of wood remarkable for a curious painting of the Virgin Mary and our Saviour. This prince was murdered in Pomfret-caſtle, in Yorkſhire, where he was a priſoner, at the inſtigation of Henry IV. by one Pierce of Exon, on St. Valentine's day, in the year 1399. His body was brought from thence to St. Paul's cathedral, where it was expoſed to publick view, and afterwards it was removed to Langley; in which place it remained till Henry V. ordered it to be brought in all the pomp of royalty, and depoſited near the remains of his great predeceſſor and patron St. Edward. The robing of the effigy is curiouſly wrought with peaſe-cod ſhells open, and the peaſe out, alluding, in all probability, to his being once in full poſſeſſion of ſovereignty, but at laſt reduced to an empty title. In the ſame tomb with this prince lies his queen, Anne, daughter to Charles IV. and ſiſter to Wenceſlaus, emperor and king of Bohemia. This lady brought him neither dowry nor iſſue; and yet, ſo great was his love for her, that he curſed the place of her death, and cauſed the buildings thereon to be deſtroyed. After being married twelve years, ſhe died at Stone the 7th of June, 1394.

Between the ſhrine of St. Edward and the tomb of queen Philippa, under a large ſtone, once beautifully plated with braſs, lies the great Thomas of Woodſtock, duke of Glouceſter, uncle to Richard II. by whom he was murdered the 8th of September 1397. He was brother to the Black Prince, and ſixth and youngeſt ſon to Edward the Third.

In a handſome wainſcot preſs in this chapel is the effigy of Edmund Sheffield, duke of Buckingham, who was the ſecond and laſt duke of this family. He died at Rome in the 20th year of his age, October 30, 1735, and was buried in Henry the VIIth's chapel January 31, 1736.

In this chapel was placed the heart of Henry d'Almaine, ſon to the king of the Romans, and brother to Henry III. who, in paſſing through Viterbo, in an expedition to the Holy Land, was ſacrilegiouſly aſſaſſinated in the church of St. Silveſter, as he was performing his devotions before the high altar. The year after the murder, his body was brought to England, and buried in the monaſtery of St. Helen's; but his heart was put in a cup, and placed near the ſhrine of St. Edward.

At a ſmall diſtance from the feet of St. Edward's ſhrine, is

The Chapel of HENRY V.

Which is ſeparated from that of Edward the Confeſſor only by an iron ſcreen, on each ſide of which are figures as large as the life, and guarding, as it were, the ſtair-caſe aſcending to the chauntry over it. In this place is a magnificent tomb of that glorious and warlike prince Henry of Monmouth, ſo called from the place of his nativity. He was a moſt excellent king, and by the memorable battle of Agincourt, acquired to himſelf and the Engliſh nation, immortal honour. He died in France in the tenth year of his reign, and thirty-fourth of his age. He was laid at the feet of St. Edward, in a place ſet apart for keeping reliques, where his queen erected a monument over him of grey marble, on which was placed his ſtatue; the body whereof was heart of oak, and the head beaten ſilver, as were the ſcepter and other ſigns of royalty that adorned it; all which were deſtroyed in the time of Oliver Cromwell. This tomb was encloſed in the manner it now is by Henry VII. and over it, in a chauntry chapel, are ſtill to be ſeen the armour and capariſons of Henry V.

Near this tomb, in an old wooden cheſt, lie the remains of Catharine, queen to Henry V. She was youngeſt daughter to Charles the ſixth of France. This princeſs, after the death of her huſband, entered into an illegal marriage with Owen ap Tudor, a Welſhman; and underwent a ſevere proſecution. She left three ſons by this marriage; Edmund, who was afterwards earl of Richmond; Jaſper, who was created earl of Pembroke by Henry VI. and duke of Bedford by Henry VII. but died without iſſue; and Owen, who took upon him the religious habit, died a monk of, and was interred in, this abbey. Queen Catharine received an honourable interment in the chapel of Henry III. but when her grandſon pulled down that to build his own, her body was taken up, the bones whereof were firmly united, and thinly covered with fleſh, but the coffin being decayed was put into a wooden cheſt, and removed to its preſent ſituation. This queen died at the monaſtery of Bermondſey, in Southwark, on the 2d of January 1437, in the thirty eighth year of her age.

Beſides the chapels of Henry VII. and St. Edward the Confeſſor, which are detached from the reſt, there are nine others, which, beginning at the north croſs, and paſſing round to the ſouth, are in order as follow: St. Andrew's; St. Michael's; St. John the Evangeliſt's; Iſlip, otherwiſe called St. John Baptiſt; St. Eraſmus, St. Paul, St. Nicholas, St. Edmund, St. Benedict.

Account of the tombs in the chapel of St. ANDREW.

In the center of this chapel is a moſt beautiful monument erected to the memory of Sir Henry Norris, his lady and ſix ſons. This great man was the firſt who diſcovered the project of the Spaniſh invaſion, which he did by means of the provoſt-marſhal of Paris, whom he entertained as a ſpy. The monument has a fine repreſentation of an encampment in relief, and it is otherwiſe elegantly ornamented; but as there is no inſcription, the date is left uncertain.

In one corner of this chapel is the ancient monument of abbot Kirton, who died the 3d of October 1466. It is worthy of obſervation, having ſeveral labels of black letter all round the portrait, which ſtands upon eagles crowned, alluding, perhaps, to his high deſcent from the antient and illuſtrious family of Codilbic.

Againſt the eaſt wall of this chapel was formerly a table monument erected to the memory of Sir John Burgh, who was twice honoured with knighthood; once in the Netherlands by the earl of Leiceſter, and afterwards by Henry IV. of France, at the victory of St. Adrian. He died the 10th of March 1594. The inſcription informs us, that, endeavouring to take and bring into England a large Spaniſh ſhip laden with jewels, gold, ſilver, Indian ſpices, &c. a prize of infinite value, by an unhappy ſecurity of mind, deſpiſing the enemy, though far ſuperior in force, he met with an untimely death at the age of 32, to the irreparable loſs of his country.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHAPEL.

In this chapel is a monument erected to the memory of Sarah, dutcheſs of Somerſet, relict of John Seymour, duke of Somerſet, who died the 5th of October 1692. On the baſe of this monument ſit two charity boys, one on each ſide, bewailing the death of their great benefactreſs, who is repreſented in a modern dreſs, reſting upon her arm, under a canopy of ſtate, and looking earneſtly up at a group of cherubs iſſuing from the clouds above her. Underneath is a Latin inſcription, which is thus tranſlated: “Here “lies the late illuſtrious dutcheſs of Somerſet, cele- “brated for charity and benevolence, who erected a “grammar-ſchool for boys at Tottenham in Middle- “ſex, enlarged the income of the green-coat hoſ- “pital at Weſtminſter, largely endowed Brazen- “Noze college in Oxford, and St. John's in Cam- “bridge, for the education and inſtruction of youth “in piety and good literature. She was likewiſe an “encourager of trades and handy-crafts, and had a “tender regard to old age, by erecting an alms- “houſe at Froxfield in Wiltſhire, for thirty widows. “She was very charitable to the poor of St. Marga- “ret's, Weſtminſter, where ſhe inſtituted a lecture, “and gave many ſtately ornaments to the church.”

In this chapel was formerly a monument erected to the memory of Catharine, lady St. John. It was broken in pieces at the time of repairing the church; but the effigy may be ſtill ſeen in the chapel of St. Andrew.

A moſt ſuperb monument has been erected in this chapel within a few years, executed by that great maſter of ſculpture Mr. Roubiliac. Above is repreſented a lady expiring in the arms of her huſband; and beneath, ſlily creeping from a tomb, the king of terrors preſents his grim viſage, pointing his dart to the dying figure, at which ſight the huſband, ſuddenly ſtruck with aſtoniſhment, horror and deſpair, would willingly ward off the fatal ſtroke from the diſtreſſed object of his care. This monument was erected to the memory of Joſeph Gaſcoigne Nightingale and his lady, and on it is the following inſcription: “Here “reſt the aſhes of Joſeph Gaſcoigne Nightingale, of “Mamhead, in the county of Devon, Eſq. who “died July the 20th, 1752, aged 56; and of lady “Elizabeth his wife, daughter and coheireſs of Waſh- “ington earl Ferrers, who died Auguſt the 17th, “1734, aged 27. Their only ſon Waſhington Gaſ- “coigne Nightingale, Eſq. deceaſed, in memory of “their virtues, did, by his laſt will, order this mo- “nument to be erected.”

Oppoſite to this is a moſt ſuperb monument lately erected to the memory of the earl and counteſs of Mountrath.

St. John *the* Evangeliſt's Chapel.

In former times there were many antient monuments in this chapel; only one of which is now remaining. It has the figure of an abbot, in his maſs habit, curiouſly engraved on braſs, repreſenting John de Eaſtrey, who died the 4th of March 1498. By the records of the church he appears to have been a great benefactor to it. He adorned the weſt window with many grand paintings in glaſs, a ſmall quantity of which are ſtill remaining; he built the ſcreen to this chapel, and preſented two images gilt for the altars of St. Peter and St. Paul; and one for the chapter-houſe. 'Tis very remarkable, that in breaking up the grave, the body of this abbot was diſcovered in a coffin quilted with yellow ſattin, having on him a gown of crimſon ſilk with a black girdle round the waiſt. On his legs were white ſilk ſtockings, and over his face a clean napkin doubled up and laid cornerways. The face was in ſome degree diſcoloured; but the legs and arms were firm. This diſcovery was made the 17th of Auguſt 1706.

Within the door, on the north ſide of the chapel, is another antient tomb of free-ſtone, under which lies the body of Sir Thomas Parry, Knt. who died the 15th of December, 1560. He was treaſurer of the houſhold, and maſter of the court of wards and liveries to queen Elizabeth.

There is a piece of grey marble before the door of this chapel which bears the figure of an armed knight, and is ſaid, by the regiſter, to repreſent Sir John Harpedon, Knt. who died in the year 1457. His feet reſt on the figure of a lion, and his head on a greyhound.

In the centre of this chapel is a beautiful monument erected to the memory of Sir Francis Vere, a gentleman well ſkilled both in learning and arms; but being brought up from his youth in the camp, he dedicated his ſtudy to the art of war, in which he was equalled by few, not excelled by any. The monument conſiſts of a table ſupported by four knights kneeling, on which lie the ſeveral parts of a compleat ſuit of armour, and underneath the effigy of Sir Francis, laying, as if undreſſed, in a looſe gown, on a quilt of alabaſter. On the baſe of the monument is a ſhort inſcription in Latin, ſignifying that he was nephew of the earl of Oxford, and that this was conſecrated to his memory by his diſconſolate widow. He died the 28th of Auguſt 1608, in the 54th year of his age. Sir Francis commanded in front under prince Maurice, at the battle of Newport, againſt the Spaniſh army, who came to the relief of that town, under the command of the archduke Albert, then governor of the low countries. In poſting the Engliſh ſoldiers advantageouſly, he had occaſion to paſs a ford, in order to which the ſoldiers were preparing to ſtrip; but he prevented that delay, by telling them that what they were going to do was entirely uſeleſs, for in a few hours they might either have dry cloaths, or need of none. By this ſeaſonable encouragement the enemy's horſe that had left their foot behind, were beat back, and the Engliſh, who were not above fifteen hundred in number, gained the eminence of the downs, ſupported by a body of Frieſland foot, ready to ſuſtain the firſt ſhock of the enemy's fire. Though this was a deſperate enterprize, in which Vere himſelf was wounded, his horſe ſhot under him, and half the Engliſh ſlain, yet it proved the cauſe of victory on the part of the Dutch; for prince Maurice advancing ſuddenly with his freſh troops, while the Spaniards were greatly exhauſted by their full diſcharge upon this ſmall body, found it eaſy to put them to the rout, and thereby obtained a compleat victory.

Eaſtward of this monument, adjoining to the wall, is a monument, on the pedeſtal whereof is repreſented in relief the ſiege of a town; alluding, in all probability, to the ſiege of Newport. The principal figure is a general on horſeback holding a batton, and having a blemiſh in one eye. It may be reaſonably ſuppoſed, that, as this monument was erected to the memory of Sir George Hollis, nephew to Sir Francis Vere, and major-general under him, this piece of ſculpture is intended to perpetuate the ſtory of that memorable battle in which Sir Francis was wounded, and acquired ſo much honour. The cannon is very viſible, and ſeems to point itſelf out as the inſtrument by which his horſe was killed. On one ſide of the pedeſtal is a Pallas, and on the other Bellona, lamenting the death of the great warrior before repreſented in a Roman habit, ſtanding erect upon a lofty altar, with a cherub ſupporting the plinth on which he ſtands. Sir George died the 16th of May 1626, in the fiftieth year of his age.

At a ſmall diſtance from this tomb lies Aubrey de Vere, the laſt earl of Oxford of that name; which title had continued in a direct line to that family ever ſince the year 1155. He was the twentieth and laſt earl, and enjoyed the title ſeventy years. He died without male iſſue the 12th of March, 1702.

Of the tombs in the chapel of Islip, *otherwiſe called St.* John Baptist.

In this chapel are only two monuments that require any particular notice; one of which is that of Sir Chriſtopher Hatton, knight of the Bath, ſon and heir of John Hatton, and the neareſt kinſman of the male line to Sir Chriſtopher Hatton, chancellor of England in the reign of queen Elizabeth. According to the inſcription, he died the 10th of September 1619. The figures on the tomb are a knight in armour, and a lady in deep mourning, both reſting on the aſcending ſides of a triangular pediment, ſeparated in the middle by a trunkleſs helmet. Over their heads is a neat peace of architecture, in the center whereof is a ſcroll with their arms, held up by naked boys, one whereof, over the knight, holds a torch put out and reverſed, to ſhew that Sir Chriſtopher died firſt; the other over the lady holds his torch erect, and burning, to ſignify that ſhe ſurvived him. After the death of Eſſex, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, Sir Chriſtopher, the chancellor, became the chief favourite. He was preferred to the chancellorſhip for the reputation he had of clear judgement and ſtrict integrity. Though he was rooted in the queen's favour, yet it is ſaid he died through her unkindneſs; for having become greatly indebted to her, ſhe demanded her money with ſome ſeverity; which, preſuming on her favour, he hoped would have been remitted; but finding his miſtake, he ſickened, and during his illneſs Elizabeth, by viſits and other marks of friendſhip, ſtrove to heal the ſpirits ſhe had broken, but in vain; for he died the 23d of July 1596, aged 72.

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The other monument is erected to the memory of John Iſlip, abbot of Weſtminſter, and founder of this chapel. It is a plain marble table, ſtanding in the center, ſupported with four ſmall pillars of braſs; over which on the roof was antiently a fine painting of Our Saviour on the croſs, deſtroyed, in all probability, by the Puritans in the time of Cromwell, who were enemies to every thing that tended to popiſh idolatry. Iſlip was employed by Henry VII. in decorating his new chapel, and in repairing and beautifying the whole abbey; to which he added ſeveral embelliſhments, eſpecially the ſtatues of our kings along the buttreſſes, which ſince that are almoſt all demoliſhed. He alſo projected a moſt ſuperb dome or lanthorn to be erected in the center of the croſs, but the pillars were found too weak to ſupport it. His own chapel he dedicated to St. John, and died the 2d of January, in the year 1510.

In this chapel are two handſome wainſcot preſſes, which contain the effigies of king William and queen Mary; alſo thoſe of queen Anne, queen Elizabeth, and Lord Chatham; all of which are made in wax, and are in exceeding good condition.

Over this chapel is a chauntry, in which are two large wainſcot preſſes, containing the effigies of royal perſonages, and others of the higheſt diſtinction. Theſe effigies reſembled the deceaſed as near as poſſible, and were uſually expoſed at the funerals of our princes, in open chariots, with their proper enſigns appended of royalty and honours. What are here laid up, are in a ſad mangled condition; ſome ſtripped, others in tattered robes, and all of them maimed or broken. Thoſe that are the moſt antient are leaſt damaged, by which it appears, that the richneſs of their cloaths had been the occaſion of this ravage; for the robes of Edward VI. which were of crimſon velvet, but now appear like leather, are left entire; but thoſe of queen Elizabeth and king James I. are entirely ſtripped.

St. ERASMUS's *Chapel.*

The moſt ſuperb monument in this chapel is fixed againſt the eaſt wall, in the very place where formerly ſtood the altar of St. John Baptiſt, and was erected to the memory of Henry Carey, firſt couſin to queen Elizabeth, created baron of Hunſdon in Hertfordſhire, in the year 1558, ſome time governor of Berwick, lord-chamberlain to queen Elizabeth, privy-counſellor, and knight of the garter, who died the 23d of July 1596, aged 72. It is ſaid that not meeting with any preferment agreeable to his expectations, he laid the diſappointment ſo much to heart, that he languiſhed for a conſiderable time on a ſick bed. When the cauſe of his diſorder came to the ears of the queen, ſhe created him an earl, and ordered the patent and robes to be laid before him; but he was too far gone to receive any advantages from earthly emoluments.

Againſt the ſouth wall of this chapel is a ſtone monument, very antique, on which, under a gothic canopy, lies the figure of a biſhop in his proper habit, and is ſuppoſed to be Thomas Ruthal, made biſhop of Durham by king Henry VIII. He had been ſecretary of ſtate to Henry VII. and was made a privy-counſellor, and ſent abroad on various embaſſies by Henry VIII. The following circumſtance relative to the diſcovery of this man's poſſeſſions, is related by Biſhop Goodwin. That being commanded to write down a true ſtate of the kingdom in general for his majeſty's private information, he took great pains in the performance, and having fairly tranſcribed it, cauſed the book to be bound in vellum, gilt, and variouſly ornamented; and at the ſame time having taken an account of his own private eſtate, with an inventory of his jewels, plate and money, he cauſed that likewiſe to be bound and ornamented exactly like the other, and laid them both carefully together in his cloſet. Soon after this the king, upon ſome particular occaſion, ſent cardinal Wolſey in haſte for the national tract which he had ſo long expected from the biſhop, but, by miſtake, Wolſey received the book which contained the ſchedule of Ruthal's poſſeſſions. The cardinal ſoon diſcovered the miſtake; but being willing to do the biſhop, to whom he had no liking, a ſhrewd turn, he delivered the book to the king, at the ſame time telling his majeſty, that now if he wanted money, that book would inform him where he might command a million; for ſo much did the biſhop's inventory amount to. The miſtake ſo affected the biſhop, that he took it moſt feelingly to heart, and ſoon after died, in the year 1524.

Here is alſo an ancient ſtone monument erected to the memory of William of Colcheſter, on which lies his effigy properly habited, the head ſupported by an angel, and the feet by a tomb.

Another monument of great antiquity is erected to the memory of George Flaccet, abbot of Weſtminſter in the reign of Henry VII. who died about the year 1494. On this monument ſtands the ſtone coffin of Thomas Mything, biſhop of Hereford. He was ſome time abbot of Weſtminſter, and privy-counſellor to king Edward the Fourth.

There is alſo an ancient monument erected to the memory of Sir Thomas Vaughan, Knight, chamberlain to Edward prince of Wales, and treaſurer to king Edward IV.

In the center of this chapel is a large table monument erected to the memory of Thomas Cecil, earl of Exeter, baron Burleigh, knight of the garter, and privy-counſellor to king James. On the monument is his effigy with a lady on his right ſide, and a vacant ſpace for another on his left. His firſt wife Dorothy Nevil, who was daughter to lord Latimer, lays on his right ſide; and the place that is vacant was left for his ſecond wife Frances Bridges, who was of the famaily of Chandois. This lady gave particular orders in her will, that, as the right ſide was taken up, her effigy ſhould not be placed on the left; notwithſt anding which, according to the inſcription, they are all buried in one vault.

On the ſouth ſide of this chapel is a monument erected to the memory of colonel Edward Popham, and his lady, the ſtatues of whom are in white marble as big as the life, and ſtand under a lofty canopy, reſting their arms in a thoughtful poſition on a marble altar, on which lie the gloves of an armed knight. This gentleman was an active officer in Cromwell's army, and his atchievements were inſcribed on his tomb. At the time of the reſtoration, this inſcription was ordered to be defaced, and the whole monument deſtroyed; but at the interceſſion of ſome of his lady's relations, who had been particularly uſeful to his majeſty, the ſtone on which the inſcription was engraved, was only inverted, and the monument received no other injury. The time of his death cannot be aſcertained, as the inſcription is entirely obliterated.

Not far from this is an elegant monument erected to the memory of Mrs. Mary Kendall, who died at Epſom the 4th of March 1700, in the 33d year of her age. The epitaph deſcribes her characters thus: "Her great virtues rendered her every way worthy of that cloſe union and friendſhip in which ſhe lived with lady Catharine Jones; and in teſtimony of which ſhe deſired that even their aſhes, after death, might not be divided; and therefore ordered herſelf to be here interred, where ſhe knew that excellent lady deſigned one day to reſt, near the grave of her beloved and religious mother Elizabeth, counteſs of Ranelagh."

St. PAUL's *Chapel.*

In the center of this chapel is a table monument railed in, on which lie the effigies of Sir Giles Daubeny and dame Elizabeth his wife. In the reign of Henry VII. he was lord lieutenant of Calais in France, lord chamberlain to his majeſty, knight of the moſt noble order of the garter, and father to Henry lord Daubeny, the firſt and laſt earl of Bridgwater. His lady died in the year 1500, and he the 22d of May, 1507.

Near this is a beautiful monument of alabaſter, with pillars of Lydian marble gilt, on the table of which lies the effigy of an old man in a chancellor's habit, with four ſons and four daughters kneeling on the baſe. The inſcription informs us, that this monument was erected to the memory of Sir Thomas Bromley, Knt. privy-councellor to queen Elizabeth, and eight years chancellor, in which office he died the 12th of April 1587.

To the eaſt of this is another beautiful monument of alabaſter, erected to the memory of Frances counteſs of Suſſex, whoſe effigy lies in a cumbent poſture, with a coronet on her head, reſting on an embroidered cuſhion, and her body beautifully robed. This lady was the wife of Thomas Ratcliffe, earl of Suſſex, lord-deputy of Ireland, and knight of the garter. Having outlived her huſband, at her deceaſe ſhe inſtituted a divinity lecture in this abbey, gave five thouſand pounds towards the building of a new college in Cambridge, now called Sidney Suſſex College, and left a ſufficient yearly revenue for the maintenance of one maſter, ten fellows, and twenty ſcholars, either in the ſaid new college, or in Clare-hall. She died the 15th of April 1589, in the 58th year of her age. The inſcription tells us, that to her relations ſhe was moſt kind, to the poor and priſoners moſt liberal, and to the miniſters of the word of God moſt benevolent.

On the eaſt ſide of this chapel is a monument erected to the memory of John Puckering, Knt. who was lord-keeper of the great ſeal of England four years in the reign of queen Elizabeth, in which office he died the 20th of April 1596. This gentleman was remarkable for his knowledge in the laws, as well as piety, wiſdom, and many other virtues.

Adjoining to this is a monument very much decayed, on which are the effigies of Sir James Fullerton, and his lady. On a table of black marble there is the following epitaph: "Here lie the remains of Sir James Fullerton, Knt. firſt gentleman of the bedchamber to king Charles the Firſt (prince and king) a generous rewarder of all virtue, a ſevere reprover of all vice, a profeſſed renouncer of all vanity. He was a firm pillar to the commonwealth, a faithful patron to the catholic church, a fair pattern to the Britiſh court. He lived to the welfare of his country, to the honour of his prince, to the glory of his God. He died fuller of faith than of fear, fuller of reſolution than of pains, fuller of honour than of days."

There is in this chapel a monument of black touchſtone, which differs in a very ſingular manner from any other in the whole abby. On the top of it is a circular frame of gilt braſs, which encloſes the buſt of Ann, lady Cottington, wife to Francis, lord Cottington. Beneath, on a table monument, lies the effigy of her huſband, reſting on his left arm; and over the head of a ſatyr is the following inſcription: "Here lies Francis lord Cottington, of Hanworth, who in the reign of king Charles I. was chancellor of his majeſty's exchequer, maſter of the court of wards, conſtable of the Tower, lord high treaſurer of England, and one of the privy-council. He was twice ambaſſador in Spain, once for the ſaid king, and a ſecond time for king Charles II. now reigning, to both which he moſt ſignally ſhewed his allegiance and fidelity, during the unhappy civil broils of thoſe times; and for his faithful adherence to the crown (the uſurper prevailing) was forced to fly his country, and during his exile, died at Valadolid in Spain, June 19th, 1652, in the 74th year of his age, whence his body was brought and here interred by Charles Cottington, eſq. his nephew and heir, in 1679." This great man was ſecretary to Charles, prince of Wales, whom he attended on his journey to viſit the Infanta of Spain, when on the point of marriage with that princeſs. Lady Cottington died the 22d of February 1633, in the 33d year of her age.

Here is alſo a very antique monument erected to the memory of Lewis Robert, or Robſert, a foreigner, but ſtandard-bearer to king Henry V. firſt, knight of the bath, and then of the garter, and afterwards created lord Bouchier.

St. NICHOLAS's *Chapel.*

As you enter this chapel, on the left hand, is a monument of black marble, finely poliſhed, and adorned with cherubims. The figures are in alabaſter, as is alſo the ſcroll, which has a long inſcription on it in Engliſh, deſcribing the deſcent and marriage of lady Jane Clifford, youngeſt daughter to the duke of Somerſet, and wife to Charles lord Clifford and Dungarvon, who died the 23d of November, 1679, in the 43d year of her age.

Near the door, on the ſame ſide, is a monument of alabaſter, erected to the memory of lady Cecil daughter of lord Cobham, and lady of the bed-chamber to queen Elizabeth; who having married Sir Robert Cecil, ſon to William lord Burleigh, treaſurer of England, died in childbed two years after, which was in the year 1591.

Near this, and adjoining to the eaſt wall of the chapel, is a ſtately monument of various coloured marble, erected to the memory of Anne dutcheſs of Somerſet, wife to Edward duke of Somerſet, brother to the third wife of Henry VIII. queen Jane Seymour, uncle to Edward VI. and ſome time regent during his minority. He was afterwards diſgraced, accuſed of treaſonable practices againſt the king, tried by his peers, and acquitted; but condemned of felony in levying armed men contrary to law. In conſequence of which he was ſentenced to be hanged, but, in reſpect to his high quality, was beheaded on Tower-hill, the 22d of January, in the year 1551. The inſcription on the tomb is in Latin and Engliſh, and deſcribes the noble lineage of this great lady, who died at Hamworth, the 16th of April 1587, in the nineteenth year of her age.

Adjoining to the dutcheſs of Somerſet's againſt the wall, is a beautiful monument erected to the memory of lady Elizabeth Fane, daughter to Robert baron Spencer, of Wormleighton, and wife to Sir George Fane, of Buſton in Kent. She died in the year 1618, in the 28th year of her age. The inſcription, which is in Latin, repreſents her antient deſcent, but in a particular manner her virtues.

Beneath this is an antique monument of grey marble beautifully wrought, placed over Nicholas baron Carew, and the lady Margaret his wife, daughter of John lord Dinham, and, as 'tis imagined, mother to Sir Nicholas Carew, who was beheaded in the time of Henry VIII. for holding a correſpondence with cardinal de la Pole, and ſpiriting up a rebellion on account of religion. They both died in the ſame month: he on the 6th, and ſhe on the 13th of December, 1470.

Under this, engraven on braſs, is the portrait of Sir Humphrey Stanley, who was knighted by Henry VII. for his gallant behaviour under his couſin lord Stanley, at the battle of Boſworth-field. He died the 12th of March, in the year 1505.

At a ſmall diſtance from this is a very elegant monument erected by the great lord Burleigh, to the memory of Mildred his wife, and their daughter lady Anne, counteſs of Oxford. It repreſents a magnificent temple made of porphyry, and other kinds of marble gilt. It is divided into two compartments, one raiſed over the other. In the upper is the figure of a venerable old man, in the robes and enſigns of the garter, kneeling, as it were at prayers, and is ſuppoſed to be deſigned for lord Burleigh. In the lower compartment lies lady Burleigh with her daughter lady Jane in her arms, and at her head and feet are her grand-children kneeling. There is a long Latin inſcription explaining the figures and ſetting forth their reſpective virtues. This amiable lady died at Greenwich the 5th of June, in the year 1588.

In the center of the chapel is a fine raiſed monument of poliſhed marble, erected to the memory of Sir George Villars and his lady, Mary Beaumont, created counteſs of Buckingham in 1618. She died the 19th of April 1632, aged 62. Her ſon was advanced to the dignity of duke of Buckingham, by the favour of king James I. and in the third year of king Charles I. owing to the hatred he incurred from the public, was ſtabbed to the heart by Felton at Portſmouth.——This is that Sir George Villars, of whoſe appearance, in order to forewarn his ſon of his approaching fate, lord Clarendon relates the following ſtory:

"There was, ſays he, an officer in the king's wardrobe in Windſor Caſtle, of a good reputation for honeſty and diſcretion, and then about the age of fifty years or more: This man had, in his youth, been bred in a ſchool in the pariſh where Sir George Villars the father of the duke lived, and during the early part of his life received many favours from that gentleman, whom afterwards he never ſaw. About ſix months before the miſerable end of the duke of Buckingham, near midnight, this man being in his bed at Windſor, where his office was, and in very good health, there appeared to him on the ſide of his bed, a man of a venerable aſpect, who drew the curtains of his bed, and fixing his eyes upon him, aſked him, if he knew him? The poor man, half dead with fear and apprehenſion, being aſked the ſecond time, Whether he remembered him? And having in that time called to his memory the preſence of Sir George Villars, and the very cloaths he uſed to wear, in which he then ſeemed to be habited, he anſwered him, That he thought him to be that perſon. He replied, "He was in the right; that he was the ſame, and that he expected a ſervice from him; which was, that he ſhould go from him to his ſon the duke of Buckingham, and tell him, if he did not ſomewhat to ingratiate himſelf to the people, or, at leaſt, to abate the extreme malice they had againſt him, he would be ſuffered to live but a ſhort time." After this diſcourſe he diſappeared, and the poor man ſlept very well till morning, when he believed all this to be a dream, and conſidered it in no other light.

The following night, or ſoon after, the ſame perſon appeared to him again, and about the ſame time, with an aſpect ſomewhat more ſevere than before, and aſked him, Whether he had done as he had required him? and perceiving he had not, gave him very ſevere reprehenſions. He told him, "he expected more compliance from him; and that if he did not perform his commands, he ſhould enjoy no peace of mind, but ſhould be always purſued by him." Upon which he promiſed to obey him. But the next morning, waking out of a good ſleep, though he was greatly perplexed with the lively repreſentation of all particulars to his memory, he was willing ſtill to perſuade himſelf that he had only dreamed: and conſidered that he was a perſon at ſuch a diſtance from the duke, that he knew not how to find admiſſion to his preſence, much leſs had any hope to be believed in what he ſhould ſay. After deliberating on the matter for ſome time, he at length reſolved not to do any thing about it.

Two or three nights after the ſame perſon appeared to him the third time, with a terrible countenance, and bitterly reproached him for not performing what he had promiſed to do. When the poor man had ſomewhat recovered from his fright, he told him, "that in truth he had deferred the execution of his commands, upon conſidering how difficult a thing it would be for him to get any acceſs to the duke, having no acquaintance with any perſon about him; and if he could obtain admiſſion to him, he ſhould never be able to perſuade him that he was ſent in ſuch a manner; but he ſhould, at beſt, be thought to be mad, or to be ſet on and employed by his own, or the malice of other men, to abuſe the duke, and ſo he ſhould be ſure to be undone." The perſon replied, as he had done before, "that he ſhould never find reſt, till he had performed what he required; and therefore he were better to diſpatch it. That the acceſs to his ſon was known to be very eaſy; and that few men waited long for him; and for the gaining him credit, he would tell him two or three particulars, which he charged him never to mention to any perſon living, but to the duke himſelf; and he ſhould no ſooner hear them, but he would believe all the reſt he ſhould ſay." And then repeating his threats he left him.

The next morning the poor man, more confirmed by the laſt appearance, made his journey to London, where the court then was. He immediately went to Sir Ralph Freeman, one of the maſters of requeſts, to whom he was very well known; and though he did not acquaint him with all particulars, he ſaid enough to let him ſee there was ſomething extraordinary in his viſit. He deſired of Sir Ralph, that, by his means, he might be brought to the duke, to ſuch a place, and in ſuch a manner, as ſhould be thought fit; affirming, that he had much to ſay to him, and of ſuch a nature, as would require privacy, and ſome time and patience in the hearing. Sir Ralph promiſed he would ſpeak firſt with the duke of him, and then he ſhould underſtand his pleaſure.

Accordingly, the firſt opportunity, he informed the duke of the reputation and honeſty of the man, and then what he deſired, and of all he knew of the matter. The duke, according to his uſual condeſcenſion, told him, "That he was the next day early to hunt with the king; that his horſes ſhould attend him at Lambeth-bridge, where he would land by five of the clock in the morning, and if the man attended him there at that hour, he would walk, and ſpeak with him, as long as ſhould be neceſſary."

The next morning Sir Ralph took the man with him, and preſented him to the duke, who received him courteouſly, and walked aſide in conference with him near an hour, none but his own ſervants being then in the place, and they and Sir Ralph at ſuch a diſtance, that they could not hear a word, though the duke ſometimes ſpoke with great emotion; which Sir Ralph the more eaſily obſerved, becauſe he kept his eyes always fixed upon him.

On their return, the man told Sir Ralph, "That when he mentioned thoſe particulars which were to

" him credit, (the ſubſtance whereof he ſaid he durſt " not impart to him) the duke's colour changed, and " he ſwore he could come to that knowledge only by " the Devil; for that thoſe particulars were only " known to himſelf, and to one perſon more, who, " he was ſure, would never ſpeak of them."

This ſtory, which is related by Clarendon with great ſolemnity, is the more ſingular, as the duke appeared ever after with omens of misfortune in his countenance; his unſteady motions, his dark expreſſions, his earneſtly recommending his wife and children to be remembered by biſhop Laud to his royal maſter; his frequent ſolitary interviews with his mother, and his reflections upon the tender ties of nature, and the endearments of life which he was to leave behind him, amount to more than a bare preſumption, that from the time he was made acquainted with the errand of his deceaſed father, he became ſtrongly poſſeſſed with the apprehenſions of his approaching fate. Sir George died in 1619, and the duke was ſtabbed in 1628.

Near the monument of Sir George Villars, lie the remains of the marquis of Hamilton, who died in 1638. This gentleman, being engaged in the civil wars during the reign of Charles I. was, after the death of his royal maſter, cut off by the uſurper; and, together with the lords Capel and Holland, fell a ſacrifice to the policy of thoſe unhappy times.

Adjoining are the remains of Elizabeth counteſs of Derby, who died in 1626. She was the wife of William Stanley, earl of Derby, eldeſt daughter of Edward de Vere, earl of Oxford, and grand-daughter to lord Burleigh.

On the weſt ſide of this chapel, againſt the wall, is a beautiful monument erected to the memory of lady Winifred, who was firſt married to Sir Richard Sackville, Knt. and afterwards to John Paulet, marquis of Wincheſter. In the front of this monument, on the baſe, are the figures of a Knight armed and kneeling; oppoſite him is a lady in deep mourning, in the like attitude; behind whoſe back, on a baptiſmal font, lies an infant with its head ſupported by a pillow. By the inſcription it appears, that ſhe was deſcended from illuſtrious parents, and married firſt a gentleman whoſe anceſtors were renowned before the time of William the Conqueror; and that her ſecond huſband was of noble deſcent.

Near this is a gothic monument, on which lies the effigy of a lady in robes. By the inſcription ſhe appears to be Philippa, ſecond daughter and coheireſs to John lord Mohun, of Dunſtar, who died in the year 1433. She was firſt married to Edward Plantagenet, duke of York, and afterwards to Sir Walter Fitz-Walter, Knt. by neither of whom ſhe appears to have had any iſſue.

Here is a beautiful pyramid of black marble erected to the memory of Nicholas Bagenall, a child of two months old, that was overlaid by his nurſe the 7th of March 1688. Alſo another to the memory of Anna Sophia Harley, a child of a year old, daughter to the honourable Chriſtopher Harley, ambaſſador from the French king, who died in the year 1605. By the inſcription it appears, that the heart of this child is placed in a cup on the top of the pyramid.

In this chapel lie the remains of Algernon Seymour, duke of Somerſet, who died the 7th of February 1750. His banners, &c. lie over the monument of lady Roſs. Frances, relict of the above duke, eldeſt daughter and coheireſs of the honourable Henry Thynne, Eſq. died the 7th of July 1754. Her banners hang over thoſe of Elizabeth, dutcheſs of Somerſet. In the ſame place are alſo interred the remains of George lord viſcount Beauchamp, who died of the ſmall pox in France the 11th of September, in the year 1744.

Near this is a ſuperb monument erected to the memory of the Ducheſs of Northumberland. It is compounded of the antient Roman monumental ſtyle, and that which obtained in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. In the centre is a pyramid ſurmounted by a flaming vaſe, and having at its baſe an antiquated fluted ſarcophagus of white marble, in whoſe front is inſerted a bas relief, repreſenting the Ducheſs in the character of Charity relieving the diſtreſſed. Over this, on a pedeſtal of the ſame material, is an urn ſupported by two weeping boys. On each ſide of the pyramid are placed two altars of white marble, adorned with feſtoons and rams heads, and ſurmounted by flaming vaſes; and againſt theſe altars ſtand two ſtatues repreſenting Faith and Hope; the latter alluding to the family motto, cut in large capitals under the ſarcophagus; ESPERANCE EN DIEU. Below the ſarcophagus is an elliptical arch, ſuch as is ſeen in many older adjoining tombs, ſided by two tablets of white marble, with the Percy creſcent over two hymeneal torches conjoined in ſaltier reverſed, and below them a lion and unicorn ſeiant. Within the arch is the following inſcription in gold letters on black marble:

Near this place lies buried,
Elizabeth Percy, Ducheſs of Northumberland,
In her own right
Baroneſs Percy, Lucy Poynings, Fitz-Payne,
Bryan and Latimer:
Sole heireſs of Algernon Duke of Somerſet,
And of the ancient Earls of Northumberland.
She inherited all their great and noble qualities,
With every amiable and benevolent virtue.
By her marriage
With Hugh Duke of Northumberland,
She had iſſue
Hugh Earl Percy,
Lady F. Eliz. Percy,
who died 1761.
Lord Algernon Percy.
Having lived long
An ornament of courts and honour to her country,
A pattern to the great, a protectreſs of the poor;
Ever diſtinguiſhed by the moſt ardent affection for
her family and friends,
She died Dec. 5, aged 60,
Univerſally beloved, revered, lamented.
The Duke of Northumberland,
Inconſolable for the loſs of the beſt of wives,
Hath erected this monument
To her beloved memory.

On leaving this chapel we tread on the remains of that great and learned antiquary Sir Henry Spelman, who dying at upwards of eighty years of age, was buried at the door of this chapel, in the year 1641.

St. EDMUND'S *Chapel.*

At the entrance of this chapel, on the right hand, is the ancient monument of William de Valence, whoſe effigy lies in a cumbent poſture on a cheſt of wainſcot placed upon a tomb of grey marble; the figure is wood, covered originally with copper gilt, as was the cheſt in which it lies, but the greateſt part has been taken away; and of thirty ſmall images that were placed in little braſs niches round, ſcarce one remains entire. This William de Valence was earl of Pembroke, and ſon to the earl of March, by Iſabel, widow to king John; and being half brother to Henry III. was made prime miniſter to that prince, which brought upon him the odium of the barons. Being unable to maintain his poſt, he was at length, in the year 1237, forced to fly, leaving his lands in mortgage to one Aaron, a Jew, at York, for ninety marks in gold. About two years after, having ſquandered his money abroad, the king intereſted himſelf in his favour; and having ſolicited his return, beſtowed upon him the government of Hertford-caſtle, of which he made a wanton uſe; for, being a foreigner, and for that reaſon hated by the Engliſh, he ſlipped no opportunity to mortify them. Matthew Paris gives one inſtance, among many, of his inſolent behaviour to the biſhop of Ely, whoſe park at Hatfield lying contiguous to his government, Valence, with his companions, forcibly entered it without the biſhop's leave, and having hunted till he was tired, broke open the biſhop's houſe, pantries and cellars, and committed the moſt tumultuous outrages, pulling out the taps of the caſks that were empty, and broaching thoſe that were full, ſuffering what they left to run about the cellars, and beating the ſervants unmercifully that oppoſed them. In the year 1258, he was again baniſhed, together with many other foreigners, who had made themſelves obnoxious to the Engliſh barons; however, in 1264, we find him once more in England, at the battle of Eveſham, where the king was taken priſoner by the barons, and he, with many others, fled to the caſtle of Pevenſey, till they found means to tranſport themſelves into France, where, in 1299, he was treacherouſly ſlain at Bayonne. His body was afterwards brought to England, and honourably buried in this chapel; and many devout perſons expreſſing a deſire to offer up their prayers for the welfare of his ſoul, one hundred days were granted them for that purpoſe.

Near this is a moſt ſuperb monument, partly encloſed, to the memory of Edward Talbot, earl of Shrewſbury, who died the 8th of February 1617, aged 57; and his lady Jane, eldeſt daughter and coheireſs of Cuthbert baron Ogle, whoſe effigies in their robes lie on a black marble table, ſupported by a pedeſtal of alabaſter. This monument is beautifully ornamented, and the carving on the various coloured marble is exquiſite. The inſcription is in Latin, and contains nothing more than his titles and character, the latter of which is thus expreſſed: He was honourable without pride; potent without oſtentation; religious without ſuperſtition; liberal both in mind and bounty; warded ever againſt fortune, his whole life was a path of juſtice; and his innocence eſcaping envy, continued through the whole courſe of his life.

Under the window, fronting the entrance of this chapel, is a very antient monument repreſenting a gothic chapel, in which is the figure of a knight in armour, in a cumbent poſture, with his feet reſting on a lion's back. This monument was erected for Sir Bernard Brocas, of Baurepaire in the county of Hants, chamberlain to Anne, queen to Richard II. But this princeſs dying, and Richard falling under the diſpleaſure of his people, who depoſed him, Sir Bernard ſtill adhered to his royal maſter in his misfortunes, which coſt him his life; for being concerned with many others in an unſucceſsful attempt to reſtore him to the crown, he ſhared the common fate of almoſt all the leaders in that conſpiracy, and was publickly beheaded on Tower-hill, in the month of January 1399.

Near this is an ancient monument of grey marble, about three feet high, on which, in plated braſs, is the figure of a knight in armour; his head reclined upon his helmet, one of his feet placed upon a leopard, and the other on an eagle. It appears, by the inſcription, that this knight was Humphry Bourchier, ſon and heir to John Bourchier, lord Barners, who eſpouſing the cauſe of Edward IV. againſt the earl of Warwick, was ſlain in the battle of Barnet-field, on Eaſter-day, in the year 1471.

On the weſt-ſide of Brocas's monument is that of Sir Richard Peckſall, knight, maſter of the Buckhounds to queen Elizabeth, firſt married to Alianer, the daughter of William Paulet, marquis of Wincheſter, by whom he had four daughters; and afterwards to Alianer, daughter to John Cotgrave, who erected this monument to his memory, as appears by the inſcription. On the baſis of the pillars are the following verſes tranſlated from the Latin:

Death can't disjoin, whom Chriſt has join'd in love,
Love leads to death, and death to life above.
In heaven's a happier place, frail things deſpiſe,
Live well, to gain in future life the prize.

On the floor of this chapel is a tomb two feet high, on which is a lady in a widow's dreſs with a barb and veil cut in braſs, round which is an inſcription in old French, importing that Alianer de Bohun, daughter and heireſs of Sir Humphry de Bohun, earl of Hertford, Eſſex, and Northampton, and wife to the mighty and noble prince of Woodſtock, duke of Glouceſter, earl of Eſſex and Buckingham, ſon to Henry III. lies here interred. This lady, who was the greateſt heireſs in England, was deprived of her huſband by the cruelty of his nephew, Richard II. who jealous of his popularity, treacherouſly betrayed him by a ſhew of friendſhip; for coming to viſit him at Plaſby in Eſſex, and ſtaying ſupper, in duty he thought to attend his majeſty to town; but at Stratford was ſuddenly ſurrounded by an ambuſh, of armed men, who took him on board a ſhip, and carried him to Calais, where, by the king's order, he was ſtifled between two featherbeds, in the year 1397. His lady, after this melancholy circumſtance, ſpent the reſt of her days in the nunnery at Barking, and died the 3d of October 1399; from whence her remains were brought, and here interred.

Near this is a white marble monument erected to the memory of Mary counteſs of Stafford, wife to the unfortunate viſcount Stafford, who was beheaded on Tower-hill in the reign of king Charles the Second. She died in the month of January 1693.

Here is a very grand monument of white marble, repreſenting a youth in Grecian armour, ſitting on a Greek altar; and erected, as the Latin inſcription ſets forth, to the memory of Francis Hollis, by John, earl of Clare, his afflicted father. This brave youth, after returning from a campaign in Flanders, died the 12th of Auguſt 1622, in the nineteenth year of his age. The epitaph on the monument is as follows:

What ſo thou haſt of nature or of arts,
Youth, beauty, ſtrength, or what excelling parts
Of mind and body, letters, arms and worth,
His eighteen years, beyond his years, brought forth;
Then ſtand and read thyſelf within this glaſs,
How ſoon theſe periſh, and thyſelf may paſs;
Man's life is meaſured by the work, not days,
No aged ſloth, but active youth hath praiſe.

Next to this is a beautiful figure, in white alabaſter, of lady Elizabeth Ruſſel, in a ſleeping poſture. The device is an eagle, the emblem of eternity, ſtanding on a floriage of roſes, &c. This lady was daughter to lord Ruſſel, and is ſaid to have died with a prick of her finger. But this ſtory has no other foundation than the miſapprehenſion of the ſtatuary's deſign for having repreſented her as aſleep, and pointing with her finger to a death's head under her right foot, it has been ſuppoſed that her finger bled, and that the bleeding had cloſed her eyes in death; whereas the deſign of the artiſt ſeems rather to allude to the compoſed ſituation of her mind at the approach of death, which ſhe conſidered only as a profound ſleep, from which ſhe was again to wake in a joyful reſurrection; of which the motto under her feet is a clear illuſtration: *Dormit, non mortua eſt;* "ſhe is not dead, but "ſleepeth." The Latin inſcription on the ſcroll beneath only informs us, that her afflicted ſiſter Anne erected this monument to her memory.

Adjoining to this is another ſuperb monument, compoſed of marble and alabaſter of various colours, erected to the memory of John lord Ruſſel (ſon and heir to Francis earl of Bedford) and his ſon Francis by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Anthony Cook, and widow of Sir Thomas Hoby, Knt. He is repreſented in a cumbent poſture, habited in his robes, with his infant ſon at his feet. His lady was eſteemed the greateſt female genius of her age, being well verſed in the learned languages, and an excellent poet. On this tomb are five epitaphs of her compoſition, three of which are in Latin, one in Greek, and the other in Engliſh, which is here tranſcribed as a ſpecimen, the other being much to the ſame purport:

Right noble twice, by virtue and by birth,
Of heav'n lov'd, and honour'd on the earth;
His country's hope, his kindred's chief delight,
My huſband dear, more than this world's light,
Death hath me reſt. But I from death will take
His memory, to whom this tomb I make.
John was his name, (ah was!) wretch muſt I
ſay;
Lord Ruſſel once, now my tear-thirſty clay.

Near this monument, affixed to the wall, are two others; one to the memory of lady Seymour, daughter of Edward duke of Somerſet, who died the 19th of March 1560, aged 19. The other, to the right honourable the lady Catharine Knollys, chief lady of the queen's bedchamber, and wiſe to Sir Frances Knollys, Knt. treaſurer of her highneſs's houſhold. She died the 15th of January, 1568. This lady Knollys and lord Hunſdon, her brother, were the only children of William Cary, Eſq. by lady Mary his wife, one of the daughters of Thomas Boleyn, earl of Wiltſhire and Ormond, and ſiſter to Ann Boleyn, queen of England, and wife to Henry VIII. What is very ſingular, the only daughter of lady Knollys was mother to the favourite earl of Eſſex.

On the eaſt ſide of this chapel is a monument erected to the memory of John of Eltham, ſecond ſon of king Edward II. and ſo called from Eltham in Kent, the place of his nativity. His ſtatue is of white alabaſter, the head encircled in a coronet of greater and leſſer leaves, and his habit is that of an armed knight. He died in Scotland at the age of nineteen, unmarried, though three different matches had been propoſed to him: the laſt of which, to Mary daughter of Ferdinand king of Spain, he accepted, but did not live to conſummate it. His funeral was ſo magnificent and coſtly, that the prior and convent demanded one hundred pounds (a great ſum at that time) for a horſe and armour preſent there on the day of his interment.

At the feet of this is another beautiful monument of white alabaſter, on which is the following inſcription:

"In this chapel is interred all that was mortal of the moſt illuſtrious and moſt benevolent John Paul Howard, earl of Stafford, who, in 1738, married Elizabeth, daughter of A. Ewens of the county of Somerſet, Eſq. by Elizabeth his wife, eldeſt daughter of John St. Albin, of Alfoxton, in the ſame county, Eſq.

His heart was as truly great and noble
As his high deſcent;
Faithful to his God,
A lover of his country,
A relation to relations,
A deteſter of detraction,
A friend to mankind:
Naturally generous and compaſſionate:
His liberality and his charity to the poor
were without bounds.
We therefore piouſly hope that at the laſt day,
His body will be received in glory,
Into the everlaſting tabernacles.
Being ſnatched away ſuddenly by death,
Which he had long meditated and expected with
conſtancy,
He went to a better life the firſt of April, 1562:
Having lived ſixty-one years, nine months and ſix
days.
The counteſs dowager, in teſtimony of her great
Affection and reſpect to her lord's memory,
Has caueſd this monument to be placed here."

Round this inſcription are the figures of the antient badges of honour belonging to the Stafford family, who deſcend, by ten different marriages, from the royal blood of England and France.

Adjoining to this is a tomb raiſed from the floor, on which lies the effigy of lady Frances dutcheſs of Suffolk, in her proper robes. This lady was daughter of the famous Charles Brandon, by Mary the French queen, daughter to Henry VII. and became herſelf dutcheſs of Suffolk, by marrying Henry Grey, then marquis of Dorſet, but upon her father's deceaſe created duke of Suffolk, and afterwards beheaded for being concerned in Wyat's attempt for dethroning the bloody queen Mary. By the duke ſhe had two daughters, lady Jane and Catharine; lady Jane was married to lord Guildford Dudley, ſon to the duke of Northumberland, and afterwards proclaimed queen, but not being properly ſupported, fell a ſacrifice to the reſentment of her ſucceſſors, who cut off the heads of her huſband and father-in-law, as well as that of her father. Lady Catharine was more fortunate, and married firſt lord Herbert, ſon to the earl of Pembroke, and afterwards Edward, earl of Hertford. The dutcheſs, after being deprived of a huſband and daughter, fell under the diſpleaſure of the court on account of her religion, and was charged with dreſſing a cat in a rocket in ridicule of the epiſcopal dignity. This charge was vigorouſly proſecuted againſt her by the ſecret direction of Gardiner, biſhop of Wincheſter, who being under confinement in the Tower in the preceding reign, and ſeeing the dutcheſs paſs under his window, made her a very courteous reverence; but her Grace, inſtead of returning the compliment, told him with an air of contempt, "It was well for the lambs now "the wolves were ſhut up." This indignity he remembered; and ſhe, fearful of the conſequence, thought it moſt prudent to retire into the country, where ſhe ſoon after married one Adrian Stock, Eſq. and with him lived unknown and unnoticed, till the acceſſion of queen Elizabeth, when ſhe again appeared at court, and became a great favourite, inſomuch that the queen, in cenſideration of her being lineally deſcended from Henry VII. diſtinguiſhed her with an augmentation of the arms of England, viz. a Border Gaubony, Gold and Azure, which, at her funeral, were placed with the arms of her anceſtors in banners, banner rolls, lozenges, and ſcutcheons, and quartered on her monument. The exact time of her death is uncertain; but it appears, by a warrant to the heralds, to have been in the month of December, in the ſecond year of Elizabeth's reign. It is ſaid that this lady, amidſt her ſufferings for the reformed religion, was once reduced to ſuch miſery, as, after wandering up and down till ſhe was faint, to be obliged to lie a long winter's night in a church-yard. There are two inſcriptions on her tomb; the firſt in Latin verſe, deſcribing her virtues and accompliſhments; the ſecond in Engliſh, which is little more than an account of her reſpective alliances.

Againſt the wall, between this tomb and that of John of Eltham, is a monument erected to the memory of Nicholas Monk, provoſt of Eaton, biſhop of Hereford, and brother to George Monk duke of Albemarle, &c. He died the 11th of December, 1661, in the fiſty-firſt year of his age. This monument was erected by his grandſon Chriſtopher Rawlinſon, Eſq. in the year 1723.

Near this is a ſmall table monument, on which lie the figures of William of Windſor, ſixth ſon of Edward III. who died in his infancy; and of Blanch of the Tower, ſiſter to William, who likewiſe died young. They obtained their ſurnames from the places of their nativity. It is remarkable, they are dreſſed in the habits of their time, the boy in a ſhort doublet, and the girl in a horned head-dreſs.

In this chapel are ſeveral perſons interred of leſs note than thoſe already mentioned; particularly Henry Ferne, D. D. biſhop of Cheſter, who died the 16th of March 1662, having enjoyed his biſhoprick only five weeks.

Here is alſo a very antique figure in a maſs habit, engraved on a braſs plate, and placed on a flat ſtone in the pavement; under which lie the remains of Robert de Walby, who, as appears by the inſcription, was firſt an Auguſtin monk, and attended Edward the Black Prince into France, where, being young, he proſecuted his ſtudies, and made a ſurprizing progreſs in natural and moral philoſophy, phyſick, the languages, and in the canon law; and being likewiſe an eloquent preacher and ſound divine, was made divinity profeſſor in the univerſity of Thoulouſe; where he continued till called by Richard II. to the biſhoprick of Man, from whence he was removed to the archbiſhoprick of Dublin; but not liking that ſituation, he was advanced to the ſee of Chicheſter, and afterwards to the archbiſhoprick of York. He died the 29th of May, in the year 1397.

Of the tombs in the chapel of St. BENEDICT.

In the center of this chapel is a moſt elegant monument of black and white marble, on which are two images in a cumbent poſture, repreſenting an ancient nobleman in his robes, with his lady. This monument was erected to the memory of Lyonel Cranfield, earl of Middleſex, by his relict lady Ann. The inſcription on the monument is in Latin, of which the following is a tranſlation: "Sacred to the memory of Lyonel lord Cranfield, earl of Middleſex, who by that diſcerning prince king James I. being called to court, was, for his excellent parts, bountifully rewarded both with honours and fortune; being made maſter of the requeſts, and of the wardrobe, preſident of the court of wards and privy counſellor. The new and illuſtrious, as well as difficult province of lord treaſurer of England, he filled; which ſervices, (how indefatigably he underwent) his titles of knight, baron Cranfield, and laſtly earl of Middleſex, with various other honours, abundantly teſtify. From hence every ſwelling, its utmoſt efforts were exerted to raiſe ſtorms againſt him. Whilſt he boldly ſtanding on his guard, encouraged by the conſciouſneſs of his innocence, was ſhamefully toſſed about; but happily eſcaping ſhipwreck, in a compoſed winter of life, caſt anchor and finiſhed his courſe in a retired leiſure. Here lying concealed, being wearied out firſt, and waſted afterwards, this pilot was rouſed up to undertake a ſafer voyage, and made the port of Heaven. He died the 6th of Auguſt, 1645, aged about ſeventy, and was twice married; by his firſt wife he had three daughters, Elizabeth late counteſs of Mulgrave; Martha, counteſs of Monmouth; and Mary, who died unmarried. By the ſecond, who ſurvived him, he had three ſons and two daughters, James heir to the honour of earl Middleſex; Lyonel and Edward; Frances, lady Buckhurſt; and Suſannah, who died an infant."

On the north ſide of this chapel, and adjoining to the area, is an ancient tomb of free-ſtone, railed with iron, having formerly a canopy of wood, which was demoliſhed at the coronation of king George I. On this tomb lies the effigy of archbiſhop Langham, who was firſt a monk, afterwards a prior, then an abbot of Weſtminſter, and laſtly archbiſhop of Canterbury. Round the tomb is a Latin epitaph, ſetting forth, "That he was monk, prior, and abbot of this abbey; afterwards elected biſhop of London; but Ely being then alſo vacant, he made choice of that ſee; that he was primate and chancellor of England; prieſt-cardinal, afterwards biſhop cardinal of Preneſte; and nuncio from the pope; and that he died on the feaſt of St. Mary Magdalene, in the year 1376, on whoſe ſoul God have mercy, and grant him the joys of heaven for the merits of Chriſt." He was made cardinal by pope Urban V. with the title of Sextus, but was deprived of his archbiſhoprick by king Edward the third, for being promoted without his conſent. In 1369 he was made biſhop-cardinal of Preneſte, by pope Gregory XI. and had the profits aſſigned him of the archdeaconries of Taunton and Wells; founded a houſe of Carthuſians at Avignon in Provence, at which place he was firſt interred, and afterwards removed to this chapel. He died of a palſy, with which he was ſeized at dinner, on the 22d of July 1376.

Near this tomb is another, about eighteen inches from the ground, on which is engraved on a braſs plate the figure of an old man in a doctor's habit, deſigned for doctor William Bill, dean of Weſtminſter, maſter of Eaton college, head of Trinity in Cambridge, and chief almoner to queen Elizabeth, as appears by his inſcription. On a braſs plate are ſome Latin verſes, ſetting forth, "That he was a good and learned man, and a friend to thoſe that were ſo; that he was juſt and charitable; and that the poor, as well as the three colleges over which he preſided, ſuſtained an irreparable loſs by his death." He died the 5th of July, in the year 1561.

On the eaſt ſide of this chapel, where once ſtood the altar of St. Benedict, is a beautiful monument compoſed of various kinds of marble, erected to the memory of lady Frances, counteſs of Hertford, who is here repreſented in her robes in a cumbent poſture, with her head reſting on an embroidered cuſhion, and her feet on a lion's back. The ſculpture of this monument is exceeding curious; it ſeems to repreſent a ſtately temple, where the enſigns and devices of the noble families of Somerſet and Effingham appear to be the chief ornaments. The Latin inſcription ſets forth, "That ſhe was wife to the noble earl of Hertford, ſon to the renowned prince Edward, duke of Somerſet, earl of Hertford, viſcount Beauchamp, and baron Seymour: that ſhe was daughter to the noble lord William, baron Howard, of Effingham, knight of the garter, high admiral to queen Mary, and lord chamberlain and privy ſeal to queen Elizabeth, &c. That for her many graces both of mind and body, ſhe was highly favoured by her gracious ſovereign, and dearly loved by her noble lord; who, in teſtimony of his inviolable affection, conſecrated to her memory this monument. She died the 14th of May 1598, in the forty-fourth year of her age."

Againſt the wall, on the ſouth ſide of this chapel, is a monument to the memory of Dr. Gabriel Goodman, who is repreſented in his proper habit, and kneeling. The Latin inſcription informs us, "that he was the fifth dean of this church, over which he preſided for forty years with much applauſe; that he founded an hoſpital, and inſtituted a ſchool, at Ruthin, in Denbighſhire, where he was born; that he was a man of a regular and devout life; and that he died in 1601, aged 73." This gentleman was the firſt who raiſed the learned Cambden from obſcurity, by making him ſecond maſter of Weſtminſter-ſchool, and defraying the expences of ſeveral of his journies in ſearch of antiquities.

On the ſame ſide, and under the adjoining arch, is a neat table monument of white marble, to the memory of George Sprat, ſecond ſon of Dr. Thomas Sprat, biſhop of Rocheſter, and dean of Weſtminſter, by his wife Helena, deſcended from the antient and honourable family of the Wolſleys in Staffordſhire. He died 1608, being an infant only one year old.

In this chapel lies interred Catharine, daughter of Dr. Dolbin, biſhop of Rocheſter, dean of Weſtminſter, and afterwards archbiſhop of York; as does alſo a counteſs of Kildare in Ireland; and Dr John Spotſwood, lord archbiſhop of St. Andrew's, primate and lord chancellor of Scotland, who departed this life in the year 1640.

Between this chapel and the next, againſt the wall, is a monument of Moſaic work, the ſides in plain pannels, but the top of the table wrought in figures, ſaid to be done with the ſame kind of ſtones as the floor before the altar, and erected for the children of Henry I. and Edward I. Over this tomb is ſomething which ſeems to have been a piece of church perſpective, but now almoſt defaced. This certainly was once a rich and coſtly monument; for in the records of the Tower, there is the king's order for erecting ſuch a one in this place, and for allowing maſter Simon de Wells five marks and a half, to defray his expences in bringing from the city a handſome braſs image to ſet upon his daughter Catharine's tomb; and for paying to Simon de Glouceſter, the king's goldſmith, for a ſilver image for the like purpoſe, the ſum of ſeventy marks.

Having thus deſcribed the various monuments and tombs contained in the reſpective chapels, we ſhall, before we take leave of the incloſed parts of the abbey, point out a few particulars worthy of notice in the Area, which ſurrounds the chapel of St. Edward the Confeſſor.

Deſcription of the Monuments in the Area.

As you paſs round the Area, on the north ſide, adjoining to St. Andrew's Chapel, is a beautiful monument lately erected to the memory of General Wolfe. The front of the pediment repreſents the landing of the troops at Quebec, and their climbing the rocks; and in the back ground is a repreſentation of the city, with the engagement. The monument is ſupported by lions, and on each ſide of it is a medallion, with a Wolf's head. The general appears in the agonies of death ſupported by a ſoldier, who ſeems to expreſs, by pointing with his finger to a diſtance, that the victory is gained. Behind the general is a ſerjeant leaning on his halbert, and looking at the dying hero with admiration and grief. At the feet of the general lie his hat, fuſee, gorget, &c. Near theſe is the repreſentation of a tent, underneath which is a group of figures. Behind the tent is ſeen a large tree, and by it lie a tomahauk, ſcalping-knife and hatchet, the Indian weapons of war. On the top of the monument is the figure of Victory deſcending with a crown of laurel to immortalize the dying victor. In the front of the monument is the following inſcription:

To the memory of
JAMES WOLFE,
Major-General and Commander in chief
Of the Britiſh land forces
On an expedition againſt Quebec,
Who, after ſurmounting by ability and valour
All obſtacles of art and nature,
Was ſlain in the moment of victory,
On the 14th of September 1759.
The King and Parliament of Great Britain,
Dedicate this monument.

Oppoſite to this is a beautiful monument erected to the memory of Lord Ligonier. On the top is a medallion repreſenting Britannia; and on each ſide are medallions of the monarchs in whoſe reigns he lived, viz. Queen Anne, King George I. II. and III. The principal figure is Hiſtory, with a ſcroll in her left hand, containing a liſt of the chief battles in which he was engaged, viz. Schellenberg, Blenheim, Ramillies, Oudenard, &c. In her right hand ſhe holds a pen, leaning her arm upon an urn, beneath which is a medallion with the head of Lord Ligonier, and on each ſide trophies of war, &c. In the front of the monument is the following inſcription:

In memory of
John Earl of Ligonier,
Baron of Ripley, in Surry,
Viſcount of Inniſkillin and Viſcount Clonmell,
Field-marſhal and Commander in Chief
of his Majeſty's Forces,
Maſter-General of the Ordnance,
Colonel of the firſt Regiment of Foot-Guards,
One of his Majeſty's moſt honourable privy council,
And knight of the moſt honourable military
order of the Bath,
Died 28 April 1770, aged 92.

In the north weſt corner of St. Michael's chapel is a ſmall but very neat monument erected to the memory of Suſannah Jane Davidſon. In the front of the monument is a beautiful medallion, beneath which is a pyramid of black marble repreſenting death ſtriking his dart at a lady, who is ſupported by an angel pointing to heaven, and the cherubims in the clouds. In the front of the monument is the following inſcription; "Sacred to the memory of Suſan-" nah Jane Davidſon, only daughter of William "Davidſon, of Rotterdam, Merchant. Her form "the moſt elegant and lovely was adorned by the "native purity and ſimplicity of her mind, which "was improved by every accompliſhment education "could beſtow. It pleaſed the Almighty to viſit her, "in the bloom of her life, with a lingering and pain-" ful diſeaſe, which ſhe endured with fortitude and "Chriſtian reſignation, and of which ſhe died at Pa-" ris January 1, 1767, aged twenty. To her much "loved memory this monument is erected by her "afflicted father."

Near the Earl of Ligonier's monument were formerly three antient tombs, all of which are now almoſt obliterated. The firſt of free-ſtone, made like a cloſe bed, was walled up, and another tomb placed againſt it. This monument was covered with an antient Gothic arch, the ſides whereof were adorned with vine branch s in relief, the roof within ſpringing into many angles, under which lies the image of a lady in a very antique dreſs, her feet reſting upon lions, and her head on pillows ſupported by angels, ſitting on each ſide the effigy, gilt and painted. On the ſide of the tomb are ſix niches, in which ſeem to have been painted monks, and on the pedeſtal are ſtill to be ſeen ſome remains of paintings. This monument covered the remains of Aveline, counteſs of Lancaſter, who died the 4th of November 1293, the very year of her marriage. This lady was daughter to William de Fortibus, earl of Albemarle and Holderneſſe, and married Edmund earl of Lancaſter, ſon to king Henry II.

Adjoining to this is another antient monument of grey marble, erected to the memory of Aymer de Valence, ſecond and laſt earl of Pembroke of this family, who was poiſoned in France, by the ſecret contrivance of the earl of Arundel, the 23d of June 1324. He had been three times married, but had no iſſue by either of his wives. In the time of Edward I. he was a great general, and not only attended that prince in his expedition to Flanders, but likewiſe accompanied him to Scotland, where that king died. He is ſaid to have been one of the judges who gave ſentence againſt the great earl of Lancaſter.

The third is an ancient monument to the memory of Edmund Crouchback, fourth ſon to Henry III. ſo called, as is ſuppoſed by ſome, from the deformity of his perſon; others imagine it aroſe from his attending his brother in the holy wars, where they wore a crouch or croſs on their ſhoulders, as a badge of chriſtianity. On the baſe of the tomb, towards the area, are the remains of a curious, and perhaps the moſt antique painting extant, but much defaced, being ten knights armed with banners, ſurcoats of armour, and croſs-belted, repreſenting, undoubtedly, his expedition to the Holy Land, the number exactly agreeing with what Prior ſays, namely, Edward and his brother, four earls and four knights, of whom ſome are ſtill to be diſcovered. It was originally a very lofty monument, painted, gilt and inlaid with ſtained glaſs. The inſide of the canopy has been a ſky with ſtars, but by time is changed into a dull red.—From this prince the houſe of Lancaſter claimed their right to the crown. He was made earl of Leiceſter and ſteward of England at the age of nineteen, and at twenty-one he took the title of the earl of Lancaſter, and marrying Aveline, already mentioned, became poſſeſſed of the eſtates of Albemarle, Devon, and the Iſle of Wight, together with thoſe of Derby and Campaign. His ſecond wiſe was Blanch, queen of Navarre, by whom he had three ſons, Thomas earl of Lancaſter, who was executed; John of Monmouth; and another John, who lived in France. In the reign of his brother Edward I. he commanded an army in France with great ſucceſs at firſt; but being ill ſupported, and his ſoldiers ill paid, they deſerted him, which he laid ſo much to heart, that he died of grief at Bayonne.

On the weſt ſide of the door of St. Eraſmus's chapel is a monument erected to the memory of Juliana, only daughter of Sir Randolph Crew, Knt. Lord Chief Juſtice of England. She died unmarried the 22d of April, 1621.

In this area is a table monument erected to the memory of biſhop Duppa, tutor to king Charles the Second. He was educated firſt at Weſtminſter-ſchool, and then at Chriſt-church college, Oxford, of which he was afterwards dean; and being appointed preceptor to the then prince of Wales, was firſt made biſhop of Chicheſter, from thence tranſlated to Saliſbury, and, aſter the reſtoration, to the ſee of Wincheſter. This great man was of ſuch exemplary piety and lively converſation, that when king Charles I. was a priſoner in Cariſbrook-caſtle, his afflictions were alleviated by the biſhop's converſation. So compleatly had he gained the good-will of the prince his pupil, that when he came to be king, he retained ſuch a reverence for his piety, that hearing he was dangerouſly ill at Richmond, he went thither to pay his devotions to him, and received his laſt benediction from him on his bended knees. He died the 26th of March 1662, in the 74th year of his age.

On the eaſt ſide of the door of St. Eraſmus's chapel is a monument erected to the memory of Jane, daughter and coheireſs of Sir John Poulteney, and wife to Sir Cleppeſby Crew, Knt. who died on the 2d of December 1639, in the 29th year of her age.

The next is a new monument erected to the memory of William Pulteney Earl of Bath. Above is a medallion of the earl, in the center a large urn with the arms of the family, and on each ſide of it are the figures of Wiſdom and Poetry. In the front of the monument is the following inſcription: "Erected to "the memory of William Pulteney Earl of Bath, "by his brother the Hon. Harry Pulteney, General "of his majeſty's forces, 1764. Ob. July 7, 1764. Æt. 81."

Adjoining to this is a very handſome monument erected to the memory of admiral Holmes. He is repreſented in a Roman warlike habit, with his right hand reſting on a cannon mounted on a carriage. Behind is an anchor, a flag-ſtaff, and other naval decorations. Under which is the following inſcription: "To the memory of Charles Holmes, Eſq. rear-"admiral of the white. He died the 21ſt of No-"vember 1761, commander in chief of his majeſty's "fleet ſtationed at Jamaica, aged fifty. Erected by "his grateful nieces Mary Stanwix, and Lucretia "Sowle."

Near this is a very neat monument to the memory of Eſther de la Four, the lord Eland's lady. It is of curious white marble, repreſenting a lady on her death-bed, with two mourners weeping over her, beautifully executed in relief. The inſcription is in Latin and Engliſh, which contains an encomium on her many excellent virtues, and informs us that ſhe died in the year 1694, aged twenty-eight.

In the pavement, and not far from this, is an antient flat ſtone to the memory of Sir John Galofre, called lord of Langley, natural ſon of Sir John Galofre, by Johannet Pulham. He was famous in the reign of Richard II. for his wiſdom and valour, and was proſecuted by the diſcontented lords; but being then ambaſſador in France, he thought it moſt prudent to remain there till the ſtorm, in which Burley and others ſuffered, was appeaſed; after which he returned home, and died at Wallingford in Berkſhire, in the year 1336.

Between the tombs of Henry III. and queen Eleanor, in the area, is a monument erected to the memory of Mrs. Chriſtian Kerr, wife to William Kerr, Eſq. and daughter to Sir William Scott, Bart. both of the kingdom of Scotland. She died the 16th of May 1694, in the 40th year of her age.

In the corner of Henry the Fifth's chapel, there is a neat monument erected to the memory of Sir Robert Aiton, Knt. It is of black marble, with a buſt of braſs, having the figures of Apollo and Minerva holding a wreath of laurel over it, very beautifully deſigned. This gentleman, in the reign of king James, was highly eſteemed for his writings, particularly as a poet. He died in the year 1638.

Between the chapel of St. Nicholas and the ſteps leading to Henry the Seventh's chapel, is a large monument erected to the memory of Sir Thomas Ingram, Knt. chancellor of the dutchy of Lancaſter, and privy-councellor to king Charles II. It was erected by Frances his widow, daughter of Sir Thomas viſcount Falconberg. He died the 13th of February, in the year 1671.

On this ſpot is an old grave-ſtone, plated, with braſs, repreſenting John of Windſor, (nephew to Sir William of Windſor, lord lieutenant of Ireland in the reign of Edward III.) who died the 4th of April, 1414. In his youth he had been a great ſoldier, and in many battles had been victorious, particularly at that of Shrewſbury under Henry IV. but being ſtung with remorſe for the innocent blood he had been the means of ſhedding, he retired from the world, and finiſhed his life in penitence.

Between the chapels of St. Nicholas and St. Edmund is a monument to the memory of Richard Tufton, third ſon of Sir John Tufton, Bart. who died the 4th of October 1631. This monument was erected to his memory by his brother Sir Humphrey Tufton, Knt.

In this area lie the remains of many other perſons, particularly Anne of Cleve, ſiſter to the duke of Cleve, who was contracted in marriage to king Henry VIII. and received with great pomp on Blackheath the 3d of January 1539, married to the king on the 9th of the ſame month, and in July following divorced, with liberty to marry again; but being ſenſibly touched with indignation at the affront put upon her, ſhe lived retired in England, with the title of lady Anne, of Cleve, and ſaw her rival that ſupplanted her in the king's affection ſuffer a worſe fate, She died in the year 1557, four years after the death of the king.

Near the aſhes of this lady lie thoſe of a more unfortunate queen, viz. Anne, queen to Richard III. and daughter to Nevil the great earl of Warwick. She was poiſoned by her huſband, to make way for a marriage with Elizabeth, daughter to his brother Edward IV. and ſiſter to the unhappy youths he had cauſed to be murdered in the Tower. This marriage, however, was never conſummated, he being ſlain at the battle of Boſworth-field.

In this place are the remains of an antient monument erected to the memory of Sebert, king of the Eaſt-Saxons, who firſt built this church, and died in July 616. Alſo Athelgoda, his queen, who died the 13th of September, in the year 615.

Having thus deſcribed the various monuments and tombs in the encloſed parts of this building, we ſhall now proceed to

A Deſcription of the moſt material monuments in the open parts of the Abbey.

IN order to point out theſe with a proper degree of uniformity, we ſhall begin at the eaſt end of of the ſouth ſide of the choir, and paſs regularly round the ſame to the north croſs; from thence to the weſt door, and return on the ſouth ſide to the place from whence we ſat out.

On leaving the gate which encloſes the chapels on the ſouth ſide, the firſt monument that preſents itſelf is on the right hand, erected to the memory of

ROBERT SOUTH, D.D.

This gentleman is repreſented in a cumbent poſture, dreſſed in his canonical habit, with his arm reſting on a cuſhion, and his right hand on a death's head. In his left he holds a book with his finger between the leaves, as if juſt cloſed from reading, and over his head is a group of cherubs iſſuing from a mantling, under which is a long Latin inſcription, informing us, that he was ſcholar to Dr. Buſby, ſtudent at Chriſt-church, Oxford, and public orator of that univerſity; that by the patronage of lord Clarendon he was made prebendary both of Weſtminſter and Chriſt's, and afterwards rector of Iſlip, where he rebuilt the parſonage-houſe, and founded and endowed a ſchool for the education of poor children. He died July 8, 1716, aged 82.

Dr. RICHARD BUSBY.

On the monument is the figure of the Doctor in his gown, looking earneſtly on the inſcription. In his right hand he holds a pen, and in his left a book open. Underneath, on the pedeſtal, are a variety of books, and at top his family arms. The inſcription is elegantly written, and highly to his praiſe; it intimates, that whatever fame the ſchool of Weſtminſter boaſts, and whatever advantages mankind ſhall reap from thence in time to come, are all principally owing to the wiſe inſtitutions of this great man. He was made maſter of Weſtminſter-college in the year 1640, elected prebend of Weſtminſter July 5, 1660; treaſurer of Wells, Auguſt 11, the ſame year; and died April 5, 1695.

WILLIAM THYNNE, Eſq.

This is a very ancient monument of marble and alabaſter gilt, on which lies a warrior at full length, repreſenting William Thynne, of Botterville, Eſq. who was a polite gentleman, a great traveller, and a brave ſoldier. In 1546 he was by king Henry VIII. made receiver of the Marches, and fought againſt the Scots at Muſſelburgh with undaunted courage. The latter part of his life he ſpent in retirement and devotion in this church, whither he conſtantly repaired morning and evening. He died March 14, 1584.

Sir THOMAS RICHARDSON.

This is a large and noble monument of black marble, on which is an effigy in braſs of a judge in his robes, with a collar of SS. repreſenting Sir Thomas Richardſon, knight, who, according to the inſcription, was ſpeaker of the Houſe of Commons in the 21ſt and 22d years of king James; chief juſtice of the court of common-pleas, and laſtly, by king Charles I. made lord chief juſtice of England. This is that judge Richardſon, who firſt iſſued out an order againſt the antient cuſtom of wakes, and ordered every miniſter to read it in his church; which the biſhop of Bath and Wells oppoſing, complaint was made againſt it, in the council-chamber, where the judge was ſo ſeverely reprimanded, that he came out in a rage, ſaying, he had been almoſt choaked with a pair of lawn ſleeves. He died in 1634, aged 66.

Dame GRACE GETHIN.

This monument, which is very lofty, bears the effigy of a young lady, devoutly kneeling, with a book in her right hand, and the left on her breaſt. On each ſide is an angel, one holding a crown, the other a chaplet over her head; and on the aſcending ſides of the pediment are two female figures in a mournful poſture. The whole is ſupported by three different coats of family arms, and on the baſe is an Engliſh inſcription, ſetting forth her honourable deſcent from the Norton's of Salop. This lady, who was married to Sir Richard Gethin, of Gethin Grott, in Ireland, was famed for exemplary piety, and wrote a book of devotion, which Mr. Congreve complimented with a poem. She died October 11, 1697, in the 22d year of her age.

JAMES KENDALL, Eſq.

This monument is ſupported by a death's head, and on the top is a cloſe helmet. The perſon to whom it is inſcribed was choſen a member of the laſt parliament of king James II. and ſerved in ſeveral parliaments afterwards in the reign of king William, by whom he was made governor of Barbadoes, and one of the commiſſioners for executing the office of lord high admiral. He died the 10th of July 1708, in the 60th year of his age.

THOMAS OWEN, Eſq.

On this monument is a fine figure of a judge in his robes at full length, leaning on his left arm; over which is an inſcription, ſhewing, that he was ſon to Richard Owen, by Mary, daughter and heireſs to Thomas Ottly, of Shropſhire, Eſq. that from his youth, he had applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the law, and was firſt made ſerjeant at law to queen Elizabeth, and afterwards a juſtice of the Common-pleas. He died December 21, 1598.

THOMAS THYNNE, Eſq.

This is a very beautiful monument, and eſteemed by the curious as a fine piece of modern ſtatuary. The principal figure is repreſented in a dying poſture, and at his feet, a cherub weeping. Beneath, on a table of black marble, in white letters, is the following inſcription: "Thomas Thynne of Longleate, in "Com. Wilts, Eſq. who was barbarouſly murdered "on Sunday the 12th of February, 1682." On the pedeſtal, in relief, is a repreſentation of the manner of the murder, which was conſpired by count Koningſmarck, and executed by three aſſaſſins hired for that purpoſe, who ſhot this unhappy gentleman in Pall-Mall, in his own coach. The motive was, to obtain the rich heireſs of Northumberland in marriage, who, in her infancy, had been betrothed to the earl of Ogle, but left a widow before conſummation; and afterwards married to Mr. Thynne, but being ſcarce fifteen years of age, and her mother extremely tender of her, ſhe prevailed upon her huſband to ſuffer her to travel another year before he bedded her; in which time ſhe became acquainted with Koningſmarck at the court of Hanover. Whether ſhe had ever given him any countenance is uncertain, but having no hopes of obtaining her while her huſband was alive, he, in this villainous manner, accompliſhed his death; but the lady deteſted the horrid deed, and was ſoon after married to the great duke of Somerſet.

JAMES Earl STANHOPE.

This is a loſty and magnificent monument, the principal figure of which repreſents the earl leaning upon his arm, in a cumbent poſture, holding in his right hand a general's ſtaff, and in his left a parchment ſcroll. Before him ſtands a cupid reſting himſelf upon a ſhield. Over a martial tent ſits a beautiful Pallas, holding in her hand a javelin, and in the other a ſcroll. On the middle of the pedeſtal are two medals, and one on each ſide the pilaſters. Under the principal figure is a Latin inſcription, ſetting forth the merits of this great man as a ſoldier, a ſtateſman, and a ſenator. In 1707 he concluded an advantageous treaty with Spain; and the ſame year was ſent ambaſſador to Charles III. The next year he took Port Mahon. In 1710 he forced his way to the gates of Madrid, and took poſſeſſion of that capital. In September 1714 he was made ſecretary at war. In 1715, being of the ſecret committee, he impeached the duke of Ormond. In December 1716 he was made ſecretary of ſtate. The next year he was made firſt commiſſioner of the treaſury, and chancellor of the exchequer; and the July following created a peer. In March 1718 he was a ſecond time made ſecretary of ſtate; and in 1721 he died, in the 47th year of his age.

Sir ISAAC NEWTON.

This is a moſt beautiful and ſuperb monument. The great man, to whoſe memory it was erected, is ſculptured on it recumbent, leaning his right arm on four books thus titled, Divinity, Chronology, Opticks, and Phil: Prin: Math: and pointing to a ſcroll ſupported by winged cherubs. Over him is a large globe, projecting from a pyramid behind, whereon is delineated the courſe of the comet in 1680, with the ſigns, conſtellations and planets. On this globe ſits the figure of Aſtronomy, with her book ſhut, and in a very thoughtful and compoſed mood. Beneath the principal figure is a moſt curious relief, repreſenting the various labours in which Sir Iſaac chiefly employed his time; ſuch as diſcovering the cauſe of gravitation, ſettling the principles of light and colours, and reducing the coinage to a determined ſtandard. The device of weighing the ſun by the ſteel-yard has been thought at once bold and ſtriking, and indeed the whole monument does honour to the ſculptor. The inſcription on the pedeſtal is in Latin, ſhort, but full of meaning, and intimates, that by a ſpirit nearly divine, he ſolved, on principles of his own, the motion and figure of the planets, the paths of the comets, and the ebbing and flowing of the ſea; that he diſcovered the diſſimilarity of the rays of light, and the properties of colours from thence ariſing, which none but himſelf had ever dreamt of; that he was a diligent, wiſe and faithful interpreter of nature, antiquity and the holy ſcriptures; that by his philoſophy he maintained the dignity of the Supreme Being; and by the purity of his life, the ſimplicity of the goſpel. The inſcription concludes with a beautiful exclamation, what reaſon mortals had to pride themſelves in the exiſtence of ſuch and ſo great an ornament to the human race! He was born December 5, 1642, and died in the year 1726. aged 84.

Dame ELIZABETH CARTERET.

The figure of this lady is on the monument, with a winged ſeraph deſcending to receive her, both which have been greatly admired for their maſterly execution. She was daughter to Sir Edward Carteret, Knt. gentleman uſher of the black rod to king Charles, and ſecond wiſe and relict of Sir Philip de Carteret, and by him mother to Sir Charles Carteret, her only ſon, by whoſe death was extinguiſhed the eldeſt branch of the antient family of the name of Carteret, ſigneurs of St. Owen, in the iſle of Jerſey. She died the 26th of March 1717, aged 52.

Sir THOMAS DUPPA.

This monument is beautifully ornamented with flowers and foliage, and on the top of it is an urn wreathed. The inſcription informs us, that in his youth he waited upon king Charles II. when he was prince of Wales, and under the tuition of Dr. Duppa. He was afterwards made a gentleman-uſher and daily-waiter, and then gentleman-uſher of the black rod, in which office he died April 25, 1694, aged 75.

ALMERICUE DE COURCY, Baron of Kinſale.

His lordſhip is here repreſented in full proportion, repoſing himſelf after the fatigues of an active life, under a rich canopy, finely ornamented and gilt. By the inſcription it appears, that he was deſcended from the famous John de Courcy, earl of Ulſter, (who in the reign of king John, in conſideration of his great valour, obtained that extraordinary privilege to him and his heirs of being covered before the king.) This nobleman was greatly in favour with king Charles II. and king James II. under the latter of which he commanded a troop of horſe. He died the 19th of February 1719, in the 57th year of his age.

HENRY PURCELL, Eſq.

The workmanſhip of this monument, though ſmall, is exceeding elegant. There is a ſhort but comprehenſive epitaph on it, which runs thus; "Here lies "Henry Purcell, who left this life, and is gone to "that bleſſed place, where only his harmony can "be exceeded." He died November 21, 1695, aged 37.

HUGH CHAMBERLAIN, M. D. and F. R. S.

The principal figure on this monument lies, as it were, at eaſe, upon a tomb-ſtone, leaning upon his right arm, with his hand upon his night-cap, and his head uncovered. In his left hand he holds a book, indicating thereby his intenſe application to ſtudy. On each ſide are the emblems of phyſic and longevity; and over his head is Fame deſcending with a trumpet in one hand, and in the other a wreath. On the top are weeping cherubs, and on the pedeſtal a long inſcription in Latin, ſetting forth his great knowledge and induſtry in his profeſſion, his humanity in relieving the ſick, and his connexions and affinities in ſocial and private life. This gentleman was famous for the improvements he made in midwifery, the practice of which, ſince his time, has been ſtudied to great advantage. He died June 17, 1728, aged 64.

Sir THOMAS HESKET.

This is a fine old monument, on which lies the figure of a gentleman at full length in a tufted gown, and on the baſe beneath is a lady kneeling. Theſe figures, by the inſcription, appear to repreſent Sir Thomas Heſket, attorney of the court of wards and liveries in the time of queen Elizabeth; and Julian, his wife, who cauſed this monument to be erected. He died the 15th of October 1605.

Dame MARY JAMES.

This monument principally conſiſts of an urn wreathed and crowned with a viſcount's coronet, on a pedeſtal. The inſcription informs us, that the above lady was wife to Sir John James, of the antient family of the lords of Hoſtrick in Holland, and daughter to Sir Robert Killegrew, vice-chamberlain to Mary, queen to king Charles the Firſt. She died the 6th of November, in the year 1677.

Sir GILBERT LORT.

This monument is of white marble, and chiefly ornamented with family arms and cherubs. It is inſcribed to the memory of Sir Gilbert Lort, of Stackpole in Pembrokeſhire, Bart. by his ſiſter Dame Elizabeth Campbell, relict of Alexander Campbell, of Colder in Scotland, Bart. Sir Gilbert died September 19, 1698, aged 28. She died September 28, 1714, aged 49.

Sir PETER WARREN.

This is a moſt ſuperb monument of white marble, and executed by that great maſter of his time, Roubiliac. Againſt the wall is a large flag hanging to the flag-ſtaff, and ſpreading in natural folds behind the whole monument. In the front is a fine figure of Hercules placing Sir Peter's buſt on its pedeſtal; and on one ſide is a figure of Navigation with a wreath of laurel in her hand, gazing on the buſt with a look of melancholy mixed with admiration. Behind her is a cornucopia pouring out fruit, corn, the fleece, &c. and by it is a cannon, an anchor, and other decorations. In the front of the monument is the following inſcription:

Sacred to the memory of
Sir PETER WARREN,
Knight of the Bath, vice-admiral of the red
Squadron of the Britiſh fleet, and
Member of parliament
For the city and liberty of Weſtminſter.
He derived his deſcent from an antient
Family of Ireland:
His fame and honours from his virtues and
Abilities.
How eminently thoſe were diſplayed,
With what vigilance and ſpirit they were
exerted,
In the various ſervices wherein he had the honour
to command,
And the happineſs to conquer,
Will be more properly recorded in the
Annals of
GREAT BRITAIN.
On this tablet affection with truth muſt ſay,
That deſervedly eſteem'd in private life,
And univerſally renowned for his public
Conduct,
The judicial and gallant officer
Poſſeſſed all the amiable qualities of the
Friend,
The gentleman and the chriſtian:
But the Almighty,
Whom alone he feared, and whoſe gracious
Protection
He had often experienced,
Was pleaſed to remove him from a place of
Honour
To an eternity of happineſs,
On the 29th Day of July, 1752,
In the 49th year of his age.

GRACE SCOTT.

Againſt the pillar adjoining to the above monument, is a very neat tablet, on which is the following inſcription: "Grace, eldeſt daughter of Sir " Thomas Mauleverer, of Allerton Mauleverer, in " Yorkſhire, Bart. born 1622, married to colonel " Scott, a member of the Honourable Houſe of " Commons, 1644, and died the 24th of February " 1645.

" He that will give my GRACE but what is hers,
" Muſt ſay her death has not
" Made only her dear SCOTT,
" But virtue, worth, and ſweetneſs, widowers."
Ex terris.

WILLIAM CAVENDISH, Duke of Newcaſtle.

This monument is a beautiful piece of architecture, and handſomely ornamented. In a cumbent poſture, on a double mat covered with a rich canopy of ſtate, lie (according to the Engliſh inſcription) " the loyal duke of Newcaſtle and his dutcheſs, " his ſecond wife, by whom he had no iſſue; her " name was Margaret Lucas, youngeſt ſiſter to lord " Lucas of Colcheſter, a noble family; for all the " brothers were valiant, and all the ſiſters virtuous. " This dutcheſs was a wiſe, witty, and learned lady; " which her many books do well teſtify: ſhe was a " moſt virtuous and a loving careful wife, and was " with her lord all the time of his baniſhment and " miſeries; and when he came home, never parted " from him in his ſolitary retirements."—The Latin inſcription informs us, that he was knight of the Bath, and Baron Ogle, in right of his mother, viſcount Mansfield, and Baron Cavendiſh of Boleſover; earl of Ogle, earl, marquis and duke of Newcaſtle upon Tyne, lord lieutenant of the counties of Nottingham and Northumberland, firſt lord of the bedchamber to the king, and knight of the moſt noble order of the garter. That for his fidelity to the king he was made captain-general of the forces raiſed for his ſervice in the north, fought many battles, and generally came off victorious; that when the rebels prevailed (being one of the firſt deſigned a ſacrifice) he left his wife Elizabeth, daughter and heireſs to William Baſſet of Staffordſhire, Eſq. he had two ſons and three daughters; Charles, who died without iſſue, and Henry, heir to his honours; Jane, married to Charles Cheyney, of Cheſham, Bucks; Elizabeth, to John Earl of Bridgewater; and Frances, to Oliver earl of Bolingbroke. He died December 27, 1676, aged 84.

JOHN HOLLIS, Duke of Newcaſtle.

This monument is, perhaps, as lofty and magnificent as any in the whole abbey, and the deſign of it is, by the curious, allowed to be inimitable. The principal figure on it reſts upon a ſepulchral monument of darkiſh-coloured marble, and repreſents the noble perſon to whoſe memory it was erected, having in his right hand a general's ſtaff, and in his left a ducal coronet. On one ſide the baſe ſtands a ſtatue of Wiſdom, on the other, a ſtatue of Sincerity. On the angles of the upper compartment ſit angels, and on the aſcending ſides of the pediment ſit cherubs, one with an hour-glaſs, alluding to the admeaſurement of man's life by grains of ſand; the other pointing upwards, where life ſhall be no longer meaſured by duration. On the baſe of the monument is the following inſcription:

" John Hollis, duke of Newcaſtle, marquis and " earl of Clare, baron Houghton, of Houghton, and " Knight companion of the moſt noble order of the " garter, whoſe body is here depoſited under the ſame " roof with many of his noble anceſtors and rela- " tions, of the families of Vere, Cavendiſh, and " Hollis, whoſe eminent virtues he inherited; and " was particularly diſtinguiſhed for his courage, love " to his country, and conſtancy in friendſhip; which " qualities he exerted with great zeal and readineſs, " whenever the cauſe of religion, his country, or " friends required him. In the reign of queen Anne " he filled with great capacity and honour, the ſe- " veral employments of lord-keeper of the privy- " ſeal, and privy-counſellor, lord-lieutenant and " cuſtos rotulorum of Middleſex and Nottingham, " and of the county and the town of Nottingham, " and of the eaſt and north ridings of the county of " York; lord chief juſtice in Eyre, north of Trent, " and governor of the town and fort of Kingſton " upon Hull: to all which titles and honours his per- " ſonal merit gave luſtre that needed not the addi- " tion of the great wealth he poſſeſſed. He was " born Jan. 9, 1661—2, and died July 15, 1711. " He married the lady Margaret, third daughter " and heireſs to Henry Cavendiſh, duke of New- " caſtle, by whom he left iſſue one only child, the " lady Henrietta Cavendiſh Hollis Harley, who " cauſed this memorial of him to be erected in " 1723."

Lord

Lord CHATHAM.

This magnificent monument is the performance of Mr. Bacon of Newman-ſtreet, the artiſt who executed the noble cenotaph, erected by the Citizens of London, in their Guildhall, in commemoration of the moſt illuſtrious ſenator and ſtateſman, which this country has ever produced. Although there are ſix figures in this monument, the ideaon which the deſign is founded, is the moſt ſimple that can be conceived. In a niche, in the upper part of a grand pyramid, is the ſtatue of the earl of Chatham. On a ſarcophagus underneath, recline Prudence and Fortitude; and a group ſtill lower conſiſts of Britannia ſeated on a rock, with ocean and the earth at her feet; by which is exhibited the effect of his wiſdom and fortitude, in the greatneſs and glory of the nation. The ſtatue of the Earl is in his parliamentary robes; he is in the action of ſpeaking, the right hand thrown forward and elevated, and the whole attitude ſtrongly expreſſive of that ſpecies of oratory for which his lordſhip was ſo deſervedly famed. Prudence has her uſual ſymbols, a ſerpent twiſted round a mirror. Fortitude is characteriſed by the ſhaft of a column, and is clothed in a lion's ſkin. The energy of this figure ſtrongly contraſts the repoſe and contemplative character of Prudence. Britannia, as miſtreſs of the ſea, holds in her right hand the trident of Neptune. Ocean is intirely naked, except that his ſymbol, the dolphin, is ſo managed, that decency is perfectly ſecured: the action of Ocean is agitated, and his countenance ſevere, which is oppoſed by the utmoſt eaſe in the figure of the earth, who is leaning on a terreſtrial globe, her head crowned with fruit, which alſo lies in ſome profuſion at the foot of the pyramid. In the centre of the plinth is the following inſcription:

Erected by the King and Parliament,
As a teſtimony to
The virtues and ability
of
William Pitt, Earl of Chatham,
During whoſe adminiſtration
Divine Providence
Exalted Great Britain
To an height of proſperity and glory
Unknown to any former age.

Admiral VERNON.

On a pedeſtal of beautiful marble is repreſented the buſt of this gallant admiral, with a fine figure of Fame crowning him with laurels. The monument is ſuperbly ornamented with naval trophies, and under it is the following inſcription:

As a memorial of his own gratitude,
and of the virtues of his benefactor,
this monument was erected by his nephew
Francis lord Orwell,
In the year
1763.
Sacred to the memory
of
Edward Vernon,
Admiral of the white ſquadron
of the Britiſh fleet.
He was the ſecond ſon of James Vernon,
Who was ſecretary of ſtate to king William III.
and whoſe abilities and integrity
were equally conſpicuous.
In his youth he ſerved under the admirals Shovel and Rooke;
By their example he learned to conquer,
By his own merit he roſe to command.
In the war with Spain of M,DCC,XXXIX,
he took the fort of Porto Bello
with ſix ſhips,
A force which was thought unequal to the attempt.
For this he received
the thanks of both houſes of parliament.
He ſubdued Chagre, and at Carthagena
conquered as far as naval force
could carry victory.
After theſe ſervices he retired
without place or title,
from the exerciſe of public
to the enjoyment of private
virtue.
The teſtimony of a good conſcience
was his reward,
The love and eſteem of all good men
his glory.
In battle, tho' calm he was active, and tho' intrepid prudent,
ſucceſsful yet not oſtentatious,
Aſcribing the glory
to God;
In the ſenate, he was diſintereſted, vigilant and ſteady.
On the XXX. day of October, M,DCC,LVII,
he died as he had lived,
the friend of man, the lover of his country,
the father of the poor
aged LXXIII.

THOMAS BLAGG, Eſq.

Againſt the wall, on a plain table of black marble, is a Latin inſcription to the praiſe of this gentleman, who was governor of Wallingford caſtle, that held out longeſt for king Charles I. nor did he ſurrender it up at laſt but by the king's expreſs order. He was often taken priſoner during the civil wars, and always ſhewed a noble example of obſtinate fidelity; but at length was forced to fly his country, and ſuffered much in his exile. At the reſtoration he was made colonel of a troop of horſe, governor of Yarmouth and Landgrave forts, and ſtood fair for other preferments when he died November 4, 1660, aged 73.

Sir CHARLES WAGER.

This is a very beautiful monument, the principal figure on which is, Fame holding a portrait of the admiral in relief, ſupported by an infant Herculus. les The ornaments conſiſt of naval trophies, inſtruments of war and navigation, &c. and on the baſe in relief is repreſented the deſtroying and taking the Spaniſh galleons in 1708. The inſcription is as follows:

To the memory of Sir Charles Wager, Knt.
Admiral of the White, firſt commander of the admiralty,
and privy-councellor:
A man of great natural talents,
Who bore the higheſt commands,
And paſſed through the greateſt employments
With credit to himſelf, and honour to his country:
He was in private life
Humane, temperate, juſt and bountiful:
In public ſtation,
Valiant, prudent, wiſe and honeſt;
Eaſy of acceſs to all;
Plain and unaffected in his manners,
Steady and reſolute in his conduct:
So remarkably happy in his preſence of mind,
That no danger ever diſcompoſed him;
Eſteemed and favoured by his king;
Beloved and honoured by his country,
He died 24 May, 1743, aged 77.

Sir WILLIAM SANDERSON, Knt.

On a ſmall table of alabaſter affixed to the wall, is a buſt of this gentleman, who, by the inſcription, was of the bedchamber to king Charles I. and wrote the lives of Mary qneen of Scots, James and Charles I. He ſuſtained great hardſhips from the tyranny of the rebels, but having bravely ſurmounted all difficulties, he lived to the age of 90, and died July 15, 1676.

CLEMENT

CLEMENT SAUNDERS, Eſq.

On a pillar near the front is a ſmall monument erected to the memory of the above gentleman, who was ſon to Sir William Saunders, Knt. of the county of Northampton, and carver in ordinary to king Charles II. king James II. and king William III. He died Auguſt 10, 1695, aged 84.

Admiral WATSON.

This is a very beautiful and ſuperb monument. In the center of a range of palm-trees is repreſented an elegant figure of the admiral receiving the addreſs of a proſtrate figure repreſenting the genius of Calcutta, a place that he relieved and retook from the nabob in January 1757. On one ſide is the figure in chains of a native of Chandernagore, another place taken by the admiral the March following. In the front of the monument is the following inſcription:

To the memory of Charles Watſon,
Vice-admiral of the White, commander in chief of his majeſty's naval forces in the Eaſt-Indies, who died at Calcutta the 16th of Auguſt, 1757.
The Eaſt-India Company,
As a grateful teſtimony of the ſignal advantages, which they obtained by his valour and prudent conduct, cauſed this monument to be erected.

General GUEST.

The buſt of this gentleman is of white marble, on a baſe and pyramid of the moſt beautiful Egyptian porphyry. It is ſo highly finiſhed that nothing but a fine imagination can paint its beauties. The inſcription runs thus: "Sacred to thoſe virtues that adorn a Chriſtian and a ſoldier, this marble perpetuates the memory of lieutenant-general Joſhua Gueſt, who cloſed a ſervice of ſixty years, by faithfully defending Edinburgh-caſtle againſt the rebels, 1745."

Sir JOHN BALCHEN, Knt.

The buſt of this gentleman, in beautiful white marble, is placed on the top of the monument; under which, in relief, is the repreſentation of a ſhip periſhing in a ſtorm. The enrichments, arms, and trophies are admirably well executed; and the inſcription, which is hiſtorical, runs thus:

"To the memory of Sir John Balchen, Knt. admiral of the white ſquadron of his majeſty's fleet in 1744, being ſent out commander in chief of the combined fleets of England and Holland, to cruize on the enemy, was, on his return home in his majeſty's ſhip the Victory, loſt in the channel by a violent ſtorm, from which ſad circumſtance of his death we may learn, that neither the greateſt ſkill, judgment, or experience, joined to the moſt firm unſhaken reſolution, can reſiſt the fury of the winds and waves; and we are taught from the paſſages of his life, which were filled with great and gallant actions, but ever accompanied with adverſe gales of fortune, that the brave, the worthy, and the good man meets not always his reward in this world. Fifty-eight years of faithful and painful ſervices he had paſſed, when being juſt retired to the government of Greenwich-hoſpital to wear out the remainder of his days, he was once more, and for the laſt time, called out by his king and country, whoſe intereſt he ever preferred to his own, and his unwearied zeal for their ſervice ending only in his death; which weighty miſfortune to his afflicted family became heightened by many aggravating circumſtances attending it, yet amidſt their grief had they the mournful conſolation to find his gracious and royal maſter mixing his concern with the general lamentations of the public, for the calamitous fate of ſo zealous, ſo valiant, and ſo able a commander; and as a laſting memorial of the ſincere love and eſteem borne by his widow, to a moſt affectionate and worthy huſband, this honourary monument was erected by her. He was born February 2, 1669, married Suſannah, daughter of col. Apreece of Waſhingly in the county of Huntingdon. Died October 7, 1744, leaving one ſon and one daughter, the former of whom, George Balchen, ſurvived him but a ſhort time; for being ſent to the Weſt-Indies in 1745, commander of his majeſty's ſhip the Pembroke, he died in Barbadoes in December the ſame year, aged 28, having walked in the ſteps, and imitated the virtue and bravery of his good but unfortunate father."

Lord AUBREY BEAUCLERK.

This is a very handſome monument, ornamented with arms, trophies, and naval enſigns; and in an oval niche on a pyramid of dove-coloured marble, is a beautiful buſt of this young nobleman. On the pedeſtal is the following hiſtorical inſcription: "The lord Aubrey Beauclerk was the youngeſt ſon of Charles duke of St. Alban's, by Diana, daughter of Aubrey de Vere, earl of Oxford. He went early to ſea, and was made a commander in 1731. In 1740 he was ſent upon that memorable expedition to Carthagena, under the command of admiral Vernon, in his majeſty's ſhip the Prince Frederick, which with three others was ordered to cannonade the caſtle of Bocca Chica. One of theſe being obliged to quit her ſtation, the Prince Frederick was expoſed not only to the fire from the caſtle, but to that of Fort St. Joſeph, and to two ſhips that guarded the mouth of the harbour, which he ſuſtained for many hours that day, and part of the next, with uncommon intrepidity. As he was giving his command upon deck, both his legs were ſhot off; but ſuch was his magnanimity, that he would not ſuffer his wounds to be dreſſed, till he had communicated his orders to the firſt lieutenant, which were, to fight his ſhip to the laſt extremity. Soon after this he gave ſome directions about his private affairs, and then reſigned his ſoul with the dignity of a hero and a chriſtian. Thus was he taken off in the 31ſt year of his age, an illuſtrious commander of ſuperior fortitude and clemency, amiable in his perſon, ſteady in his affections and equalled by few in the ſocial and domeſtic virtues of politeneſs, modeſty, candour and benevolence."

Over the inſcription is this epitaph.

Whilſt Britain boaſts her empire o'er the deep,
This marble ſhall compel the brave to weep;
As men, as Britons, and as ſoldiers mourn,
'Tis dauntleſs, loyal, virtuous Beauclerk's urn.
Sweet were his manners, as his ſoul was great,
And ripe his worth, tho' immature his fate;
Each tender grace that joy and love inſpires,
Living, he mingled with his martial fires;
Dying, he bid Britannia's thunder roar;
And Spain ſtill felt him, when he breath'd no more.

PERCEY KIRK, Eſq.

In the center of this monument is a beautiful buſt of the above gentleman, on each ſide of which is a winged ſeraph, the one having a dagger in his right hand inverted, and in his left a helmet; the other reſting on a ball, and holding in his left hand a torch reverſed. The inſcription, after deſcribing his deſcent and alliances, informs us, that he was lieutenant-general of his majeſty's armies, and that he died the 1ſt of January 1741, aged 57.

RICHARD KANE, Eſq.

Though this is but a ſmall monument, yet it is very neat, and conſiſts principally of a handſome pedeſtal, over which is a beautiful buſt of white marble. In the front of the pedeſtal are inſcribed the moſt material circumſtances attending this gentleman's life. In 1689 he firſt appeared in a military capacity at the memorable ſiege of Derry; and after the reduction of Ireland followed king William into Flanders, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf, particularly by his intrepid behaviour at the ſiege of Namure, where he was greatly wounded. In 1702 he bore a commiſſion in the ſervice of queen Anne, and aſſiſted in the expedition to Canada; from whence he again returned into Flanders, and fought under the duke of Argyle and Greenwich, and afterwards under lord Carpenter. In 1712 he was made ſub-governor of Minorca, through which iſland he cauſed a road to be made, which had been thought impracticable. In 1720 he was ordered by king George the Firſt to the defence of Gibraltar, where he ſuſtained an eight months ſiege againſt the Spaniards, when all hope of relief was extinguiſhed. King George II. afterwards rewarded him with the government of Minorca, where he died December 19, 1736.

Dr. BOULTER, biſhop of Armagh.

This monument is ſituated on the very ſpot where formerly ſtood that of Dr. William Johnſon, chaplain in ordinary to king Charles II. It is of the fineſt marble, and of a new invented poliſh; and the buſt is ſaid to be a cloſe copy of the original. The enſigns of his dignity, with which it is ornamented, are exquiſitely fine, and every part about the monument diſcovers a maſterly genius in the ſculptor. The inſcription is encloſed in a beautiful border of porphyry, and is as follows:

"Dr. Hugh Boulter, late archbiſhop of Armagh, "primate of all Ireland; a prelate ſo eminent for "the accompliſhments of his mind, the purity of his "heart, and the excellence of his life, that it may "be thought ſuperfluous to ſpecify his titles, recount "his virtues, or even erect a monument to his fame. "His titles he not only deſerved, but adorned; his "virtues are manifeſt in his good works, which had "never dazzled the public eye, if they had not been "too bright to be cancelled; and as to his fame, who-"ſoever has any ſenſe of merit, any reverence for "piety, any paſſion for his country, or any charity "for mankind, will aſſiſt in preſerving it fair and "ſpotleſs, that, when braſs and marble ſhall mix "with the duſt they cover, every ſucceeding age "may have the benefit of his illuſtrious example. "He was born January 4, 1671; was conſecrated "biſhop of Briſtol, 1718; tranſlated to the arch-"biſhoprick of Armagh, 1723; and from thence to "heaven, September 27, 1742."

PHILIP DE SAUMAREZ, Eſq.

This is a very neat monument, and was erected in gratitude and affection to the above gentleman by his ſurviving brothers and ſiſters. He was in the ſervice of the navy twenty-one years, during which time he was embarraſſed with many great dangers and difficulties. He went out a lieutenant in his majeſty's ſhip the Centurion, under the auſpicious conduct of commodore Anſon in his expedition to the South Seas, of which ſhip he was commanding officer, when ſhe was driven from her moorings at the iſle of Tinian. In the year 1746, being captain of the Nottingham, a ſixty gun ſhip, he, then alone, attacked and took the Mars, a French ſhip of ſixty-four guns. In the firſt engagement of the following year, when admiral Anſon defeated and took a ſquadron of French men of war and Indiamen, he had an honourable ſhare; and in the ſecond under admiral Hawke, when the enemy after an obſtinate reſiſtance was again routed; in purſuing two ſhips that were making their eſcape, he glorioully but unfortunately fell. He was the ſon of Matthew de Saumarez, of the iſland of Guernſey, Eſq. by Ann Durell, of the iſland of Jerſey, his wife. He was born Nov. 17, 1710; killed October 14, 1747, and buried in the old church at Plymouth.

JOHN BLOW, Doctor of Muſick.

This gentleman was organiſt, compoſer, and maſter of the children, in the chapel royal, twenty five years. He was ſcholar to Dr. Chriſtopher Gibbons; and maſter to the famous Mr. Purcell, and to moſt of the eminent maſters of his time. Under the monument is a canon in four parts, ſet to muſick, and adorned with cherubs and flowers. He died October 1, 1708, aged 60.

WILLIAM CROFT.

On the pedeſtal of this monument is an organ in baſs relief, and on the top a handſome buſt of the deceaſed, who was a doctor of muſick, organiſt and compoſer of the chapel royal, and organiſt of this abby. He died Auguſt 14, 1727, aged 50.

TEMPLE WEST, Eſq.

This monument was erected by his lady in the year 1761, to preſerve to poſterity the fame and example of ſo valuable a man. In the moſt early part of his life he dedicated his time to the naval ſervice of his country, and, by his courage and integrity, ſoon advanced himſelf to the rank of vice-admiral of the White. He was ſagacious, active, induſtrious: as a ſkilful ſeaman, he was cool, intrepid and reſolute. In the ſignal victory obtained over the French, May 3, 1747, he was captain of Sir Peter Warren's ſhip, and acquired peculiar honour on that day of general glory. In the leſs ſucceſsful engagement near Minorca, May 20, 1756, wherein, as rear-admiral, he commanded the ſecond diviſion, his diſtinguiſhed courage and animating example were admired by the whole Britiſh ſquadron; confeſſed by that of France; and rewarded by the warmeſt applauſes of his country, and the juſt approbation of his ſovereign. On the 17th of November following he was appointed one of the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty, and adorned his ſtation by a modeſty which concealed from him his own merit; and a candor which diſpoſed him to reward that of others. To the frank and generous ſpirit of an officer, he added the eaſe and politeneſs of a gentleman; and with the moral and ſocial virtues of a good man, he exerciſed the duties of a chriſtian. He died in the year 1757, aged 43.

RICHARD LE NEVE, Eſq.

On the top of a very heavy deſign are placed the arms of this gentleman, adorned with inſtruments of war. The inſcription informs us, that being made commander of his majeſty's ſhip the Edgar, he was unfortunately killed in a ſharp engagement with the Hollanders, Auguſt 11, 1673, in the 28th year of his age.

CHARLES WILLIAMS, Eſq.

This monument is ſupported by a death's head on the wings of Time, and the ſcroll-work and ſcolloping are very curious. The inſcription ſays, that he was of Caerleon in Monmouthſhire, a ſtrenuous defender of the church, and a good and generous man. He died Auguſt 29, 1720, aged 87.

Dr. PETER HEYLIN.

This is a plain, but very neat monument, on the top of which is a pediment, and the arms of the above gentleman ſculped. On the baſe are the ſame arms, with thoſe of his lady, quarterly. In the front of the monument is a long Latin inſcription, importing, that he was born at Burford in Oxfordſhire, November 29, 1559; 1599 educated at Hart-hall, Oxon; was fellow of Magdalen, and recommended to Laud when biſhop of Bath and Wells. He was firſt chaplain to the earl of Danby, then to the king. In 1631 he was made prebendary of Weſtminſter and had the rich parſonage of Houghton-in-the-ſpring, Durham, conferred upon him. He was afterwards rector of South Warnborough in Hants, and a juſtice of peace for that county. In 1642 he was clerk to the convocation, and proſecuted by Williams, Prynne, and others, who forced him to retire to Oxford, where he wrote Mercurius Aulicus. In 1643 he was ſequeſtered by parliament, his valuable library ſold, and he forced to fly for fear of ſharing the ſame fate with his patron Laud. Being betrayed at Wincheſter, he eſcaped in diſguiſe, and turned farmer at Minſter Lovel, Oxfordſhire, where he wrote his geography. On the reſtoration he was reinſtated in his former preferments, but never roſe higher than ſub-dean of this church.

He was remarkable for his ſtrength of memory, ſolid judgment, and great elocution; but being of a fiery temper and undaunted courage, he was equally hated by papiſts and puritans. He died May 8, 1662, aged 63.

ROBERT Lord CONSTABLE.

This monument is a very handſome piece of architecture, ornamented with cherubs below, and the family arms and creſt on the top. In the front of the monument is the following inſcription: "Near this " lies the right hon. Robert lord Conſtable, viſcount " Dunbar, who departed this life November 23, " 1714, in the 64th year of his age. Alſo his ſecond " wife, the right hon. Dorothy Brudenell, counteſs " of Weſtmoreland, who departed this life Jan. 26, " 1739, aged 91."

THOMAS LEVINGSTON, Viſcount Teviot.

The decorations of this monument conſiſt principally of the arms, ſupporters and creſt of the above nobleman; and on the top are military trophies, alluding to his profeſſion as a ſoldier. In the front is a long Latin inſcription, informing us that he was born in Holland, but deſcended from the Levingſton's in Scotland; that from his childhood he was trained to arms; that he attended the prince of Orange into Britain, as a colonel of foot; that he roſe to the rank of a lieutenant-general in the army, and general of the Scotch forces, was made maſter of the ordnance, and privy-counſellor; that he ſecured Scotland to the king, by one deciſive action on the Spey, for which he was advanced to the dignity of viſcount, and that he died Jan. 14, 1710, aged 60.

EDWARD de CARTERET.

This is a very neat monument ornamented with cherubs, and feſtoons of leaves and fruit finely emboſſed. The child to whoſe name it is inſcribed, was ſon to Sir Edward Carteret, gentleman-uſher to king Charles II. and died October 30, 1677, in the 8th year of his age.

PHILIP CARTERET.

Here is a moſt beautiful figure of Time ſtanding on an altar, and holding a ſcroll in his hand, whereon is written in ſaphic verſe, lines to the following import, which he is ſuppoſed to be repeating:

Why flow the mournful muſes tear,
  For thee cut down in life's full prime?
Why ſighs for thee the parent dear,
  Cropt by the ſcythe of hoary Time?

Lo! this my boy's the common lot!—
  To me thy memory entruſt;
When all that's dear ſhall be forgot,
  I'll guard thy venerable duſt.

From age to age as I proclaim,
  Thy learning, piety, and truth;
Thy great example ſhall enflame,
  And emulation raiſe in youth.

Over the monument is the buſt of this noble youth, who was ſon to lord George Carteret, and died a king's ſcholar at Weſtminſter, March 19, 1710, in the 20th year of his age.

HENRY PRIESTMAN.

On this monument is a fine medallion ſuſpended by a knot of ribbons faſtened to a pyramid of various coloured marble, with the words *Henry Prieſtman, Eſquire,* round the head. Beneath are naval trophies and ſea inſtruments moſt beautifully ſculped; and on the baſe is an inſcription, ſhewing that the perſon to whoſe memory this monument is erected, was commander in chief of a ſquadron of men of war in the reign of Charles II. a commiſſioner of the navy, and one of the commiſſioners for executing the office of lord high-admiral of England, in the reign of king William III. He died Auguſt 20, 1712, aged 65.

JOHN BAKER, Eſq.

This monument conſiſts of a roſtral column of curiouſly veined marble, enriched with the prows of galleys, a Meduſa's head, and other naval and military trophies; under which is the following ſhort epitaph: "To the memory of John Baker, Eſq. vice-" admiral of the white ſquadron of the Britiſh fleet, " who, when he commanded in the Mediterranean, " died at Port-Mahon, November 10, 1716, aged " 56. He was a brave, judicious, and experienced " officer; a ſincere friend, and a true lover of his " country. *Manet poſt Funera Virtus.*"

GILBERT THORNBOROUGH, Eſq.

This monument was erected to the memory of an honeſt courtier, who was faithful to his God, his prince, and his friends. He died the 6th of October 1677, aged 56.

RICHARD MEAD, M.D.

The gentleman to whom this monument is inſcribed was of an antient family in the county of Bucks, phyſician in ordinary to his majeſty, fellow of the royal college of phyſicians, and of the royal ſociety, London; a great promoter of the Foundling-Hoſpital, and well known to the world by his learned writings. He died the 14th of March 1754, aged 71.

Mrs. JANE STOVEVILLE.

This lady is here repreſented on a pedeſtal in the antient dreſs of her time. By the inſcription ſhe appears to have been daughter to Thomas Stoveville, of Brinkley, in Cambridgeſhire, and wife firſt to Edward Ellis, of Cheſterton, and afterwards to Othowell Hill, doctor of civil laws, and chancellor of the dioceſe of Lincoln, whoſe widow ſhe died April 27, 1631, aged 78.

Mrs. MARY BEAUFOY.

The principal figure on this monument is repreſented in a devout poſture, with cherubs crowning her: on each ſide are cupids lamenting the only decay of Virgin Beauty; and beneath are the arms of her family quarterly, upheld by cherubs. On the baſe is the following inſcription: "Reader! whoever thou " art, let the ſight of this tomb imprint in thy mind, " that young and old, without diſtinction, leave this " world; and therefore fail not to ſecure the next." She died the 12th of July, 1705.

ROBERT KILLEGREW.

This is a very curious piece of ſculpture, and is remarkable for its being cut out of one piece of ſtone. The embelliſhments are diſtinct and very pictureſque; and the inſcription modeſt and ſoldier-like: "Robert " Killegrew of Arwenack in Cornwall, Eſq, ſon of " Thomas and Charlotte; page of honour to king " Charles II. brigadier-general of her majeſty's forces, " killed in Spain in the battle of Almanza, April 14, " 1707, Ætatis ſuæ 47. Millitavi annis 24:" that is, he fought for his country 24 years.

Col. JAMES BRINGFIELD.

This monument is ornamented with military trophies, cherubs, &c. and ſurrounded by a mantling encloſing a table, on which is written the deceaſed's military preferments, the manner of his death and burial, and the praiſes of his piety and virtue. He was equerry to prince George of Denmark, and aid de camp to the great duke of Marlborough; was killed by a cannon ball as he was remounting his general on a freſh horſe at the battle of Ramilies, May 12, 1706, and was interred at Barechem in the province of Brabant, in the 67th year of his age.

HENEAGE TWISDEN.

Though the architecture of this monument is plain, yet it is verv neat. It was erected to the memory of a young hero, who fell in the battle of Blairgnies in Hainault, while he was aid de camp to John duke of Argyle, who commanded the right wing of the confederate army. He was ſeventh ſon to Sir William Twiſden, Bart. and a youth of the greateſt expectations, had not the fortune of war put an early ſtop to his riſing merit, in the 29th year of his age, 1709.

Near this are ſmall monuments to the memory of two of his brothers, Joſiah and John; Joſiah was a captain at the ſiege of Agremont, near Liſle in Flanders, and killed by a cannon ſhot in 1708, aged 23. John was a lieutenant in the admiral's ſhip under Sir Cloudeſly Shovel, and periſhed with him in the year 1707, aged 24.

JOHN WOODWARD, M. D.

This is a very beautiful monument, and the figures admirably finiſhed. The head of the deceaſed (who was profeſſor of phyſic in Greſham College) in profile is very maſterly, and the lady that holds it inimitable. The inſcription, which is ſmall, ſeems to be a panegyric on thoſe great parts and learning that entitled him to the diſtinction he received. He died in May 1728, aged 63.

MARTHA PRICE.

This monument is ornamented with feſtoons of fruit, flowers and foliage; and the inſcription ſays, that ſhe was wife to Gervaſe Price, Eſq. who ſerved king Charles II. in the double capacity of ſerjeant trumpeter, and gentleman of the bows. She died April 7, 1678, in the 37th year of her age.

ANNE, Counteſs Dowager of Clanrikard.

The carving on this monument is exceeding beautiful, and the effigy of the lady reſting on a tomb admirably well executed. The inſcription is as follows: " Here lies the right honourable Anne, counteſs " dowager of Clanrikard, eldeſt daughter of John " Smith, Eſq. who is interred near this place. She married firſt Hugh Parker, Eſq. eldeſt ſon of Sir Henry " Parker of Honnington, in the county of Warwick, " baronet; by whom ſhe had the preſent Sir Henry " John Parker, baronet, three other ſons and three " daughters. By her ſecond huſband Michael Clanrikard, of the kingdom of Ireland, the head of the " antient and noble family of the Burkes, ſhe had " Smith now earl of Clanrikard, and two daughters " lady Anne, and lady Mary. The aboveſaid counteſs " died on the 14th of January 1732, in the 49th year " of her age."

Sir GODFREY KNELLER, Knt. and Bart.

The figures on this monument are a buſt of the deceaſed under a canopy of ſtate, the curtains whereof are finely gilt and tied up with golden ſtrings; and on each ſide the buſt is a weeping cherub, one reſting on a framed picture, the other holding a painter's palette and pencils. On the pedeſtal is a Latin inſcription, ſhewing, that Sir Godfrey Kneller, Knt. who lies interred here, was painter to king Charles II. king James II. and king William III. queen Anne, and king George I. born in 1646, died 1723, aged 77. He was knighted March 3, 1691, and created a baronet May 23, 1715. Among his moſt excellent works are the beauties of the court of king Charles II. now to be ſeen at Hampton-Court. The monument was deſigned by Sir Godfrey himſelf. Underneath is the following epitaph written by Mr. Pope:

Kneller! by heav'n and not a maſter taught!
Whoſe art was nature and whoſe picture thought;
Now for two ages having ſnatch'd from fate
Whate'er was beauteous or whate'er was great,
Reſts crown'd with princes honours, poets lays,
Due to his merit, and brave thirſt of praiſe.
Living, great nature fear'd he might outvie
Her works; and dying, fears herſelf may die.

WILLIAM HORNEK, Eſq.

This monument is finely embelliſhed with books, plants, and inſtruments of fortification, alluding to the employment of the deceaſed, who was chief engineer to the royal train, and, according to the inſcription, learned the art of war under the great duke of Marlborough. He died the 23d of April, 1746, aged 62.

JOHN CONDUIT, Eſq.

Behind this monument is a beautiful pyramid, in the center of which is a large medallion of braſs, reſting on a cherub below, and ſuſpended by another at top. Round the medal is an inſcription, which is thus tranſlated:

" John Conduit Maſter of the Mint."

This gentleman ſucceeded his relation, the great Sir Iſaac Newton, in that office, and deſired to be buried near him, as appears by a long Latin inſcription on the baſe of the monument. He died May 23, 1727, aged 49. Catharine his wife died January 20, 1739, aged 59, and lies interred in the ſame tomb.

Sir THOMAS HARDY, Knt.

The deſign of this monument is much like that of the laſt mentioned; and there is ſomething in the manner which ſhews them both to be the workmanſhip of the ſame hand. Behind is a lofty pyramid, of a bluiſh-coloured marble, at the bottom of which is the effigy of the deceaſed reclining upon a tomb of elegant workmanſhip, with a naked boy on his left ſide weeping over an urn. The enrichments round the pedeſtal are juſt and proper, and the inſcription is as follows:

"Sir Thomas Hardy, to whoſe memory this monument is erected, was bred in the royal navy, from his youth, and was made a captain in 1693. In the expedition to Cadiz, under Sir George Rook, he commanded the Pembroke; and when the fleet left the coaſt of Spain, to return to England, he was ordered to Lagos Bay, where he got intelligence of the Spaniſh galleons being arrived in the harbour of Vigo, under convoy of ſeventeen French men of war: by his great diligence and judgment he joined the Engliſh fleet, and gave the admiral that intelligence which engaged him to make the beſt of his way to Vigo, where all the afore-mentioned galleons and men of war were either taken or deſtroyed. After the ſucceſs of that action, the admiral ſent him with an account of it to the queen who ordered him a conſiderable preſent, and knighted him. Some years after he was made a rear-admiral, and received ſeveral other marks of favour and eſteem from her majeſty, and from her royal conſort Prince George of Denmark, lord high-admiral of England." He died the 16th of Auguſt 1733, aged 66.

Capt. JAMES CORNWALL.

This beautiful monument is thirty-ſix feet high, and has a bold baſe and pyramid of rich Sicilian marble. Againſt the pyramid is a rock, (embelliſhed with naval trophies, ſea-weeds, &c.) in which are two cavities: in the one is a Latin epitaph; in the other, a view of the ſea-fight before Toulon, in baſſo relievo; on the fore-ground whereof the Malborough of 90 guns is ſeen fiercely engaged with admiral Navarro's ſhip the Real, of 114 guns, and her two ſeconds, all raking the Marlborough fore and aft. On the rock ſtand two figures, the one repreſents Britannia, under the character of Minerva, accompanied with a lion; the other figure is expreſſive of Fame, who having preſented to Minerva a medallion of the hero, ſupports it, whilſt exhibited to public view. The medallion is accompanied with a globe, and various honorary crowns, as due to valour. Behind the figures is a lofty-ſpreading palm-tree, whereon is fixed the hero's ſhield or coat of arms, together with a laurel tree; both which iſſue from the naturally-barren rock, as alluding to ſome heroic and uncommon event. In the front of the monument is the following inſcription:

Amongſt the monuments of ancient merit,
In this ſacred cathedral, let the name of

JAMES CORNWALL

Be preſerved, the third ſon of Henry Cornwall,
Of Bradwardin-caſtle, in the county of Hereford, Eſq.
Who from the very old and illuſtrious ſtock of
the Plantagenets,
Driving Deſiring a truly ancient ſpirit, became
A naval commander of the firſt eminence,
Equally and deſervedly honoured by the tears and
Applauſe of Britons, as a man
Who bravely defending the cauſe of his country
in that ſea-fight off Toulon;
And being by a chain-ſhot deprived
Of both his legs at a blow, fell unconquered
On the 27th of Feb. 1743, in the 45th year of his age,
Bequeathing his animated example to his fellow
ſailors,
As a legacy of a dying Engliſhman,
Whoſe extraordinary valour could not be recommended
To the emulation of poſterity in a more ample eulogy
Than by ſo ſingular an inſtance of honour;
Since the Parliament of Great Britain, by an unanimous
ſuffrage,
Reſolv'd that a monument at the publick expence
ſhould be conſecrated to the memory
of this moſt heroic perſon.

The Rt. Hon. JAMES CRAGGS, Eſq.

The ſtatue of this gentleman, large as the life, is finely repreſented on the monument leaning on an urn, which has upon it in golden characters, an inſcription, ſhewing that he was principal ſecretary of ſtate, and a man *univerſally beloved:* which is there particularly marked, becauſe, as he was of low extraction, being only a ſhoe-maker's ſon, it is the more ſingular, that in the high ſtation to which his merit had raiſed him, he ſhould eſcape envy, and acquire the general eſteem. He was made ſecretary at war in April, 1717, and one of his majeſty's privy council and ſecretary of ſtate in March 1718. On the baſe of the monument is the following epitaph, written by Mr. Pope:

Stateſman, yet friend to truth, of ſoul ſincere,
In action faithful, and in honour clear!
Who broke no promiſe, ſerv'd no private end:
Who gain'd no title, and who loſt no friend;
Ennobled by himſelf, by all approv'd,
Prais'd, wept, and honour'd by the muſe he lov'd.

WILLIAM CONGREVE, Eſq.

In an oval frame, on a pedeſtal of the fineſt Egyptian marble, is a half length portrait of this gentleman. It is enriched with emblematical figures alluding to the drama, and under it is the following inſcription:

"Mr. William Congreve died January the 19th 1728, aged 56, and was buried near this place. To whoſe moſt valuable memory this monument is ſet up by Henrietta, dutcheſs of Marlborough, as a mark how dearly ſhe remembers the happineſs ſhe enjoyed in the ſincere friendſhip of ſo worthy and honeſt a man, whoſe virtue, candour, and wit, gained him the love and eſteem of the preſent age; and whoſe writings will be the admiration of the future."

JOHN FRIEND, M.D.

The buſt of this gentleman ſtands on a pedeſtal of fine white-veined marble, under which is a long Latin inſcription, ſetting forth his great and diſtinguiſhing acquirements. He was a phyſician of the firſt rank for knowledge and experience; and was no leſs ſucceſsful in his practice, than ingenious in his writings. He died the 26th of July 1728.

Sir LUMLEY ROBINSON, Bart.

This monument is neatly deſigned and ornamented; the columns are ſupported by death's heads, and the arms upon the baſe by a cherub. On the top is a vaſe, and riſing to the pediment, enrichments of laurel branches, &c. The inſcription informs us, that he was of Kentwell-hall in Suffolk, and by an untimely death finiſhed his days the 6th of Auguſt 1684, aged 36.

THOMAS SPRATT, D.D.

Beneath this monument are the arms of the deceaſed, and the ſame on the top, with thoſe of the ſee of Rocheſter, quarterly, between enrichments of books, &c. It ſeems to have been principally deſigned for the ſake of the inſcriptions; the firſt of which informs us, "that Dr. Spratt was the ſon of a clergyman in Dorſetſhire; that he was educated at Wadham college, Oxford; that he firſt applied

" himſelf to poetry, but quitted that ſtudy to purſue the beauties of proſe, and poliſh the Engliſh " language; that he was ſoon made known to George " duke of Buckingham, and by him recommended " to king Charles, who made him a prebendary of " Weſtminſter, and of Windſor; from which pre-" ferments he ſoon roſe to be dean of Weſtminſter, " and biſhop of Rocheſter; but at length for his " firm integrity to the church and monarchy, was " brought in danger of his life. He died in 1713, " aged 77."—The ſecond inſcription ſignifies, "that " the remains of Thomas Spratt, A. M. (ſon to the " biſhop) archdeacon of Rocheſter, and prebendary " of the churches of Rocheſter, Wincheſter, and " Weſtminſter, lie near thoſe of his father. He died " the 10th of May 1720, aged 41."—The laſt inſcription tells us, "that John Friend, M. D. to " ſhew his reſpect for thoſe two worthy perſonages, " had cauſed this monument to be erected jointly to " their memories."

Admiral TYRRELL.

This is a very magnificent monument, deſigned and executed by that ingenious artiſt Mr. Read, who was pupil to the celebrated Mr. Roubiliac. On the top of the monument is an archangel deſcending with a trumpet, ſummoning the admiral to eternity from the ſea. The clouds moving and ſeparating diſcover the celeſtial light and choir of cherubs who appear ſinging praiſes to the Almighty Creator, the back-ground repreſenting darkneſs. The admiral's countenance, with his right hand to his breaſt, is expreſſive of conſcientious hope; his left arm ſignificant of ſeeing ſomething wonderfully awful. He appears riſing out of the ſea from behind a large rock, whereon are placed his arms, with the emblems of Valour, Prudence, and Juſtice. The ſea is diſcerned over the rock at the extremity of ſight, where clouds and water ſeem to join. On one ſide the rock, an angel has wrote this inſcription: "The ſea ſhall give up her " dead, and every one ſhall be rewarded according " to their works." In her left hand is a celeſtial crown, the reward of virtue, and her right hand is extended towards the admiral with a countenance full of joy and happineſs. Hibernia leaning on a globe, with her finger on that part of it where his body was committed to the ſea, lamenting the loſs of her favourite ſon with a countenance expreſſing heart-felt grief. On one ſide the rock is the Buckingham (the Admiral's ſhip) with the maſts appearing imperfect, agreeable to the deſign; on the other ſide a large flag, with the trophies of war, near which is the following inſcription:

"Sacred to the memory of Richard Tyrrel, Eſq. " who was deſcended from an antient family in Ire-" land, and died rear-admiral of the White on the " 26th day of June 1766, in the 50th year of his " age. Devoted from his youth to the naval ſervice " of his country, and being formed under the diſci-" pline and animated by the example of his renown-" ed uncle Sir Peter Warren, he diſtinguiſhed him-" ſelf as an able and experienced officer in many gal-" lant actions, particularly on the third of Novem-" ber 1758, when commanding the Buckingham of " 66 guns, and 472 men, he attacked and defeated " three French ſhips of war, one of which was the " Floriſant of 74 guns and 700 men; but the Buck-" ingham being too much diſabled to take poſſeſſion " of her after ſhe had ſtruck, the enemy, under the " cover of the night, eſcaped. In this action he re-" ceived ſeveral wounds, and loſt three fingers of his " right hand. Dying on his return to England from " the Leeward Iſlands, where he had for three years " commanded a ſquadron of his majeſty's ſhips, his " body, according to his own deſire, was committed " to the ſea, with the proper honours and ceremo-" nies."

HENRY WHARTON.

This is a ſmall table monument, remarkable only for the great name inſcribed on it. He was rector of Chatham in Kent, vicar of the church of Minſter in the iſle of Thanet, chaplain to archbiſhop Sancroft, and one of the greateſt writers of his time. He was ſo univerſally reſpected by the biſhops and clergy, that archbiſhop Tillotſon, and ſeveral other prelates, with the choir and king's ſcholars, attended his funeral in the moſt ſolemn proceſſion, ſinging anthems compoſed for the occaſion. He died the 3d of March 1624, aged only 31. X

+ N.B. Archbp Tillotson was not born till 1630, Consequently [illegible]

Beneath this is a ſmall monument erected to the memory of

Dr. JOSEPH WILCOCKS.

This gentleman was formerly chaplain to the Britiſh factory at Liſbon, afterwards made preceptor to the princeſſes, and prebendary of this church. In 1721 he was conſecrated lord biſhop of Glouceſter; in 1731 tranſlated to Rocheſter, and alſo made dean of this church, and of the moſt honourable order of the Bath. He died the 9th of March 1756, aged 84, and is buried in a vault in the eccleſiaſtical court, with his wife Jane, daughter of John Milner, Eſq. conſul at Liſbon. She died the 27th of March 1725, aged 28. In the ſame vault lies Ann, their daughter, who died in her infancy.

Lord Viſcount HOWE.

The principal figure on this monument repreſents the genius of the province of Maſſachuſet's Bay, in a mournful poſture, lamenting the fall of this hero; over which are the family arms, ornamented with military trophies. Beneath, in large characters, is the following inſcription:

"The province of Maſſachuſet's Bay in New Eng-" land, by an order of the general court, bearing " date, Feb. 1, 1759, cauſed this monument to be " erected to the memory of George lord viſcount " Howe, Brigadier General of his majeſty's forces in " North-America, who was ſlain July the 6th 1758, " on the march to Ticonderago, in the 34th year of " his age: in teſtimony of the ſenſe they had of his " ſervices and military virtues, and of the affection " their officers and ſoldiers bore to his command. " He lived reſpected and beloved: the public re-" gretted his loſs; to his family it is irreparable."

Beneath this monument is that of

CATHARINE BOVEY.

It was erected to the memory of the above lady, by Mrs. Mary Pope, who lived with her in the greateſt friendſhip near forty years. The principal figures are Faith with her book cloſed, and Wiſdom lamenting the death of her patroneſs, between which is a lady's head in an anulet of black marble curiouſly veined. Over it is an inſcription, deſcribing the virtues of the deceaſed, who died the 21ſt of January 1726, aged 72.

Sir GEORGE WADE.

This is a very ſtately monument, in the center of which is a beautiful marble pillar, enriched with military trophies exquiſitely wrought. The principal figures repreſent Fame puſhing back Time, who is eagerly approaching to pull down the pillar, with the enſigns of honour that adorn it. The General's head is in a medallion, under which is the following inſcription:

"To the memory of George Wade, field-marſhal

“ of his majeſty's forces, lieutenant general of the ordnance, colonel of his majeſty's third regiment of dragoon guards, governor of Fort William, Fort Auguſtus, and Fort George, and one of his majeſty's moſt honourable privy-council. He died March 14, 1748, aged 75.”

CAROLINA HARSNET.

This monument was erected to the memory of the ſecond wife of Samuel Morland, Knt. and Bart. who died in childbed of her ſecond ſon the 10th of October 1684, aged 23. On the tomb are two learned inſcriptions, one in Hebrew, and the other in Greek. The tranſlation of the former runs thus: “ Bleſſed be the Lord, my wife was precious: bleſſed be thy remembrance, O virtuous woman.”—The Greek thus: “ When I think of thy mildneſs, patience, charity, modeſty and piety, I lament thee, O moſt excellent creature, and grieve exceedingly: but not like ſuch as have no faith; for I believe and expect the reſurrection of thoſe who ſleep in Chriſt.”

JOHN SMITH, Eſq.

This monument is ſaid to be highly finiſhed. The deſign is a pyramid and altar, in which ſits a lady veiled, mournful and diſconſolate, and reſting her right arm on a curious buſto in relief. On the baſe is a Latin inſcription, ſetting forth his deſcent from the Smiths of Lincolnſhire; and likewiſe his iſſue. which were two daughters, Anne and Mary. He died the 6th of July 1718.

Over this is a very handſome monument erected to the memory of

JAMES FLEMING.

On the top of a beautiful pyramid of marble is a medallion of the General, at the baſe of which are the figures of Minerva and Hercules, employed in binding the emblems of Wiſdom, Prudence and Valour together, as characteriſticks of the hero; and the monument is decorated with military trophies. This gentleman was major-general of his majeſty's forces, and colonel of a regiment of foot, who having ſerved forty-four years a commiſſioned officer, died March 17, 1750, aged 68.

ANN FIELDING.

This monument, (on which are two very learned inſcriptions, one in Hebrew, the other in Ethiopic) was erected to the memory of the firſt wife of Samuel Morland, Knt. and Bart. who ſeems to have been a man of great learning, particularly in the Eaſtern languages. The tranſlation of the Hebrew runs thus:

“ O thou faireſt among women! O virtuous woman! The hand of the Lord hath done this. The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away, and bleſſed be the name of the Lord.”

The Ethiopic thus:

“ Come let us lament o'er this monument of a beloved huſband for thee; but in certain hope that thou art united with Chriſt.

“ This lady was truly religious, virtuous, faithful, mild as a dove, and chaſte; while ſhe continued in life, ſhe was honoured; and is happy, through mercy, in death.”

Under the Ethiopic is the following:

“ Ann, daughter to George Fielding, Eſq. and of Mary his wife, the truly loving (and as truly beloved) wife of Samuel Morland, Knt. and Bart. died Feb. 20, Anno Dom. 1679—80.”

DIANA TEMPLE.

This is a very antique monument, and ſeems to have been originally intended for the whole family of Sir William Temple, as appears by the inſcription, which informs us, that Diana Temple died at the age of fourteen. Dorothy Oſbourn, (in all probability Sir William's lady) aged 66; William Temple, aged ſeventy; and Martha Gifford, (Sir William's ſiſter) aged 84.

Sir CHARLES HARBORD And CLEMENT COTTRELL, Eſq.

This is a double monument, on the baſe of which is repreſented, in relief, a dreadful ſea-fight; and on the top, in a wreath of laurel, is this inſcription: “ To preſerve and unite the memory of two faithful friends who loſt their lives at ſea together, May 28, 1672.” Theſe two young gentlemen, of the moſt promiſing expectations, both periſhed in the Royal James, with the earl of Sandwich, who commanded in her as Vice-admiral againſt the Dutch in that memorable fight off the coaſt of Suſſex, in king Charles the Second's time. The Royal James being ſet on fire, Sir Charles Harbord, firſt lieutenant, though he might have ſaved himſelf by ſwimming, yet, out of pure affection to his worthy commander, choſe to die with him. Young Cottrell was a volunteer, and having returned to his ſhip unwounded, from being the firſt man that boarded a Dutchman of ſeventy guns, and pulled down her enſign, with his own hands, periſhed alſo with his friend. This gentleman, though but twenty-two years of age, underſtood ſeven languages.

SIDNEY, Earl GODOLPHIN.

Here is a fine buſt, repreſenting the above gentleman, who died the 15th of September 1712, aged 67. In the year 1661 he was member of parliament, and groom of the bed-chamber to king Charles II. In 1679 he was made commiſſioner of the treaſury. In 1684 ſecretary of ſtate, and the ſame year created baron of Rialton, in Cornwall, by king James II. by whom alſo he was made firſt commiſſioner of the treaſury, and ſoon after lord high treaſurer; which office, according to the inſcription, together with that of chief miniſter, he held during the firſt nine years of the reign of queen Anne. 77

Over theſe two laſt monuments is a very curious one erected to the memory of

WILLIAM HARGRAVE, Eſq.

This monument was deſigned and executed by that ingenious artiſt Mr. Roubiliac. It is a fine repreſentation of the reſurrection, by a body riſing from a ſarcophagus; alſo a conflict between Time and Death, wherein the former proving victorious, diveſts his antagoniſt of his power, by breaking his dart, and tumbling him down. Above is a great pile of building in a ſtate of diſſolution, and a cherub in the clouds ſounding the laſt trumpet. The whole is finely imagined, and as ingeniouſly executed. This gentleman was Lieutenant-General of his majeſty's forces, Colonel of the Royal Engliſh Fuzileers, and Governor of Gibraltar, who having been 57 years a commiſſioned officer, died the 21ſt of January 1748, aged 79.

Col. ROGER TOWNSHEND.

On this monument is a ſarcophagus ſupported by two Indians: in the front is repreſented, in baſſo relievo, the fall of this brave commander, with his officers attending him in his dying moments. The monument is adorned with military trophies, and under it is the following inſcription:

“ This monument was erected by a diſconſolate “parent, the lady viſcounteſs Townſhend, to the memory of her fifth ſon, the honourable lieutenant colonel Roger Townſhend, who was killed by a cannon ball, on the 25th of July, 1759, in the 28th year of his age, as he was reconnoitering the French lines at Ticonderago, in North America. From the parent, the brother, and the friend, his ſocial and amiable manners, his enterprizing bravery, and the integrity of his heart, may claim the tribute of affliction. Yet, ſtranger, weep not, for though premature his death, his life was glorious: enrolling him with the names of thoſe immortal ſtateſmen and commanders, whoſe wiſdom and intrepidity in the courſe of this comprehenſive and ſucceſsful war, have extended the commerce, enlarged the dominion, and upheld the majeſty of theſe kingdoms, beyond the idea of any former age.”

Over this, againſt the pillar, is a ſmall, but very neat, monument, erected to the memory of

Mrs. BRIDGET RADLEY.

Wife to Charles Radley, Eſq. Gentleman-uſher and Daily-waiter to king James II. She died the 20th of November 1679.

Sir JOHN CHARDIN, Bart.

The figures on this monument are emblematical, and allude to the travels of the above gentleman, by which, as the motto expreſſes it, he acquired his fame. which The globe, round with a number of geographical inſtruments are repreſented, exhibits a view of the different countries through which he travelled; and the motto beneath refers to the dangers he providentially eſcaped, for which he aſcribes to God the glory. He was created a baronet the 28th of May, in the year 1720.

Major RICHARD CREED.

This is a table monument againſt the wall, enriched with military trophies; and on it is the following inſcription:

“To the memory of the honoured major Richard Creed, who attended his majeſty king William III. in all his wars, every where ſignalizing himſelf, and never more himſelf, than when he looked an enemy in the face. At the glorious battle of Blenheim, Anno Dom. 1704, he commanded thoſe ſquadrons that began the attack; in two ſeveral charges he remained unhurt; but in a third, after many wounds received, ſtill valiantly fighting, he was ſhot through the head: his dead body was brought off by his brother, at the hazard of his own life, and buried there. To his memory his ſorrowful mother erects this monument, placing it near another, which her ſon, when living, uſed to look upon with pleaſure, for the worthy mention it makes of that great man Edward, earl of Sandwich, to whom he had the honour to be related, and whoſe heroic virtues he was ambitious to imitate. He was the eldeſt ſon of John Creed of Oundel, Eſq. and Elizabeth his wife, only daughter of Sir Gilbert Pickering, Bart. of Tichmarſh, in Northamptonſhire.”

Sir PALMES FAIRBORNE.

This is a very handſome monument, ſupported by two ſtately pyramids of black marble, ſtanding on cannon balls, adorned in the middle with emblematical devices in relief, and having two Mooriſh emperors heads in profile on their tops. The enrichments on the pyramids repreſent the manner of his glorious death. On one ſide he is viewing the enemy's lines before the town, and is ſhot: on the other is a hearſe and ſix horſes bringing him off wounded to the caſtle. On a lofty dome is the deceaſed's arms, with this motto, *tutus ſi fortis*; and over it is a Turk's head on a dagger, by way of creſt, which he won by his valour in fighting againſt that people in the German war. On the monument is the following inſcription:

“Sacred to immortal memory of Sir John Fairborne, Knt. governor of Tangier, in execution of which command he was mortally wounded by a ſhot from the Moors then beſieging the town, in the 46th year of his age, October 24, 1680.” the

His epitaph, which was written by Mr. Dryden, is as follows:

Ye ſacred reliques which your marble keep,
Here, undiſturb'd by wars in quiet ſleep:
Diſcharge the truſt, which, (when it was below)
Fairborne's undaunted ſoul did undergo,
And be the town's palladium from the foe.
Alive and dead theſe walls he will defend:
Great actions, great examples muſt attend.
The Candian ſiege his early valour knew,
Where Turkiſh blood did his young hands imbrue;
From thence returning with deſerv'd applauſe,
Againſt the Moors his well-fleſh'd ſword he draws,
The ſame the courage, and the ſame the cauſe.
His youth and age, his life and death combine,
As in ſome great and regular deſign,
All of a piece throughout, and all divine.
Sill nearer heaven his virtues ſhone more bright, Still
Like riſing flames expanding in their height,
The martyr's glory crown'd the ſoldier's fight.
More bravely Britiſh gen'ral never fell,
Nor gen'ral's death was e'er reveng'd ſo well,
Which his pleas'd eyes beheld before their cloſe,
Follow'd by thouſand victims of his foes.
To his lamented loſs, for times to come,
His pious widow conſecrates this tomb.

GEORGE CHURCHILL,

This is a very elegant and ſtately monument, the inſcription on which informs us, that this great man was ſecond ſon to Sir Winſton Churchill, of Dorſetſhire, Knt. and brother to John duke of Marlborough. He was early trained up to military affairs, and ſerved with great honour by ſea and land under king Charles II. James II. king William, and queen Anne. He was captain of the Engliſh fleet at the burning the French at La Hogue, in king William's reign; and for his bravery there was made one of the commiſſioners of the admiralty. In the ſucceeding reign he was made admiral in chief, and was for twenty years together of the bed-chamber to the prince of Denmark. He died the 8th of May 1710, aged 58.

Sir RICHARD BINGHAM.

On a plain marble ſtone againſt the wall is an inſcription in Engliſh, reciting the military glories of the above gentleman, who was of the antient family of the Binghams, of Bingham Melcomb, in Dorſetſhire; and ſerved in the reign of queen Mary, at St. Quintin; in the reign of queen Elizabeth, at Leith, in Scotland; in the iſle of Candy, under the Venetians; at Cabo Chaio, and the famous battle of Lepanto againſt the Turks; in the civil wars of France in the Netherlands, and at Smerwick, where the Romans and Iriſh were vanquiſhed. After this he was made governor of Connaught, where he overthrew the Iriſh and Scots, expelled the traiterous Orourke, ſuppreſſed divers rebellions, and was finally made marſhal of Ireland, and governor of Leinſter. He died at Dublin, January 19, 1598, aged 70; from whence he was brought, and here interred by Sir John Bingley, ſome time his ſervant.

Major JOHN ANDRE.

This monument is compoſed of a ſarcophagus, elevated on a pedeſtal, upon the pannel of which is engraved the following inſcription:

Sacred to the Memory
of Major JOHN ANDRE,
Who raiſed by his Merit, at an early period of
his life, to the rank of Adjutant General
of the Britiſh forces in America, and
employed in an important but hazardous
enterpriſe, fell a ſacrifice
to his zeal for his king
and country on the 2d of
October, 1780, aged 29,
univerſally beloved and
eſteemed by the
army in which
he ſerved, and
lamented even
by his foes.

His gracious ſovereign king George III. has cauſed this monument to be erected.

GEORGE STEPNEY, Eſq.

Though the deſign of this monument is rather inſignificant, yet the materials with which it is formed are exceeding rich. It was erected to the memory of the above gentleman, who, as the inſcription informs us, was deſcended from the Stepneys of Pendergraft, in Pembrokeſhire, but born at Weſtminſter 1663, and entered of Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1682. In 1692 he was ſent envoy to the elector of Brandenburgh; in 1696 and 1697, to the electors of Mentz, Triers, Cologne, Palatine, Landgrave of Heſſe, and to the congreſs of Frankfort: in 1697, on his return, he was made commiſſioner of trade; in 1698 was ſent a ſecond time envoy to the elector of Brandenburgh; in 1699, in the ſame quality to the king of Poland; in 1701, a ſecond time to the emperor of Germany; and laſtly, in 1706, to the States-general. All theſe ſeveral embaſſies he conducted with ſuch integrity, application, and eaſe, that he generally exceeded the expectations of his ſovereigns, king William and queen Anne, by whom he was employed. He died greatly lamented at Chelſea, in the year 1706.

Above this is a monument erected to the memory of

JOHN METHUEN, Eſq.

Who died in the ſervice of his country in Portugal, July 13, 1706, and was here interred September 17, 1708. Alſo the right honourable Sir Paul Methuen, of Biſhops-Caning in Wilts, ſon of the ſaid John Methuen, Eſq. one of his majeſty's moſt honourable privy council, and knight of the moſt honourable order of the Bath, who died the 11th of April 1757, aged 86.

THOMAS KNIPE.

This monument was erected to the memory of the above gentleman by Alice, his ſecond wife. He was for fifty years employed in Weſtminſter-ſchool, ſixteen whereof as head maſter; and was likewiſe a prebendary of this cathedral. The Latin inſcription, which is long, only deſcribes his many great virtues, and that he died the 8th of Auguſt 1711, aged 73.

Sir CLOUDESLEY SHOVEL.

This is a very handſome monument, on the baſe of which is repreſented, in baſs relief, the ſhip *Aſſociation*, in which the admiral ſailed, as ſtriking againſt a rock, with ſeveral others periſhing at the ſame time; and at the top are two boys blowing trumpets. The inſcription is as follows:

"Sir Cloudeſley Shovel, Knt. rear admiral of Great-Britain; and admiral and commander in chief of the fleet. the juſt reward of his long and faithful ſervices. He was deſervedly beloved of his country, and eſteemed, though dreaded, by the enemy who had often experienced his conduct and courage. Being ſhipwrecked on the rocks of Scilly, in his voyage from Thoulon the 22d of October 1707, at night, in the 57th year of his age, his fate was lamented by all, but eſpecially by the ſea-faring part of the nation; to whom he was a generous patron, and a worthy example.—His body was flung on the ſhore, and buried with others in the ſand; but being ſoon after taken up, was placed under this monument, which his royal miſtreſs had cauſed to be erected to commemorate his ſteady loyalty, and extraordinary virtues."

SOPHIA FAIRHOLM.

This is a very neat monument, repreſenting an antient ſepulchre, over which is raiſed a ſtately edifice ornamented at top with the family arms. This lady was marchioneſs of Anandale, born in Scotland, and was mother to the marquis of Anandale, who, as a mark of his duty and gratitude, cauſed the above monument to be erected to her memory. She died the 13th of December 1716, aged 49. This monument has been lately repaired and beautified at a very conſiderable expence.

We now enter the South Croſs, the firſt monument in which is erected to the memory of

WILLIAM CAMDEN.

This gentleman is repreſented on the monument in a half length, dreſſed in the habit of his time, with his left hand holding a book, and his right reſting on an altar, in the center of which is a Latin inſcription, ſetting forth his indefatigable induſtry in illuſtrating the Britiſh antiquities, and his candour, ſincerity, and pleaſant good humour in private life. He was ſon to Sampſon Camden, citizen of London, and painter-ſtainer, was born in the Old Bailey, May 2, 1551, and received the firſt rudiments of his education at Chriſt-church Hoſpital. In 1566 he entered himſelf of Magdalen-college, Oxford, but afterwards removed to Pembroke, where he became acquainted with Dr. Goodman, dean of Weſtminſter, by whoſe recommendation, in 1575, he was made ſecond maſter of the abbey-ſchool, and began the laborious work of his antiquities, encouraged thereto, and aſſiſted by his patron. In 1588 he was made prebend of Ilfracombe, in the church of Sarum, which he held till his death. In 1593 he was made head maſter of Weſtminſter ſchool. In 1596, Richmond Herald, and next day Clarencieux king at arms. In 1619 he founded his hiſtory lecture in Oxford. In Auguſt 1622, he fell from his chair at his houſe at Chiſſelhurſt in Kent, and hurt himſelf in ſuch a manner, that he lingered till the 9th of November 1623, and then died, aged 74.

ISAAC CASAUBON.

This neat monument was erected by the learned Dr. Moreton, biſhop of Durham, to the memory of that profound ſcholar and critic, whoſe name is inſcribed upon it; and who, though a native of France, and in his younger years royal library-keeper at Paris, yet was ſo diſſatisfied with the ceremonial part of the Romiſh worſhip, that upon the murder of his great patron Henry IV. he willingly quitted his native country, and, at the earneſt entreaty of king James I. ſettled in England; where, for his uncommon knowledge, he became the admiration of all men of learning. He died in 1614, aged 55.

Over the above is a very handſome monument erected to the memory of

JOHN ERNEST GRABE.

In the front of the monument is a very curious figure, large as the life, repreſenting this great man ſitting upon a marble tomb in a thoughtful poſture, as contemplating the ſorrows of death, and the horrors of the grave. He died the 3d of November 1711, aged 46, and was buried at Pancras.

Sir RICHARD COX.

This gentleman was third ſon to Thomas Cox, of Beymonds in Hertfordſhire, and died a batchelor the 13th of December 1623, in the 60th year of his age. He was taſter to queen Elizabeth and king James I. to the latter of which he was ſteward of the houſhold. His epitaph commends him in a high degree for his religion, humanity, chaſtity, temperance, friendſhip, beneficence, charity, vigilance, and ſelf-denial.

THOMAS TRIPLET.

This gentleman was educated at Chriſt-church in the univerſity of Oxford, where he was eſteemed a wit, a poet, and a good Grecian. In 1645 he was made prebend of Preſton in the church of Sarum, and had alſo a living, which being ſequeſtered in the rebellion, he fled to Ireland, and kept a ſchool in Dublin, where he was when king Charles I. was beheaded. Not liking Ireland, he returned to England, and kept ſchool at Hayes in Middleſex, till the reſtoration, when he was made prebend of Weſtminſter, and of Fenton, in the church of York. He died at a good old age the 18th of July, in the year 1670.

ISAAC BARROW.

On the top of this monument is a beautiful buſt of the above gentleman, who, as the inſcription informs us, was chaplain to king Charles II. head of Trinity College, Cambridge, Geometry Profeſſor of Greſham College, in London, and of Greek and Mathematicks at Cambridge. He was a great divine, and in his youth travelled through moſt parts of Europe. He died May 4, 1677, aged 47.

WILLIAM OUTRAM.

This is is a very neat monument, on which is a large Latin inſcription to the following purport: "Near this place lies William Outram, D. D. born "in Derbyſhire, fellow of Trinity and Chriſt Church "Colleges in Cambridge, canon of this abbey, and "archdeacon of Leiceſter; an accompliſhed divine, a "nervous and accurate writer, an excellent and diligent preacher, firſt in Lincolnſhire, afterwards "at London, and laſtly at St. Margaret's, Weſtminſter; where he finiſhed his life with great applauſe, and no leſs ſucceſs; but in the courſe of "ſo much labour and intenſeneſs of mind, being "inflamed with the ſtudy of ſcripture and the holy "fathers, he grew much diſtempered with the gravel, "with which, being long afflicted, and at length "worn out, he ended his life with the utmoſt compoſure of mind Auguſt 22, 1678, aged 54."—On the pedeſtal is another inſcription, which tells us, that, "after a long and religious life, and 42 years widowhood, here reſts Jane, wife of Dr. Outram, who "died October 4, 1721."

Over the above monument is a very beautiful one erected to the memory of that eminent divine and philoſopher

Dr. STEPHEN HALES.

In the front of this monument are two beautiful figures in relief; the one repreſenting Botany, the other Religion. The firſt is preſenting a medallion of this great explorer of nature to public view; the latter is deploring the loſs of the divine. At the feet of Botany the winds are diſplayed on a globe, which allude to his invention of the ventilators. The inſcription is in Latin, a tranſlation of which is as follows: "To the memory of Stephen Hales, Dr. in divinity, Auguſta, the mother of that beſt of kings, "George the Third, has placed this monument; who "choſe him, when living, to officiate as her chaplain; and after he died, which was on the 4th of "January 1761, in the 84th year of his age, honoured him with this marble."

About the tomb of Hales, whoſe fair deſign
And poliſh great Auguſta cauſ'd to ſhine,
Religion, hoary faith, and virtue wait,
And ſhed paternal tears in mournful ſtate.
But o'er the preacher, rendered to his clay,
The voice of wiſdom ſtill has this to ſay:
"He was a man to hear affliction's cry,
"And trace his Maker's works with curious eye:
"O Hales! thy praiſes not the lateſt age,
"Shall e'er diminiſh, or ſhall blot thy page,
"England, ſo proud of Newton, ſhall agree,
"She has a ſon of equal rank in thee."

GEORGE FREDERICK HANDELL.

This is the laſt monument executed by that eminent ſtatuary Roubiliac. The whole figure is highly finiſhed, and the face is ſaid to have a ſtrong likeneſs of its original. The left arm is reſting on a group of muſical inſtruments, and the attitude is very expreſſive of great attention to the harmony of an angel playing on a harp in the clouds over his head. Before it lies the celebrated Meſſiah, with that part open, where is the much admired air, *I know that my Redeemer liveth.* Underneath is the following ſhort inſcription: "George Frederick Handell, Eſq. born "February 23, 1684, died April 14, 1759."

Sir EDWARD ATKINS.

This gentleman was one of the barons of the Exchequer in the reign of king Charles I. and II. and was of ſuch integrity, that he reſiſted many honours that were offered him by the chiefs in the grand rebellion. He died in the year 1669, aged 62.

Sir Robert Atkins, his eldeſt ſon, was created knight of the Bath at the coronation of king Charles II. afterwards lord chief baron of the Exchequer, under king William, and ſpeaker of the Houſe of Lords in ſeveral parliaments. He died 1709, aged 88.

Sir Edward Atkins, his youngeſt ſon, was alſo baron of the Exchequer, and died in the year 1698, aged 68.

Sir Robert Atkins, eldeſt ſon of the above Sir Robert, was a gentleman well verſed in polite literature, and in the antiquities of this country. He died in 1711, aged 65.

Edward Atkins, Eſq. late of Kitteringham in Norfolk, ſecond ſon of the laſt named Sir Edward, cauſed this monument to be erected in memory of his anceſtors, who ſo honourably preſided in the courts of juſtice in Weſtminſter-hall. He died January 20, 1750, aged 79.

Above this is a flat white marble monument erected to the memory of

MARY HOPE.

This lady was the daughter of Eliab Breton, of

Forty-hall, Middleſex, and was married to John Hope, of London, Merchant. She died at Brockhall, in the county of Northampton, the 25th of June 1767, aged 25. Beneath the monument is the following epitaph:

Tho' low in earth her beauteous form decay'd,
My faithful wife, my lov'd Maria's laid;
In ſad remembrance the afflicted raiſe
No pompous tomb, inſcrib'd with venal praiſe;
To ſtateſmen, warriors, and to kings belong,
The trophied ſculpture, and the poet's ſong;
And theſe the proud, expiring, often claim;
Their wealth bequeathing, to record their name;
But humble virtue, ſtealing to the duſt,
Heeds not our lays, or monumental buſt.
To name her virtues ill befits my grief,
What *was* my bliſs can *now* give no relief;
A huſband mourns—the reſt let friendſhip tell,
Fame ſpread her worth—a huſband knew it well.

JOHN Duke of *Argyle* and *Greenwich*.

This is a very lofty and magnificent monument encloſed with rails, and decorated with figures as large as the life. The figure of Minerva is on one ſide the baſe, and that of Eloquence on the other; the one looking ſorrowfully up at the principal figure above, the other pathetically diſplaying the public loſs at his death. Above is the figure of Hiſtory, with one hand holding a book, the other writing on a pyramid of finely coloured marble the titles of the hero, whoſe actions are ſuppoſed to be contained in the book; on the cover of which, in letters of gold, are inſcribed the date of his Grace's death, and age. On the pyramid is the following epitaph:

Briton, behold! if patriot worth be dear,
A ſhrine that claims thy tributary tear;
Silent that tongue, admiring ſenates heard,
Nerveleſs that arm oppoſing legions fear'd.
Nor leſs, O Campbell, thine the power to pleaſe,
And give to grandeur all the grace of eaſe.
Long from thy life, let kindred heroes trace;
Arts which ennoble ſtill, the nobleſt race;
Others may owe their future fame to me,
I borrow immortality from thee.
Beneath this, in large letters, is written,
JOHN DUKE OF ARGYLE AND GR.
at which point the pen of Hiſtory ſtops.

On the baſe of the monument is the following inſcription:

" In memory of an honeſt man, a conſtant friend, JOHN the great duke of Argyle and Greenwich, a General and Orator exceeded by none in the age he lived. Sir Henry Farmer, Bart. by his laſt will left the ſum of five hundred pounds towards erecting this monument, and recommended the above inſcription."

JOHN GAY.

This is a very handſome monument, and was erected to the memory of the perſon to whom it is inſcribed by the bounty and favour of the duke and dutcheſs of Queenſborough, who were the great encouragers of his genius, and rewarders of his merit. The maſks, tragedy-dagger, and inſtruments of muſic, which are blended together in a groupe, are emblematical devices, alluding to the various ways of writing in which he excelled, namely, Farce, Satire, Fable, and Paſtoral. The following ſhort epitaph on the front of the monument was written by himſelf:

Life is a jeſt, and all things ſhow it,
I thought ſo once, but now I know it.

Underneath are the following verſes written by Mr. Pope:

Of manners gentle, of affections mild;
In wit, a man; ſimplicity, a child:
With native humour, temp'ring virtuous rage,
Form'd to delight at once, and laſh the age:
Above temptation in a low eſtate,
And uncorrupted, e'en among the great.
A ſafe companion and an eaſy friend;
Unblam'd thro' life, lamented in thy end.
Theſe are thy honours, not that here thy buſt
Is mix'd with heroes, or with kings thy duſt;
But that the worthy and the good ſhall ſay,
Striking their penſive boſoms—Here lies Gay.
——He died December 4, 1732, aged 45.

NICHOLAS ROWE.

This handſome monument was erected to the memory of the above gentleman, and his only daughter. On the pedeſtal, which is about twenty inches high, and ſtands on an altar, is a moſt beautiful buſt; near it is the figure of a lady in the deepeſt ſorrow, and between both, on a pyramid behind, is a medallion, with the head of a young lady in relief. On the front of the pedeſtal is the following inſcription:

" To the memory of Nicholas Rowe, Eſq. who died in 1718, aged 45. And of Charlotte, his only daughter, wife of Henry Fane, Eſq. who inheriting her father's ſpirit, and amiable in her own innocence and beauty, died in the 23d year of her age, 1739."

Underneath, upon the front of the altar, is this epitaph:

Thy reliques, Rowe! to this ſad ſhrine we truſt,
And near thy Shakeſpear place thy honour'd buſt,
Oh! ſkill'd next him to draw the tender tear,
For never heart felt paſſion more ſincere:
To nobler ſentiments to fire the brave,
For never Briton more diſdain'd a ſlave!
Peace to thy gentle ſhade and endleſs reſt,
Bleſt in thy genius, in thy love too bleſt!
And bleſt, that timely from our ſcene remov'd,
Thy ſoul enjoys that liberty it lov'd.
To theſe ſo mourn'd in death, ſo lov'd in life,
The childleſs mother, and the widow'd wife,
With tears inſcribes this monumental ſtone,
That holds their aſhes, and expects her own.

JAMES THOMSON, Author of a Poem called the SEASONS, and other poetical Works.

The figure of this gentleman is repreſented ſitting, with the cap of Liberty in his right hand, and his left arm leaning upon a pedeſtal, on which is carved, in baſſo relievo, the *Seaſons*, to which a boy points, offering him a laurel crown, as the reward of his genius. At the feet of the figure is the tragick maſk, and the ancient harp. The whole is ſupported by a projecting pedeſtal; and in a pannel is this inſcription:

JAMES THOMSON.
Ætatis 48. *Obiit* 27 *Auguſt*, 1748.

" Tutor'd by thee, ſweet poetry exalts her voice to ages, and informs the page with muſic, image, ſentiment, and thought, never to die!"

This monument was erected in the year 1762, and executed by Michael Henry Spang, ſtatuary, after a deſign of Mr. Adam, architect to his majeſty.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEAR.

The deſign and workmanſhip of this monument are both extremely elegant. In the figure of Shakeſpear

ſpear the ſculptor has moſt delicately expreſſed his attitude, his dreſs, his ſhape, his genteel air, and fine compoſure. The heads on the pedeſtal, repreſenting Henry V. Richard III. and queen Elizabeth (three principal characters in his plays) are likewiſe proper ornaments to grace the tomb. In ſhort, the taſte that is here ſhewn does honour to thoſe great names, under whoſe direction, by the public favour, it was ſo elegantly conſtructed; namely, the earl of Burlington, Dr. Mead, Mr. Pope, and Mr. Martin. It was deſigned by Kent, executed by Scheemakers, and the expence defrayed by the grateful contributions of the public. The following lines on the ſcroll, which were written by himſelf, are very properly choſen:

> The cloud-cap'd towers, the gorgeous palaces,
> The ſolemn temples, the great globe itſelf;
> Yea, all which it inherit, ſhall diſſolve,
> And, like the baſeleſs fabric of a viſion,
> Leave not a wreck behind.

why not inhabit?

CHARLES DE ST. DENNIS, *Lord of St.* EVREMOND.

On the top of the pedeſtal is a beautiful buſt of the above gentleman, who, as the Latin inſcription informs us, was of a noble family in Normandy, and was employed in the army of France, in which he roſe to the rank of a marſhal; but retiring to Holland, he was from thence invited by king Charles II. into England, where he lived in the greateſt intimacy with the king and principal nobility; more particularly with the ducheſs of Mazarine. He was of a very ſprightly turn of humour, as well in his converſation as writings. He lived to the age of ninety, and was carried off at laſt by a violent fit of the ſtranguary, September 9, 1703.—Though he left France, as may be ſuppoſed, on account of religion, yet in his will he left 20l. to poor Roman Catholics, and 20l. to poor French refugees; beſides other legacies to be diſpoſed of to thoſe in diſtreſs, of what religion ſoever they might be.

MATTHEW PRIOR.

This is a very large and handſome monument, richly ornamented. On one ſide the pedeſtal ſtands the figure of Thalia, one of the nine muſes, with a flute in her hand; and on the other, Hiſtory, with her book ſhut; between both is the buſt of the deceaſed upon a raiſed altar of fine marble. Over this is a handſome pediment, on the aſcending ſides of which are two boys, one with an hour glaſs in his hand run out; the other holding a torch reverſed. On the apex of the pediment is an urn, and on the baſe of the monument a long inſcription, ſetting forth the principal employments in which he had been engaged; particularly by order of king William and queen Mary, in aſſiſting at the congreſs of the confederate powers at the Hague in 1690. In 1697 he was one of the plenipotentiaries at the peace of Ryſwick; and in the following year was of the embaſſy to France, and alſo ſecretary of ſtate in Ireland. In 1700 he was made one of the board of trade; in 1711 firſt commiſſioner of the cuſtoms; and laſtly, in the ſame year, was ſent, by her majeſty queen Anne to Lewis XIV. of France, with propoſals of peace: all which truſts he executed with uncommon addreſs, and the moſt firm integrity. On the outermoſt ſide of the buſt is a Latin inſcription, importing, that while he was buſied in writing the hiſtory of his own times, death interpoſed, and broke both the thread of his diſcourſe, and of his life, on the eighteenth of September, 1721, in the 57th year of his age.

THOMAS SHADWELL.

This monument, which is of curious marble, ornamented with a fine mantling, urn and buſt, and crowned with a chaplet of bays, was erected by Dr. John Shadwell, to the memory of his deceaſed father. The inſcription ſets forth, that he was deſcended from an antient family in Staffordſhire, was poet-laureat and hiſtoriographer in the reign of king William, and died Nov. 20, 1692, in the 55th year of his age. He was the author of ſeveral plays, but falling under the laſh of Mr. Dryden, was by him ſatirized under the character of Ogg, in the ſecond part of Abſalom and Achitophel. He died at Chelſea, by taking opium, to which he had been long accuſtomed, and was there interred.

JOHN MILTON.

On the pedeſtal of this monument is a very beautiful buſt of this gentleman, who was a great polemical and poetical writer, being Latin ſecretary to Oliver Cromwell; but what has immortalized his name are thoſe two inimitable pieces, *Paradiſe Loſt* and *Regained*. Theſe he wrote in his retirement, and, as ſome affirm, after he was blind. This ſeems highly probable from that mournful paſſage in his third book of *Paradiſe Loſt*, when, in his addreſs to light, he ſays,

> ———————— Thee I reviſit ſafe,
> And feel thy ſovereign vital lamp; but thou
> Reviſit'ſt not theſe eyes, that roll in vain
> To find thy piercing ray, and find no dawn;
> So thick a drop-ſerene hath quench'd their orbs.

Gutta serena, a complaint of ye eyes —

He was born at London in 1608, and died of the gout in the year 1674, leaving three daughters unprovided for. Under the buſt is wrote the word MILTON, and on the front of the pedeſtal is the following inſcription:

In the year of our Lord Chriſt
One thouſand ſeven hundred and thirty-ſeven
This buſt
of the author of PARADISE LOST,
was placed here by William Benſon, Eſq.
One of the two auditors of the impreſts
to his Majeſty king George the Second,
formerly
Surveyor General of the Works
To his Majeſty king George the Firſt.
Ryſbrack
was the ſtatuary who cut it.

EDMUND SPENCER.

This monument is of grey marble, but very rough and decayed. In the front of it is the following inſcription:

"Here lies (expecting the ſecond coming of Our "Saviour Chriſt Jeſus) the body of Edmund Spen- "cer, the prince of poets in his time, whoſe divine "ſpirit needs no other witneſs than the works which "he left behind him."

He was born in London in the year 1510, and died 1598.

Above this is a neat monument erected to the memory of

SAMUEL BUTLER.

This gentleman was author of Hudibras, and a man of the moſt extraordinary learning, wit, and integrity; but underwent great difficulties on account of his narrow circumſtances. He was born at Sternſham in Worceſterſhire in 1612, died in London in 1680, and was buried at the expence of a private friend, in the church-yard of St. Paul's, Covent-garden. The inſcription informs us, that this tomb was erected by John Barber, Eſq. citizen of London, and afterwards lord-mayor, "that he who was deſtitute of all things "when alive, might not want a monument when "dead."

BEN JOHNSON.

This great man was poet-laureat to king James I. and was cotemporary with Shakeſpear, to whoſe writings he was no friend. He was the ſon of a clergyman, and educated at Weſtminſter-ſchool, while Mr. Camden was maſter; but after his father's death, his mother marrying a Bricklayer, he was taken from ſchool, and made to lay bricks. It is ſaid, that at the building of Lincoln's-inn, he worked with his trowel in one hand, and Horace in the other; but Mr. Camden regarding his parts, recommended him to Sir Walter Raleigh, whoſe ſon he attended in his travels, and upon his return entered himſelf at Cambridge. Among his various theatrical productions, there are but four plays that will at this time bear repreſentation, viz. The Silent Woman, Alchymiſt, Volpone, and Every Man in his Humour. This monument is of fine marble, and very neatly ornamented with emblematical figures, alluding, perhaps, to the malice and envy of his cotemporaries. His epitaph conſiſts only of theſe words:

O RARE BEN JOHNSON!

He died Auguſt 16, 1637, aged 63.

MICHAEL DRAYTON.

This gentleman was an excellent poet, and a learned antiquarian. The firſt appears by his epiſtles and legends; the latter by his Pollyalbion, which the great Selden honoured with a comment. It does not appear by whom this monument was erected; but the inſcription and epitaph, which are written in letters of gold, run thus:

" Michael Drayton, Eſq. a memorable poet of his
" age, exchanged his laurel for a crown of glory
" Anno 1631."

Do, pious marble! let thy readers know
What they, and what their children owe
To Drayton's name, whoſe ſacred duſt
We recommend unto thy truſt;
Protect his mem'ry, and preſerve his ſtory;
Remain a laſting monument of his glory;
And when thy ruins ſhall diſclaim
To be the treaſurer of his name:
His name that cannot fade ſhall be
An everlaſting monument to thee.

BARTON BOOTH, Eſq.

This is a very neat monument lately erected, on the top of which is a beautiful medallion of the above gentleman, ſupported by cherubs, one of whom holds in his hand a wreath of laurel placed directly over the head of the medallion. The other cherub holds a ſcroll, on which is written the following inſcription:

In memory of
BARTON BOOTH, Eſq.
Deſcended from the ancient family
Of that name in the county of Lancaſter.
In his early youth he was admitted
Into the collegiate ſchool of Weſtminſter
Under the celebrated Dr. Buſby,
Where he ſoon diſcovered and improved a genius
Which (favoured by the muſe he loved)
So happily combined
The expreſſive powers of action
With a peculiar grace of elocution,
As not only procured him the royal patronage
But the grateful applauſe
Of a judicious public.
He died in 1733, in the 54th year
of his age.
Very juſtly regretted
By all who knew how to eſtimate
Abilities in an Actor,
Politeneſs in a Gentleman,
Fidelity in a Friend.

At the foot of the pediment is the following:
" This monument is erected A. D. 1772, by his yet
" ſurviving widow Heſter Booth."

In the front of the monument are the arms of the deceaſed's family; and under the medallion lies a coronet, with a harp covering a maſk.

JOHN PHILLIPS.

The buſt of this gentleman in relief is here repreſented as in an arbor interwoven with vines, laurel branches, and apple-trees; and over it this motto, *Honos erit huic quoque Pomo*; alluding, no doubt, to the high qualities aſcribed to the apple in that excellent poem of his called *Cyder*. He was author of but few pieces, but thoſe very maſterly, and highly finiſhed. His *Blenheim* is a fine ſpecimen of what, had he lived, he was capable of in the epic way: in the lyric his ode to lord Bolingbroke on *Tobacco* is far from contemptible. And as to his *Splendid Shilling*, whoever reads it muſt be highly pleaſed with his fancy and great force of genius. He was ſon to Stephen Phillips, D. D. Archdeacon of Salop, was born at Bampton in Oxfordſhire, Dec. 30, 1675, and died at Hereford, Feb. 15, 1708, of a conſumption in the prime of life. The inſcription on his monument is a recital of his tranſcendent virtues and abilities, and is the ſtrongeſt teſtimony of how much merit he was poſſeſſed, ſince that alone could inſpire his great patron Sir Simon Harcourt, Knt. with ſuch a generous friendſhip for him, as to countenance and encourage him in the ampleſt manner when living; and to extend his regard for him even after his death, by erecting this monument to his memory.

GEOFFERY CHAUCER.

This has been a very beautiful monument in the Gothic ſtile, but is greatly defaced by time. The perſon to whoſe name it is inſcribed, is called the father of Engliſh poets, and flouriſhed in the fourteenth century. He was ſon to Sir John Chaucer, a citizen of London, and employed by Edward III. in negotiations abroad relating to trade. He was firſt educated at Cambridge, then at Merton in Oxford, from whence he went to ſtudy the law in the Middle Temple. After this he became a favourite at court, and was employed as a ſhield-bearer to the king; he was a gentleman of the bed-chamber, and by Edward III. ſent ambaſſador abroad; but in the ſucceeding reign fell into diſgrace, and was committed to the Tower for high-treaſon, where he wrote his *Teſtament of Love*. But on the death of Richard II. he became a greater favourite at court than ever, having married the great John of Gaunt's wife's ſiſter. He was born 1328, and died October 25, 1400, aged 72.

ABRAHAM COWLEY.

This monument, though apparently plain, is very expreſſive; the chaplet of laurel that begirts his urn, and the fire iſſuing from the mouth of it, are fine emblems of the glory he acquired by the ſpirit of his writings. The inſcription and epitaph on the pedeſtal are both in Latin, a tranſlation of which is as follows:

" Near this place lies Abraham Cowley, the Pin-
" dar, Horace, and Virgil of England; and the de-
" light, ornament, and admiration of his age:

While, ſacred bard, far worlds thy works proclaim,
And you ſurvive in an immortal fame,
Here may you bleſs'd in pleaſing quiet lie,
To guard thy urn my hoary faith ſtand by: may
And all thy fav'rite tuneful nine repair
To watch thy duſt with a perpetual care.
Sacred for ever may this place be made,
And may no deſp'rate hand preſume t'invade

With touch unhallow'd, this religious room,
Or dare affront thy venerable tomb;
Unmov'd and undiſturb'd till time ſhall end,
May Cowley's duſt this marble ſhrine defend.

"So wiſhes, and deſires that wiſh may be ſacred to "poſterity, George duke of Buckingham, who erected "this monument for that incomparable man. He "died in the 49th year of his age, and was carried "from Buckingham-houſe, with honourable pomp, "his exequies being attended by perſons of illuſtrious "characters of all degrees, and buried Auguſt 3, 1667."

He lies juſt before the monument, as appears by a blue ſtone, on which his name is engraved in large letters.

Mrs. MARY BIRCH.

This is a table monument adjoining to a pillar, the inſcription whereof informs us, that ſhe was daughter to Samuel Viner, Eſq. and firſt married to Francis Millington, Eſq. and after his death to Peter Birch, prebendary of this abbey; and that ſhe was prudent, pious and chaſte. She died May 15, 1703, aged 50.

DRYDEN.

This monument was erected to the memory of the above great man by the late duke of Buckingham, who valued his writings ſo much, that he thought no inſcription neceſſary to ſpread his fame. It may be ſaid of this gentleman, with reſpect to his writings in general, that what he did in any one ſpecies or diſtinct kind, would have been ſufficient to have acquired him a great name. The buſt on the top appears to be admirably executed, and in the front of the pedeſtal are written the following words:

"J. Dryden, born 1632, died May 1, 1700.
"John Sheffield, duke of Buckinghamſhire, erected "this monument, 1720."

We have now brought the reader back to the very ſpot from whence we ſat out, near which, on the pavement, are ſome names to be met with, that are too conſiderable to eſcape notice. The firſt is

THOMAS PARR.

He was born in the county of Salop, in the year 1483, and lived in the reign of ten princes, viz. king Edward IV. Edward V. Richard III. Henry VII. Henry VIII. Edward VI. queen Mary, queen Elizabeth, king James and king Charles. He died the 15th of November 1635, aged 152. A very remarkable circumſtance of this old man is, that at the age of 130, a proſecution was entered againſt him in the ſpiritual court for baſtardy, and with ſuch effect, that he did penance publickly in the church for that offence. At a ſmall diſtance from this lie the remains of that once celebrated poet,

Sir WILLIAM DAVENANT.

This great man ſucceeded Ben Johnſon as poet-laureat to king Charles I. but having loſt his noſe by an accident, he became the ridicule of the wits in the ſucceeding reign. His ſteadineſs to the royal cauſe was ſingular. In 1641 he was forced to France on an accuſation of ſeducing the parliament army from their duty. In 1643, he was knighted for his bravery at the ſiege of Glouceſter; but the king's cauſe declining, he was forced once more to take refuge in France, where he wrote his *Gondabert*. In attempting to return, he was taken at ſea, confined in the Iſle of Wight, and from thence removed to the Tower, in order to take his trial at the high court of juſticiary; but by the interceſſion of Milton, he was ſpared. He lived to ſee the reſtoration, and to enjoy his old poſt, in which he was ſucceeded by Mr. Dryden. He was the ſon of a Vintner at Oxford, and received his education at Lincoln-college, where he became acquainted with Endimion Porter, Henry Jermain, and Sir John Suckling. He died in 1668, aged 63. On the ſtone that covers him are inſcribed theſe words:

O rare Sir William Davenant.

Not far from this lie the remains of that great mathematician

Sir ROBERT MURRAY.

This gentleman was one of the founders of the Royal Society, of which he was the firſt preſident, and while he lived, the principal ſupport of it. He was well verſed in chemiſtry and experimental philoſophy; and in great favour with king Charles II. to whom he was ſecretary for Scotland. and a privy-counſellor. He was buried at the king's expence, after having died ſuddenly in the garden at Whitehall the 4th of July 1673.

Adjoining is an antient ſtone of grey marble, on which, by the marks, has been a man in armour. It covers the body of

JOHN HAULE.

This man was a private ſoldier in the reign of Richard III. At the battle of Najara in Spain, he, together with John Shakel his comrade, took the earl of Denne priſoner, who under pretence of raiſing money for his ranſom, obtained his liberty, leaving his ſon as ſurety in their hands. Upon their coming to England, the duke of Lancaſter demanded him for the king; but they refuſed to deliver him up without a ranſom, and were therefore both committed to the Tower, from whence eſcaping, they took ſanctuary in this abbey. Sir Ralph Ferreris and Alan Buxal, the one governor, the other captain of the Tower, with fifty more men, purſued them, and having by fair promiſes gained over Shakel, they attempted to ſeize Haule by force, who made a deſperate defence; but being overpowered by numbers, was ſlain Aug. 11, 1378, in the choir before the prior's ſtall, commending himſelf to God the avenger of wrongs; and at the ſame time a ſervant of the abbey fell with him. Shakel they threw into priſon, but afterwards he was ſet at liberty, and the king and council of England agreed to pay Shakel for the ranſom of his priſoner five hundred marks, and one hundred marks per annum. Some years afterwards Shakel died, and was likewiſe buried here in 1396.

Under the pavement, near Dryden's tomb, lie the remains of Francis Beaumont, the dramatic writer, who died in London, in March 1615, and was buried here the 9th of the ſame month, without tomb or inſcription.

Having thus taken a view of the moſt diſtinguiſhed monuments, and other curioſities, *within* this antique building, we ſhall now proceed to a deſcription of ſuch as are moſt material *without*; namely,

In the CLOISTERS.

Near the eaſt end of the north walk, adjoining to the abbey wall, there is an epitaph remarkable for its quaintneſs, and inſcribed to the memory of the Rev. Mr. William Laurence, in theſe lines:

With diligence and truſt moſt exemplary,
Did William Laurence ſerve a prebendary;
And for his pains, now paſt, before not loſt,
Gain'd this remembrance at his maſter's coſt.
  O! read theſe lines again, you ſeldom find
  A ſervant faithful, and his maſter kind.
Short-hand he wrote, his flower in prime did fade,
And haſty death ſhort-hand of him hath made.
Well couth he numbers, and well meaſure land,
Thus doth he now that ground whereon we ſtand,

Wherein he lies ſo geometrical;
Art maketh ſome, but thus will nature all.
Ob. Dec. 1621, Ætat. 29.

Not far from this, near the north end of the eaſt walk, is a very neat marble monument erected to the memory of

BONNELL THORNTON, Eſq.

Beneath the pedeſtal are two books, one of which is open, and on the top is a very handſome medallion of the deceaſed, ſupported on each ſide by an urn. He died the 9th of May 1768, aged 40.

At a ſmall diſtance from this is a tablet erected to the memory of

Sir JOHN KEMP, Bart.

Though this monument is very plain, yet it is exceeding neat, but principally remarkable for its inſcription, which is as follows:

To the memory of
Sir John Kemp, Bart.
a youth, who to a grateful perſon added
ſuch purity of manners, ſweetneſs of temper
and pleaſantneſs of converſation
as delighted, and endeared him to
all his acquaintance.
Having paſſed through Weſtminſter-ſchool
with improvement and applauſe,
he was about to proſecute his ſtudies
at one of the univerſities:
and (had it pleaſed the Divine Being
to have granted him a length of days)
he would probably have reflected
that luſtre upon birth and title,
which many are content to borrow from them.
But death was permitted to blaſt the hopes
conceived of him, e'er he had attained
the age of 17 years
upon the 16th of January 1771.
This tablet was erected by
two of his young friends
who loved and lamented him.

In the center of this walk, not far from the two former, is a monument erected to the memory of

GEORGE WALSH, Eſq.

This is a plain, neat monument, and conſiſts principally of a medallion of the deceaſed, under which is this inſcription:

"Near this place are depoſited the remains of "George Walsh, Eſq. late lieutenant-general of "his majeſty's forces, and colonel of the 49th "regiment of foot, who died October 23, 1761. "aged 73.
"The toils of life and pangs of death are o'er,
"And care and pain, and ſickneſs are no more."

Againſt the eaſt wall, at the bottom of the ſouth walk, is a large monument, remarkable only for the following inſcription, which, for the purity of diction, and the propriety and elegance of the compoſition, exceeds every other in the church or cloiſters.

Reader,
If thou art a Briton,
Behold this tomb with reverence and regret;
Here lieth the remains of
DANIEL PULTENEY,
The kindeſt relation, the trueſt friend,
The warmeſt patriot, the worthieſt man;
He exerciſed virtue in this age,
Sufficient to have diſtinguiſh'd him even in the beſt.
Sagacious by nature,
Induſtrious by habit,
Inquiſitive with Art;
He gain'd a compleat knowledge of the ſtate of Britain;
Foreign and domeſtic.
In moſt the backward fruit of tedious experience,
In him the early acquiſition of undiſſipated youth.
He ſerved the court ſeveral years:
Abroad, in the auſpicious reign of queen Anne,
At home, in the reign of that excellent prince king George I.
He ſerved his country always,
At court independent,
In the ſenate unbiaſs'd,
At every age and in every ſtation:
This was the bent of his generous ſoul,
This the buſineſs of his laborious life.
Public men, and public things,
He judged by one conſtant ſtandard,
The true intereſt of Britain;
He made no other diſtinction of party,
He abhorred all other;
Gentle, humane, diſintereſted, beneficent,
He created no enemies on his own account:
Firm, determin'd, inflexible,
He feared none he could create in the cauſe of Britain.
Reader,
In this misfortune of thy country lament thy own.
For know,
The loſs of ſo much private virtue
Is a public calamity.

Directly oppoſite to this monument lie the remains of four abbots, diſtinguiſhed in the pavement by four ſtones.

The firſt is of black marble, called *Long Meg*, from its extraordinary length of eleven feet, eight inches, and covers the aſhes of Gervasius de Blois, natural ſon to king Stephen, who died in the year 1160.

The next is a raiſed ſtone of Suſſex marble, under which lies interred the abbot Laurentius, who died in 1176, and is ſaid to have been the firſt who obtained from Pope Alexander III. the privilege of uſing the mitre, ring, and globe.

The third is a ſtone of grey marble, to the memory of Geslebertus Crispinus, who died in 1114. His effigy may be ſtill traced on his grave ſtone by the fragments of his mitre and paſtoral ſtaff.

The laſt is the moſt ancient of all, and was formerly covered with plates of braſs inſcribed to the abbot Vitales, who died in 1082.—All theſe appear to have had their names and dates cut afreſh, and are indeed fragments worthy to be preſerved.

There are many other monuments in theſe walks; but as they have not any thing particular to diſtinguiſh them, and a bare recital of their inſcriptions would be tedious to the reader, we ſhall paſs them over; and conclude our account of this venerable repoſitory of mortality with the words of a late ingenious writer, whoſe reflections on it are as follow:

"It is certain, ſays he, there is not a nobler amuſement, than a walk in Weſtminſter-abbey among the "tombs of heroes, patriots, poets, and philoſophers; "you are ſurrounded with the ſhades of your great "forefathers; you feel the influence of their venerable "ſociety, and grow fond of fame and virtue in the "contemplation: it is the fineſt ſchool of morality, "and the moſt beautiful flatterer of imagination in "nature. I appeal to any man's mind who has a taſte "for what is ſublime and noble, for a witneſs to the "pleaſure he experiences on this occaſion, and I "dare believe he will acknowledge, that there is no "entertainment ſo various, or ſo inſtructive. For "my own part, I have ſpent many an hour of pleaſing melancholy in its venerable walks; and have "been more delighted with the ſolemn converſation "of the dead, than the moſt ſprightly ſallies of the "living. I have examined the characters that were "inſcribed before me, and diſtinguiſhed every particular virtue. The monuments of real fame I have "viewed with real reſpect; but the piles that wanted a character to excuſe them, I conſidered as the monuments of folly. I have wandered with pleaſure into the moſt gloomy receſſes of this laſt reſort of grandeur, to contemplate human life, and trace mankind through all the wilderneſs of their frailties and misfortunes, from their cradles to their grave. I have reflected on the ſhortneſs of our duration here, and that I was but one of the millions who had been employed in the ſame manner, in ruminating on the trophies of mortality before me; that I muſt moulder to duſt in the ſame manner, and quit the ſcene to a new generation, without leaving the ſhadow of my exiſtence behind me: that this huge fabric, this ſacred repoſitory of fame and grandeur, would only be the ſtage for the ſame performances; would receive new acceſſions of noble duſt; would be adorned with other ſepulchres of coſt and magnificence; would be crowded with ſucceſſive admirers; and at laſt, by the unavoidable decays of time, bury the whole collection of antiquities in general obſcurity, and be the monument of its own ruin.”

We ſhall take leave of this place and chapter with reciting a very curious circumſtance diſcovered on opening one of the tombs in Edward the Confeſſor's Chapel, in the month of May 1774.

The Society of Antiquarians having found it mentioned in a book called *Rymer's Fœdera*, that king Edward the Firſt, ſurnamed Long Shanks, was interred in a ſtone coffin, incloſed in a ſtone tomb, in the above chapel, and that he was done over with wax, and a ſum of money allowed to preſerve the tomb, determined to gratify their curioſity by endeavouring to diſcover the truth of it. Accordingly they applied to the Dean of Weſtminſter for leave to have the tomb opened. The Dean, being deſirous to give all encouragement to curious reſearches, readily complied with their requeſt. At the time appointed for opening the tomb, the dean, with about fifteen of the ſociety, attended, when, to their great aſtoniſhment, they found the royal corpſe to appear as repreſented by the hiſtorian. He had on a gold and ſilver tiſſue robe, over which was a very handſome one of crimſon velvet, both of them quite freſh, and the jewels that were about him appeared exceeding bright. He had in one hand a ſceptre and dove, and in the other a ſceptre and croſs, which meaſured near five feet in length. The crown on his head being raiſed, the ſkull appeared bare, but the face and hands ſeemed perfectly entire. He meaſured in length ſix feet two inches. This king died on the 7th of July, in the year 1307.

CHAP. IX.

The citizens pay the king 5000 marks for a charter of confirmation—His majeſty, among other acts of benevolence, diſcharges a number of priſoners for debt—Death of Henry VII. with an account of his funeral—Acceſſion of Henry VIII.—Empſon and Dudley, two infamous counſellors, beheaded on Tower-hill—Foundation and deſcription of St. Paul's School—Pompous parade of the city watch—The king and queen attend to ſee the proceſſion—Sir William Fitz-William, alderman, diſfranchiſed for refuſing to ſerve the office of ſheriff—Moorfields levelled, and bridges erected over them—The chapel in the White Tower deſtroyed by fire—The ſheriffs of London empowered to empannel juries for the city courts—Fences about Iſlington, &c. deſtroyed by rioters—Great froſt—Evil May-day, why ſo called—Inſtitution of the Court of Conſcience—The king's charter for removing the Seſſions of Peace from St. Martin's-le-Grand to Guildhall—The College of Phyſicians incorporated by charter—Reception of the Emperor Charles V. and the king and queen of Denmark—Cardinal Wolſey's arbitrary ſcheme for raiſing money rejected by the city—Remarkable great plague—Act of common-council reſpecting freemen and apprentices.

HAVING in the preceding chapter given a particular account of Weſtminſter-abbey, we will now reſume the thread of our narrative, reciting every intereſting event in chronological order.

A. D. 1505. The citizens purchaſed of the king a charter of confirmation, for which they paid his majeſty the ſum of five thouſand marks. The principal objects of this charter were to reſtrain the encroachments of foreign merchants on the franchiſes and cuſtoms of the citizens; and to regulate the qualifications of brokers. The king alſo confirmed to the merchants trading with woollen cloths to the Netherlands, all their former privileges, by the name now firſt given to them of *The fellowſhip of Merchants Adventurers of England.* At the ſame time the Steel-yard merchants were prohibited from carrying Engliſh cloths to the place of reſidence of the Merchants Adventurers in the Low Countries; and the aldermen of the Steel-yard were obliged to enter into a recognizance of 2000 marks for the obſervance of this reſtriction.

A. D. 1507. The king having amaſſed prodigious wealth by private oppreſſion, endeavoured to efface the odium of the means by which it was acquired, in acts of benevolence. He diſcharged all the priſoners in London whoſe debts did not exceed forty ſhillings; endowed ſeveral religious foundations, and gave very conſiderable alms. Notwithſtanding this, he ſtill countenanced the extortions of Empſon and Dudley, two evil counſellors, who, under pretence of abuſes committed two years before, ordered Sir Thomas Kneſworth, the mayor, and the two ſheriffs to be taken to the Marſhelſea priſon, where they were confined till they purchaſed their freedom by their payment of 1400l. Chriſtopher Hawes, alderman, being ſeized in like manner, and dreading the hands he fell into, died of grief. Sir William Capel, who ſerved the office of lord-mayor in 1503, was accuſed of neglect in not proſecuting ſome coiners, and fined 2000l. but not ſubmitting to ſuch arbitrary proceedings, he was committed to priſon, where he continued during the life of the king.

Henry had for ſome time laboured under a diſorder of the lungs, which had baffled all the art of medicine in behalf of a life that he was at once the moſt unwilling, and the leaſt prepared, of any man to part with. His diſorder at length became ſo violent, that finding his latter end near at hand, he made his will, in which he ſtrictly enjoined his heir and ſucceſſor to make reſtitution of all that thoſe infamous agents of his oppreſſive avarice had unjuſtly taken from the people; and on the 22d of April 1509, expired, at his favourite palace at Richmond, leaving his ſon Henry the crown of England, together with one million, eight hundred thouſand pounds ſterling in ready money, jewels and plate, depoſited in the vaults of his palace.

The honours paid to the remains of this great prince, were exceedingly magnificent. His body was brought from Richmond to the Painted Chamber at Weſtminſter, where reſting three days, a ſolemn maſs and dirge were ſung by a mitered biſhop: whence being removed into the hall, the ſame ſervice was performed there, the like ſpace of time; as alſo in the chapel three days longer: and at every place a hearſe, adorned with banners, eſcutcheons, and pennons, with mourners attending. From thence, on Wedneſday the 9th of May, it was put into a chariot, covered with cloth, black and gold, drawn by five beautiful horſes, covered with black velvet, ornamented with eſcutcheons of fine gold; with his effigy, apparelled in rich robes, the crown on his head, and ſceptre and ball in his hands, laid on a cuſhion of gold, and environed with banners of arms of all his dominions, titles and genealogies; a great number of prelates praying, with his ſervants, and others, in black, before the body; and nine mourners, with about ſix hundred torches following. In this order it was attended to St. George's Fields, near Southwark, and there met by the religious of the ſeveral orders in or about the city, with the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council in black. It was then brought through the city to St. Paul's, and placed in the choir, in a ſtately hearſe of wax; whence, after a ſolemn maſs, and a ſermon preached by the biſhop of Rocheſter, it was the next day, with the ſame ſtate, conveyed to Weſtminſter, Sir Edward Hayward, with the king's coat of arms, bearing his banner, on a horſe trapped with the arms of the defunct; and there, by ſix lords, taken out of the chariot, and ſet under a moſt curious hearſe, full of lights, the effigy lying on the coffin, on a pall of gold; about which the mourners being ſat within the firſt rail, knights bearing banners within the ſecond, and officers of arms without the ſame, Garter, king of arms, cried aloud for the ſoul of the noble prince Henry VII. king of this realm; when the choir beginning with *Placebo*, and ending with *Dirige*, cloſed the ſolemnities of that day. The next day three maſſes were ſolemnly ſung by biſhops, at the laſt of which were offered the banner, horſe, coat of arms, ſword, target, and helmet, the nobility likewiſe offering their rich palls of cloth of gold. When the choir had ſung *Libera me*, the corpſe was interred, in the chapel built by the deceaſed in Weſtminſter-abbey, the treaſurer and comptroller breaking their ſtaves into the grave: When Garter, having called with a loud voice, *Vive le roy Henrie le huiteſme, roy d'Angleterre & de France, ſyere d'Ireland*, the mourners, with thoſe of the houſhold, departed to the palace, where they were ſumptuouſly entertained; and thus the funeral ended.

Henry VIII. ſucceeded his father, and was proclaimed king, with the uſual ſolemnities, on the 22d of April 1509. Two days after which he cauſed all foreign beggars to be baniſhed the city, and diſperſed to their reſpective pariſhes. He alſo endeared himſelf to his new ſubjects, by committing Empſon and Dudley to the Tower. To ſcreen his father's character, by whoſe ſecret orders they had acted, they were accuſed of a conſpiracy againſt the government; a charge which, whether juſt or not, their jurors thought proper to find them guilty of: their condemnation was confirmed by an attainder in parliament, and they were beheaded on Tower-hill; while their inferior agents were pilloried and expoſed to public diſgrace.

This year, 1509, St. Paul's ſchool was founded by Dr. Collet, dean of that cathedral, who appointed ſalaries for the maſters, &c. under the regulation of the company of Mercers, who were appointed truſtees of the foundation. The original inſtitution of this ſeminary of learning will be beſt known by the following compoſition, written by the founder himſelf, and delivered to Mr. Lilly, on the 18th of June, in the year 1518.

"John Collet, ſon of Henry Collet, Knt. dean of St. Paul's, deſiring nothing more than education, and bringing up children in good manners and literature, in the year of our lord 1512, built a ſchool (not fully finiſhed till that year) at the eaſt end of St. Paul's church, for 153 boys, to be taught free in the ſame. And ordained there a maſter, a ſur-maſter, and a chaplain, with ſufficient and perpetual ſtipends ever to endure; and ſat patrons, defenders, governors and rulers of the ſame ſchool, the moſt honeſt and faithful fellowſhip of the Mercers of London.

"And, for becauſe nothing can continue long and endure in good order without laws and ſtatutes, I, the ſaid John Collet, have expreſſed my mind, what I would ſhould be duly and diligently obſerved and kept of the ſaid maſter, ſur-maſter and chaplain, and of the Mercers, governors of the ſchool: that in this book may appear to what intent I founded this ſchool."

Then follow his ordinances, "That the high maſter ſhould be choſen by the wardens and aſſiſtants of the mercers. That he be a man whole in body, honeſt, virtuous, and learned in clean Latin literature, as alſo in Greek, if ſuch might be gotten. His wages to be a mark a week, a livery gown of four nobles delivered in cloth, and his lodgings free. That the ſub-maſter may be verſed in learning, and well lettered, to teach under the maſter, by whom he is to be choſen, and to be confirmed by the ſurveyors of the ſchool. Lodging to be aſſigned him in the Old Change. His wages to be 6s. 8d. per week, and a livery gown of four nobles delivered in cloth. That there ſhall be in the ſchool a prieſt daily, as he could, to ſing maſs in the chapel of the ſchool, and to pray for the children to proſper in good life and in good letters. That he was to be ſome honeſt, good and virtuous man; to be choſen by the wardens and aſſiſtants of the Mercery. To learn himſelf, or, if learned, to help to teach the ſchool, if it ſeemed convenient to the high maſter. To have no benefice, nor other office or occupation. To teach the children the catechiſm, and inſtruction of the articles of faith and the ten commandments in Engliſh. His wages to be 8l. by the year, and a livery gown of 26s. 8d. delivered in cloth. His chamber and lodging to be in the new houſe in the Old Change, or the maſter's lodging.

"Children of all nations and countries indifferently to be taught, to the number of 153. The maſter to admit theſe children as they be offered; but firſt to ſee that they can ſay the catechiſm, and alſo read and write competently; and to pay fourpence for writing their name, which money the poor ſcholar that ſwept the ſchool was to have. Thrice a day, viz. morning, noon, and evening, proſtrate to ſay the prayers contained in a table in the ſchool. No tallow candles, but only wax to be uſed; no meat, drink or bottles to be brought; nor no breakfaſts nor drinkings in the time of learning. The children every Childermaſs-day to go to Paul's church with the maſter and ſurveyors of the ſchool. In general proceſſions, when warned, they ſhall go two and two together ſoberly; and not ſing out, but ſay devoutly ſeven pſalms with the litany. That if any child admitted here, go to any other ſchool to learn there, ſuch child for no man's ſuit be again received into the ſchool.

"To be taught always in good literature both Latin and Greek, and good authors, ſuch as have the very Roman eloquence joined with wiſdom; eſpecially Chriſtian authors, that wrote their wiſdom with clean and chaſte Latin, either in verſe or proſe. But, above all, the catechiſm in Engliſh; after that, the accidence. Then *Inſtitutum Chriſtiani hominis*, which Eraſmus made at my, (that is, Collet's) requeſt; the *Copia Verborum* of the ſame author. Then other Chriſtian authors; as *Lactantius*, *Prudentius*, and *Proba*; *Sedulius*, *Juvencus*, and *Baptiſta Mantuanus*; or ſuch other as ſhall be thought beſt for the true Latin ſpeech.

"The honourable company of Mercers of London to have all the charge, and care, and rule of the ſchool. They to chooſe every year of their company, two honeſt ſubſtantial men to be the

“ ſurveyors of the ſchool, who, in the name of the whole fellowſhip, ſhould take all the care and buſineſs of the ſchool for that year. They to come into the ſchool ſix days before Chriſtmas, and ſo many days before Eaſter, St. John Baptiſt, and Michaelmas; and pay the maſters and chaplain their quarterly wages; and at the latter end of the year their liveries in cloth. And once in the year to give up their accounts to the maſter, wardens and aſſiſtants; and that to be about Candlemas, three days before, or three days after. Then a little dinner to be made, and to call to account the receiving of all the eſtate of the ſchool: and the maſter warden to receive a noble, the two other wardens, five ſhillings; and for their riding to viſit the lands eleven ſhillings, the clerk of the Mercery three ſhillings and four-pence, with ſome other gifts. That which was ſpared that day in rewards and charges to be put into the treaſury of the ſchool. What remained to be given to the fellowſhip of the Mercery, to the maintaining and repairing all belonging to the ſchool from time to time. The ſurpluſage, above repairs and caſualties, to be put into a coffer of iron, given by Collet, ſtanding in their hall. And there, from year to year, to remain a part by itſelf, that it might appear how the ſchool maintained itſelf. And at length, over and above the whole livelihood, if the ſaid ſchool grow to any farther charge to the Mercery, that then alſo it might appear, to the laud, and praiſe, and mercy of the ſaid fellowſhip.

“ Laſtly, that he left it to the ſaid company to add and diminiſh to and from this his book, and to ſupply it in every default, as time, place, and juſt occaſion ſhould require.”

By the above account the original ſalaries of the maſters were but ſmall; but by the progreſſive improvement of the eſtate, the good management of the company, and ſome additional ſums left to their foundation, the ſalaries of the maſters are at this time very conſiderable. This ſchool is at preſent governed by three maſters, all of whom are clergymen, beſides an aſſiſtant to the head maſter. The under-maſter was formerly chaplain, and read prayers in the ſchool, beſides teaching; but the prayers are now read by ſome of the ſenior ſcholars.

The original building was conſumed by the fire in 1666, ſoon after which the preſent one was erected. It is a very handſome though ſingular edifice: the middle building, in which is the ſchool, is of ſtone; it is much lower than the ends, and has only one ſeries of windows, which are large, and raiſed a conſiderable heighth from the ground. The center is adorned with ruſtic, and on the top is a handſome pediment, in which are the founder's arms placed in a ſhield; upon the apex ſtands a figure repreſenting Learning. Under this pediment are two windows which are ſquare, and on each ſide are two circular windows crowned with buſts, and the ſpaces between them are handſomely ornamented in relievo. Upon a level with the foot of the pediment runs on either ſide a handſome baluſtrade, on each of which is placed a large buſt with a radiant crown, between two flaming vaſes. In the front of the building are written theſe words: SCHOLA CATECHIZATIONIS PUERORUM IN CHRISTI OPT: MAXIMI FIDE ET BONIS LITERIS.

The buildings at each end are of brick, ornamented with ſtone, and are appropriated to the uſes of the firſt and ſecond maſter. They are lofty and narrow, conſiſting of three ſtories, each ſtory of three windows; the central windows are arched, and thoſe on each ſide rectangular. A fourth central window is continued above the cornice, ſupported with ſcrolls, and over that a baluſtrade.

Beneath one of the windows of the north building are theſe words; *Ædes Præceptoris Grammatices.* And over the door of the ſame, *Anno Verbi Incarnati Reſtaurata;* beneath which is *Ingredere ut Proficias.* Under one of the windows in the ſouth building is the following: MDX. *Feliciter* MDCLXX.

The ſchool within is ſpacious. It conſiſts of eight claſſes, or forms; in the firſt, the children learn their rudiments; from thence, according to their proficiency, they are advanced unto the other forms, till they riſe to the eighth. Whence being generally well inſtructed in Latin, Greek and Hebrew, and ſometimes in other oriental languages, they are removed to the univerſities, where they are allowed from the foundation 30l. per annum for the firſt four years, and 40l. for three years more, towards their maintenance.

Dean Collet, the founder of this ſchool, died of a conſumption the 16th of September 1519, in the 53d year of his age. He was buried on the north ſide of the choir of St. Paul's, and an humble monument prepared by himſelf ſeveral years before, on which was no other inſcription than his bare name, erected near the place of his interment. But afterwards a very beautiful monument was ſet up for him by the company of Mercers. On the top of it was a handſome buſt of the dean, on the two ſides of which was the following inſcription: “ John Collet, Doctor of Divinity, Dean of St. Paul's, and the only founder of St. Paul's School, departed this life, anno 1519, the ſon of Henry Collet, Knt. twice Lord-mayor of the city of London, and free of the company and myſtery of Mercers.” Beneath, on the pedeſtal, were other inſcriptions in Latin. This monument was alſo deſtroyed, together with St. Paul's cathedral, in the dreadful conflagration of 1666.

To return to our hiſtory. In the year 1510 king Henry VIII. diſguiſed in the habit of a yeoman of the guard, went into the city, on the eve of St. John, to ſee the grand proceſſion of the city watch. His majeſty was ſo well pleaſed with the ſight, that, on the eve of St. Peter following, he brought his queen attended by the principal nobility, into Cheapſide, where they were highly entertained with this nocturnal parade, the manner of conducting which was as follows: The city muſic followed by the lord-mayor's officers in party-coloured liveries. The ſword-bearer horſeback, in beautiful armour. The lord-mayor, mounted on a ſtately horſe richly ornamented, attended by a giant and two pages on horſeback, three pageants, morice-dancers and footmen. The two ſheriffs, followed by their officers in proper liveries, and attended by their giants, pages, &c. A conſiderable body of demi-lancers in bright armour, on ſtately horſes, followed by a great number of carabineers in fuſtian coats, with the city arms on their backs and breaſts. A diviſion of archers with their bows bent, and ſhafts of arrows by their ſides. Theſe were followed by a great number of halberdiers, preceded by a party of pikemen, croſlets and helmets; and the rear was brought up by a party of billmen with aprons and helmets of mail. The whole body conſiſted of about two thouſand men in different diviſions, in each of which were properly fixed muſicians, drums, ſtandards and enſigns.

The march began from the conduit at the weſt end of Cheapſide, and paſſed through Cheapſide, the Poultry, Cornhill, and Leadenhall-ſtreet, to Aldgate; from whence it returned through Fenchurch-ſtreet, Gracechurch-ſtreet, Cornhill, and ſo back to the conduit again. The proceſſion was illuminated by nine hundred and forty large lanthorns fixed at the ends of poles, and carried on mens ſhoulders; two hundred of which were provided at the expence of the city; five hundred at that of the companies, and two hundred and forty by the city conſtables; excluſive of a great number of lamps which were hung againſt the houſes on each ſide the ſtreets, decorated with garlands. The whole formed a very pleaſing ſight, and gave great ſatisfaction to their majeſties and the nobility.

This year, 1510, Sir William Fitzwilliam, alderman of Bread-ſtreet ward, was disfranchiſed for refuſing to ſerve the office of ſheriff, and retired to Milton in Northamptonſhire. Notwithſtanding this circumſtance, he was ſo well eſteemed by his majeſty, that he made him knight of the garter, lord-keeper of the privy-ſeal, and chancellor of the dutchy of Lancaſter; which places he enjoyed during his life.

In the year 1511 Roger Achily, lord-mayor, cauſed Leadenhall, the city granary, to be plentifully ſtored with all ſorts of grain, as a ſecurity againſt the ill effects that might ariſe from a ſcarcity at that time apprehended. In his mayoralty alſo, Moorfields were levelled, with proper cauſeways and bridges carried over them for the convenience of paſſengers. The following year a dreadful fire broke out in the Tower, which deſtroyed a great number of buildings, together with the chapel in that part of it called the White Tower.

In the year 1512 the parliament paſſed an act, by which the ſheriffs of London and Middleſex were empowered to empannel juries for the city courts, and each juror ſo empannelled to be a citizen worth one hundred marks; and who, for non-appearance on his firſt ſummons, was to forfeit one ſhilling and eightpence; for the ſecond, three ſhillings and fourpence; and for every default afterwards, double the ſum.

It was alſo provided, by the ſame parliament, that no one ſhould practiſe phyſic and ſurgery within the city of London, or ſeven miles round, without being firſt examined and approved by the biſhop of London, or dean of St. Paul's, they calling to their aſſiſtance four of the faculty.

In the year 1514, the landholders about Iſlington, Hoxton and Shoreditch, having incloſed their grounds, the citizens were reſtrained from their accuſtomed exerciſes and ſports in thoſe fields, which, if they purſued, they were indicted for treſpaſſes. The populace were ſo enraged at this treatment, that, at the inſtigation of a fellow diſguiſed in a Merry-andrew's coat, who ran about the ſtreets calling for ſpades and ſhovels, they aſſembled together in a large body, and with thoſe implements ſoon deſtroyed the fences that had been made. A commiſſion was ſent by the king to the lord-mayor and aldermen, ordering them to attend to give an account of the cauſe of ſuch tumult; when they were ſeverely reprimanded, and ſtrictly enjoined to prevent all farther miſchief for the future, and preſerve the peace of the city.

This year the parliament paſſed an act relating to ſurgeons, by which they were exempted from ſerving all conſtableſhips and wardſhips, bearing of arms, and ſitting on all juries and inqueſts, by reaſon of the continual ſervice and attendance they give day and night, and at all times, to their patients.—This privilege is ſtill enjoyed by all perſons of that profeſſion.

There was ſo great a froſt in the year 1515, that carriages of all ſorts paſſed on the ice, acroſs the river, between Lambeth and Weſtminſter.

On the eve of May-day, in the year 1517, a dreadful inſurrection was raiſed by the London apprentices, on account of the great number of foreigners who were permitted to exerciſe their trades in the city. Preparatory to this commotion, one John Lincoln, a broker, engaged Dr. Bell, who was to preach a Spital ſermon in Eaſter week, to enflame the people by a repreſentation of the grievances under which they laboured. The Doctor complied with their requeſt; and his ſermon had ſuch an effect on many weak minds, that they aſſaulted foreigners as they paſſed along the ſtreets; for which offence Stephen Studley, Stephen Betts, and ſeveral others who were principals, were committed by the lord-mayor, to Newgate.

The next day a report was circulated that the citizens intended, on May-day following, to deſtroy all foreigners that ſhould be found in the city or its ſuburbs. In conſequence of this report, Cardinal Wolſey ſent for the mayor, and adviſed him to be on his guard. The mayor accordingly ſummoned the aldermen to meet him at Guildhall at four o'clock in the afternoon preceding May-day. In conſequence of this meeting an order was made and publiſhed by the alderman of each ward, that no man ſhould ſtir out of his houſe after nine o'clock at night; but keep his doors ſhut, and his ſervants within, till nine o'clock in the morning. Whether the citizens were unwilling or unable to reſtrain their apprentices, is uncertain; but in the evening the tumult began; and by eleven o'clock there aſſembled in Cheapſide and St. Paul's church-yard, near a thouſand people, conſiſting of apprentices, ſerving-men, watermen and others. They proceeded in a body to Newgate, which they broke open, and took out Studley and Betts, who had been committed there for aſſaulting foreigners; after which they went to the Compter, and releaſed thoſe who were confined there for the like offence.

The mayor and ſheriffs immediately iſſued out a proclamation in the king's name, to ſuppreſs the riot, but without effect. The mob increaſing, they threw ſticks and ſtones at many ſtrangers as they paſſed, particularly at one Nicholas Dennis, a ſerjeant at arms, who being very ill treated, called out, *Down with them.* This increaſing their reſentment, they broke the windows and doors of the houſes in St. Martin's-le-grand, from whence they went to Leadenhall-ſtreet, and plundered the houſe of one Mewtas, a Frenchman, whom they intended to have deſtroyed, had they met with him, but he luckily made his eſcape.

Cardinal Wolſey, who was then miniſter, ſent ſome forces into the city, who arriving about three o'clock in the morning, the mob began to diſperſe; when, by the vigilance of the city magiſtrates, near three hundred of them were taken and committed to the reſpective priſons of the Tower, Newgate and the Compters. Among thoſe committed to the Tower was Dr. Bell, for preaching his ſeditious ſermon.

A commiſſion was immediately made out for trying the offenders on the fourth of May following. The perſons appointed for this purpoſe were, the lord-mayor, the earl of Surry, and the duke of Norfolk. Theſe commiſſioners, on the day appointed, came into the city eſcorted by upwards of a thouſand men; and the priſoners, to the number of 278, were brought through the city, tied with ropes, to Guildhall.

On the firſt day John Lincoln, and ſeveral others, were indicted and found guilty; and the next day thirteen were condemned to be hanged, drawn and quartered. To extend the terror of the puniſhment, ſeveral gibbets were made to run on wheels, for the covenience of removing them to ſuch places as might be thought more proper for the execution of the delinquents. Lincoln, Sherwin, and two brothers, named Beets, were drawn upon hurdles to the ſtandard in Cheapſide. The firſt was executed; but as the others were near being turned off, a reprieve came from the king, to the univerſal joy of the populace, who unanimouſly ſhouted, *God ſave the king.*

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The number of offenders now in cuſtody was ſo very conſiderable, (many having been taken after the riot ceaſed) that the commiſſioners appointed for their trials, together with the city magiſtrates, thought it moſt adviſable to apply to the king in their behalf. Accordingly, on the 11th of May, the lord-mayor, aldermen, and recorder, dreſſed in mourning gowns, waited on his majeſty, who then reſided at Greenwich; and being admitted to the door of the privy-chamber, to which his majeſty came, attended by ſeveral of his nobles, the recorder, falling on his knees, addreſſed him as follows:

"Moſt natural, benign, and our ſovereign lord, "we well know that your grace is highly diſpleaſed "with us of your city of London, for the great riot

“ done and committed there; wherefore we aſſure
“ your grace, that none of us, nor no honeſt perſon
“ were condeſcending to that enormity: yet we, our
“ wives and children, every hour lament that your
“ favour ſhould be taken from us: and foraſmuch as
“ light and idle perſons were the doers of the ſame,
“ we moſt humbly beſeech your grace to have mercy
“ on us for our negligence, and compaſſion on the
“ offenders for their offences and tranſgreſſions.”

To which the king replied:

“ Truly you have highly diſpleaſed and offended
“ us, and therefore you ought to wail and be ſorry
“ for the ſame; and whereas you ſay that you the
“ ſubſtantial citizens were not conſenting to what
“ happened, it appeareth to the contrary; for you
“ never ſtirred to fight with thoſe whom you ſay was
“ ſo ſmall a number of light perſons; wherefore we
“ muſt think, and you cannot deny, but that you did
“ wink at the matter: therefore at this time we will
“ neither grant you our favour nor good-will, nor to
“ the offenders mercy; but reſort to our lord-
“ chancellor, and he ſhall make you an anſwer, and
“ declare to you our pleaſure.”

The city magiſtrates returned greatly dejected at the king's anſwer, and in a few days after waited on Cardinal Wolſey the chancellor, who told them to attend, with the priſoners, at Weſtminſter-hall on the 22d of May, when his majeſty would be there, and determine the fate of the criminals.

Accordingly, on that day, the lord-mayor, aldermen, and principal commoners, attended in their liveries, when his majeſty, being ſeated under a canopy of ſtate at the upper end of the hall, ordered the priſoners to be brought before him; which was accordingly done. They appeared in their ſhirts, bound together with ropes, and halters about their necks, to the number of four hundred, among whom were eleven women. The appearance of ſo great a number of people, in ſo diſtreſſed a ſituation, greatly affected the nobility, who warmly ſolicited the king for their pardon. Silence being proclaimed, and the city magiſtrates ordered into the king's preſence, Cardinal Wolſey the chancellor reprimanded them for their negligence; and then, addreſſing himſelf to the priſoners, ſaid, That for their offences againſt the laws of the realm, and againſt his majeſty's crown and dignity, they had incurred the puniſhment of death. On the cloſe of theſe words, the priſoners lamentably called out, *Mercy, gracious Lord, Mercy.* This ſo ſenſibly affected the king, that he ſubmitted to the intreaties of the nobility, and pronounced their pardon. The halters were immediately taken off, and the people univerſally ſhouted, *Long live king Henry VIII.* Before they were diſmiſſed, the Cardinal exhorted them to preſerve loyalty and obedience to the king, which they faithfully promiſed, and expreſſed the moſt unbounded thanks for the clemency they had received.

The day on which this riot happened was long known by the name of *Evil May-day;* and this circumſtance greatly diminiſhed the May games which were before exhibited on ſetting up the great ſhaft or May-pole in Leadenhall-ſtreet, before the church thence termed the church of St. Andrew Underſhaft.

The city magiſtrates were ſoon after reſtored to the king's favour, through the mediation of Cardinal Wolſey, who had an entire aſcendency over the king, and was ſuppoſed to have been amply rewarded for his ſervices on this occaſion.

In the year 1518 an act of common-council was paſſed for eſtabliſhing a court of Requeſts, otherwiſe termed a Court of Conſcience, in the city of London. By this act it was ordered, “ That the lord-mayor
“ and aldermen, for the time being, ſhould monthly
“ aſſign and appoint two aldermen and four diſcreet
“ commoners to ſit at Guildhall, in a judicial manner,
“ twice a week, viz. on Wedneſdays and Saturdays,
“ there to hear and determine all matters brought
“ before them between party and party, being citizens
“ and freemen of London, in all caſes where the
“ debt or damage did not exceed forty ſhillings.”
This act was to continue in force for two years, but being found very ſalutary in preventing trivial litigations in higher and more expenſive courts, it was continued by the ſame authority till the reign of James the Firſt, when it was made perpetual by an act of parliament.

This year the city of London in particular, and the whole kingdom in general, was viſited with a return of that moſt dreadful epidemical diſeaſe, the ſweating ſickneſs. The effects were very ſudden, for it proved fatal in three hours after the patient was affected. When it firſt began the king's court was exceeding ſplendid and numerous on account of the queen of Scotland being in London upon a viſit to her brother: but the dreadful havock which the ſickneſs made ſoon thinned it. That princeſs retired to Berwick; the law terms were adjourned; and the king, to keep as much as he could the infection from his family, reduced his officers and domeſtics to a very ſmall number. It was computed that in ſome towns half, and in others one third, of the inhabitants, died of this dreadful diſtemper. It is remarkable, that this diſorder was peculiar only to Engliſhmen, many of whom being abroad at the time it raged in England, received the infection and died, though not a ſingle native was known to be the leaſt affected by it; from whence the foreigners called it *Sudor Anglicus*, or the *Engliſh Sweat.*

The Seſſions for the peace of London had hitherto been held in the monaſtery of St. Martin's-le-Grand, which being out of the liberty of the city, was found to be attended with great inconveniencies; to remedy which the citizens, in the year 1519, petitioned his majeſty for a repeal of that part of the charter of Edward III. which appointed them to be held in that place. This petition being readily accepted by the king, he was pleaſed to grant them the following charter:

“ Henry, by the grace of God, king of England
“ and France, and lord of Ireland, to all to whom theſe
“ preſents ſhall come, greeting.
“ Whereas Edward the Third, ſome time king of
“ England, our progenitor, by his letters patent, amongſt
“ other things, has granted to the citizens of the city
“ of London, that all inquiſitions from hence, to be
“ taken by the juſtices and other the miniſters of the
“ men of the ſaid city, ſhould be taken at Great St.
“ Martin's in London, and not elſewhere, except
“ inquiſitions to be taken in circuits in the Tower
“ of London, and for the goal delivery of New-
“ gate.
“ Know ye, that we, for ſome urgent cauſes rea-
“ ſonable us moving, at the petition of the mayor
“ and commonalty aforeſaid, and of the citizens
“ of the ſame city, have, of our ſpecial grace,
“ and from our certain knowledge and mere mo-
“ tion, granted, and by theſe preſents do, for us
“ and our heirs (as much as in us is) grant to the
“ ſaid mayor and commonalty, and unto their
“ ſucceſſors, and unto the ſame citizens of the ſame
“ city, that all inquiſitions by the juſtices or other
“ our miniſters, or of our heirs, to be from henceforth
“ taken of the men of our city aforeſaid, ſhall be
“ taken at the Guildhall, within the city aforeſaid,
“ or at any other place within the ſame city, where
“ it ſhall from time to time be thought to our juſtices
“ for the time being before whom thoſe inquiſitions
“ ought hereafter to be taken, moſt expedient, and
“ moſt convenient, and not elſewhere, except inqui-
“ ſitions to be taken at the circuits of the Tower of
“ London, and for the goal-delivery of Newgate.
“ In witneſs whereof we have cauſed theſe our let-
“ ters to be made patents. Witneſs myſelf at Weſt-
“ minſter, the ſixteenth day of June, in the tenth
“ year of our reign.”

This year alſo the phyſicians obtained from the

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king a charter of incorporation, by which they were allowed a common ſeal, and to chuſe a preſident annually; to purchaſe lands and tenements, and to make laws for the government and correction of their college, and of all thoſe who practiſed phyſick within ſeven miles of London; to chuſe four perſons annually to inſpect and govern the whole body, and thoſe who offended by neglect in their medicines or in any other circumſtance reſpecting their profeſſion, to be puniſhed by fines and impriſonment. Alſo that the preſident and all the members of the ſociety ſhould be exempted from ſerving on juries.

In the year 1521 a contagious diſtemper broke out in London, which carried off a conſiderable number of its inhabitants; notwithſtanding which, grain of all ſorts was ſo ſcarce, that wheat ſold for twenty ſhillings the quarter.

About this time king Henry VIII. entered into a controverſy with Martin Luther, the reformer. He wrote againſt his tenets, and ſent a copy of his writings to Pope Leo, who, in honour of his zeal, conferred on him the title of *Defender of the Faith*; a title which has been ever ſince retained by the kings of England.

This year 1521 is alſo remarkable for the execution of Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham; the circumſtances attending which being rather ſingular, we ſhall be ſomewhat particular in reciting them.

Cardinal Wolſey had long borne the duke a grudge, on account of that nobleman having not only made free with his character in public converſation, but having offered him ſome perſonal affronts. In particular, it is ſaid, that the duke one day holding the baſon to the king, the Cardinal, after his majeſty had waſhed, dipped his hands in the ſame water: upon which the duke, enraged at his inſolence, threw the water into his ſhoes. The Cardinal, ready to burſt with rage, told him, in a threatening tone, that he would ſit upon his ſkirts. The duke, in order to expoſe the Cardinal's malice to the king, came the next day to court richly dreſſed, but without any ſkirts to his coat. The king aſking what he meant by appearing in that ſtrange faſhion, he repeated the cardinal's threats, with the occaſion of them, adding that he thus equipped himſelf to balk the cardinal of his intention, for that now he could not ſit upon his ſkirts.

This jeſt, however, did the duke no ſervice, for from this inſtant Wolſey vowed his deſtruction. He began by depriving him of his two beſt friends, the earl of Northumberland his father-in-law, and the earl of Surry his ſon-in-law; the former of whom he cauſed to be put under arreſt, on account of ſome matter of law concerning a wardſhip; and the latter he ſent into an honourable baniſhment, by making him lord lieutenant of Ireland.

The duke of Buckingham thus ſtanding alone, the cardinal gained over one Knevet, a retainer of the duke's, but who, upon being diſcharged his ſervice for ſome miſdemeanor, was now his mortal enemy. This fellow gave information againſt his maſter, that he ſhould ſay in private company, that, ſhould the king die without iſſue, he would lay claim to the crown, as the deſcendant of Anne of Glouceſter, grand-daughter of Edward III. and that, ſhould he ever aſcend the throne, he would puniſh Wolſey in the moſt exemplary manner; alſo that the ſaid duke correſponded with one Hopkins, a monk in the priory of Hinton, who pretended to the gift of prophecy, and flattered the duke with aſſurances of his ſucceeding to the crown of England.

Wolſey now thought he had got ſufficient matter for an accuſation, which he ſo aggravated to the king, that orders were inſtantly iſſued for apprehending the duke, who, on the fifteenth of April, was committed to the Tower, and ſhortly after was arraigned in Weſtminſter-hall, before the duke of Norfolk (who was, for the time, conſtituted lord high-ſteward) of divers points of high treaſon. The ſubſtance of the charge againſt him was, "that, in the ſecond year of the king's reign, and at divers times before and after, he had imagined and compaſſed the king's death, at London, and at Thornbury in Glouceſterſhire; and that, in the ſixth year of the king's reign, he went in perſon to the priory of Hinton, and there had conference with the aforeſaid Nicholas Hopkins, who told him that he ſhould be king; and that he had often ſaid to the lord Abergavenny, who had married one of his daughters, that if king Henry died without iſſue, he would make ſure of the rule of the realm, in ſpite of whoſoever ſaid the contrary; ſwearing, that if the lord Abergavenny ever revealed this, he would fight with him to death."

The duke made a long and vigorous defence; but, after a full hearing, he was, by his peers, found guilty, and condemned; and, on Friday the 17th of May, was beheaded on Tower-hill. Thus fell Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham, who married Anne, daughter of Thomas of Woodſtock, duke of Glouceſter, and ſon of Edward II. He was alſo earl of Hereford, Stafford, and Northampton; and had iſſue, Henry lord Stafford; Elizabeth, married to Thomas Howard, earl of Surry (ſon to the duke of Norfolk;) Catharine, married to Ralph Neville, earl of Weſtmoreland; and Mary, married to George Neville, lord Abergavenny. In this duke the office of hereditary high conſtable, which he inherited from the Bohuns earls of Hereford (and which was the greateſt poſt in the kingdom, its power extending, in ſome caſes, even to controul the crown) became forfeited, and was never afterwards revived. His ſon Henry was, by an act of parliament in the year following, reſtored in blood, though not to his father's honours or eſtates; but ſome of theſe were afterwards granted him. George lord Abergavenny, his ſon-in-law, was confined for miſpriſion of treaſon, but ſoon after reſtored again to favour.

In the year 1522 the emperor Charles V. arrived in England on a viſit to king Henry, who met him at Dover, and conducted him to Greenwich, where he was received by the queen, attended by the principal nobility. On their entrance into the city, the lord-mayor, aldermen, and ſheriffs received them in their formalities, attended by the principal citizens on horſeback richly accoutred; on which occaſion the ſtreets were decorated with the moſt pompous ornaments, and a variety of magnificent pageants. The emperor was conducted to Black-Friars, the place appointed for his reſidence, and the princes and nobility of his retinue, to the new palace at Bridewell. The emperor ſtaid ſix weeks in England, and before his departure was inſtalled a knight of the order of the garter.

This year alſo Henry received a viſit from Chriſtian king of Denmark and his queen. On their arrival they were received by the mayor and citizens, who conducted them with great pomp to the biſhop of Bath's palace, the place appointed for them during their ſtay. St. Peter's eve happening before their departure, their majeſties, attended by the principal nobility, went to ſee the pompous march of the city watch; for which purpoſe they were conducted to the King's Head in Cheapſide, where they were highly pleaſed with the novelty of the ſight, and afterwards elegantly entertained by Sir Thomas Baldry, the mayor.

In the year 1525, the king being in great want of money to carry on a war with France, Cardinal Wolſey, his prime miniſter, iſſued out commiſſions, in the king's name, for levying a fourth part of all the goods and chattels of the clergy, and a ſixth of thoſe of the laity. This arbitrary impoſition occaſioned ſo univerſal a rupture among the people, that they appeared ripe for rebellion, particularly the citizens of London. Henry dreading the conſequence, openly diſavowed the Cardinal's conduct, and immediately ſent a letter to the mayor and aldermen, declaring that he would not exact any thing of them by compulſion, but by way of benevolence, as had been practiſed by his predeceſſors. In conſequence of this the cardinal ſent for the mayor and aldermen, and expoſtulated with them on the condeſcenſion of his majeſty's remitting the payments of a ſixth of all their effects, and inſtead thereof had only appointed them to pay a certain benevolence: he therefore deſired them to return, and make proper aſſeſſments in their reſpective wards for raiſing the ſame. To this the recorder replied, that by a ſtatute of the firſt of Richard III. ſuch benevolences were aboliſhed. The cardinal, in return, ſaid, "that Richard was an uſurper and tyrant, a murderer, and one of the greateſt criminals: that he had no power to make a law; and that no act made by ſuch a wretch could be binding; therefore the city's argument was trifling and of none effect." Wolſey now thought of another expedient, which was, to try what he could do with the magiſtrates ſeparately. To effect this, he began with the lord-mayor, who candidly told him he could give no anſwer to his queſtion without conſulting his brethren the common-council. The cardinal, finding this ſcheme not likely to ſucceed, then ſolicited the mayor and aldermen, in their private capacities, to contribute what they thought proper. This alſo they refuſed to comply with till they had communicated his requeſt to the common-council, who ſo ſtrongly rejected it, that the court moved for expelling Richard Greſham, John Hewſter and Richard Gibſon, three of their members, for ſpeaking in favour of ſo great an impoſition; which animated ſpirit of the citizens occaſioned the benevolence to be rejected in all parts of the kingdom. Thus, by the vigilance of the city of London againſt the iniquitous ſchemes of miniſterial power, was the oppreſſive method propoſed to raiſe money by Cardinal Wolſey entirely annihilated.

This year the plague raged ſo violently in London, that his majeſty removed to Eltham; the Michaelmas term was adjourned, and the city ſo much deſerted by its inhabitants, that the enſuing Chriſtmas was denominated the Still Chriſtmas.

The citizens having found themſelves greatly injured by foreigners, who had obtained licences for the importation of woad, applied to the mayor and common-council for redreſs, who enacted, That for the future no citizen ſhould preſume to buy, ſell, or have any intercourſe with foreign importers of that article.

In the year 1527 two ambaſſadors extraordinary from the court of France made their public entry into London, attended by a great number of their countrymen of the firſt quality. Apartments were provided for them and their retinue in the biſhop of London's palace; where they were preſented by the mayor, in the name of the corporation, with five fat oxen, twenty ſheep, twelve ſwans, twelve cranes, twelve pheaſants, four dozen of partridges, twenty loaves of ſugar, eight hogſheads of wine, and all ſorts of ſpices, fruit, &c.

This year corn was ſo ſcarce all over the kingdom, that it produced a general famine, and many of the lower ſort of inhabitants in the city periſhed through mere want. This dreadful calamity, however, was ſoon ſtopped by the interpoſition of his majeſty and the company of Anſeatic merchants; the former ſupplying the city with one thouſand quarters, and the latter importing large quantities from Dantzick.

At a court of common-council held on the firſt day of June this year, an act was paſſed reſpecting freemen and apprentices; whereby it was agreed, ordained, and enacted, as follows: "That if hereafter any freeman or freewoman of this city take an apprentice, and within the term of ſeven years ſuffer the ſame apprentice to go at his large liberty and pleaſure; and within and after the ſaid term agree with his ſaid apprentice for a certain ſum of money, or otherwiſe, for his ſaid ſervice, and within, or after the end of the ſaid term, the ſaid freeman preſent the ſaid apprentice to the chamberlain of the city, and by good deliberation, and upon his oath made to the ſame city, the ſame freeman or freewoman aſſureth and affirmeth the ſaid chamberlain, that the ſaid apprentice hath fully ſerved his ſaid term as apprentice: or if any freeman or freewoman of this city take any apprentice, which, at the time of the ſaid taking, hath any wife: or if any freeman or freewoman of this city give any wages to his or her apprentice, or ſuffer the ſaid apprentices to take any part of their own getting or gains: or if any freeman or freewoman of this city hereafter colour any foreign goods, or from henceforth buy or ſell for any perſon or perſons, being foreign or foreigners, cloths, ſilks, wine, oils, or any other goods or merchandize, whatſoever they be, whether he take any thing or things for his or their wages, or labour, or not: if any perſon or perſons, being free of this city, by any colour or deceitful means, from henceforth do buy, ſell, or receive of any apprentice within this city any money, goods, or merchandize, or wares, without the aſſent or licence of his maſter or miſtreſs: and, upon examination, duly proved before the chamberlain of the ſaid city for the time being, and the ſame reported, by the mouth of the ſaid chamberlain, at a court to be holden by the mayor and aldermen of the ſaid city in their council-chamber: that as well the ſaid maſter, as the ſaid apprentice, ſhall for ever more be disfranchiſed."

To this act the court added the following inſtructions to apprentices:

"Ye ſhall conſtantly and devoutly on your knees, every day, ſerve God, morning and evening, and make conſcience in the due learning of the word preached, and endeavour the right practice thereof in your life and converſation. You ſhall do diligent and faithful ſervice to your maſter for the time of your apprenticeſhip, and deal truly in what you ſhall be entruſted. You ſhall often read over the covenants of your indenture, and ſee and endeavour yourſelf to perform the ſame to the utmoſt of your power. You ſhall avoid all evil company, and all occaſions which may tend to draw you to the ſame; and make ſpeedy return, when you ſhall be ſent on your maſter's or miſtreſs's buſineſs. You ſhall be of fair, gentle, and lowly ſpeech and behaviour towards all men; eſpecially to all your governors. And according to your carriage expect your reward, for good or ill, from God and your friends."

CHAP. X.

Return of the Sweating Sickneſs—Court of Juſtice held in Blackfriars for trying the validity of the king's marriage with Catharine of Arragon—Richard Roſe, a Cook, boiled in Smithfield—A grand entertainment at Ely-houſe—The New Teſtament tranſlated by Tindal; but afterwards publickly burnt at St. Paul's Croſs—A general muſter of the citizens at Mile-End—Henry VIII. divorces Queen Catharine, and marries Anne Boleyn—Grand proceſſion of the queen to Weſtminſter—Her coronation—Elizabeth Barton, commonly called the Holy Maid of Kent, executed for conſpiracy—The biſhop of Rocheſter and Sir Thomas More beheaded on Tower-hill—A conduit erected at Aldgate—Religious houſes ſuppreſſed by order of the king—Queen Anne Boleyn beheaded—Act of common-council reſpecting the conſervancy of the river Thames The king grants a charter to the company of archers—Leaden pipes firſt invented for the conveyance of water—The ſheriffs of London committed to the Tower for impriſoning a member of parliament for debt—The bible firſt printed in Engliſh—Act of common-council to reſtrain luxurious eating—Great plague.

A. D. 1528. THE ſweating ſickneſs broke out again in London, and carried off great numbers of its inhabitants. This circumſtance occaſioned an adjournment of the term, and the ſuſpenſion of the annual ſolemnity of the city watch, which was prohibited by the king, and afterwards diſcontinued till the reign of Edward VI.

The legality of the king's marriage with Catharine of Arragon had been for ſome time in diſpute, but was now become a matter of ſerious diſcuſſion. The marriage had been concluded by Henry VII. on mercenary motives; but, on his death-bed, he had directed his ſon not to finiſh an alliance expoſed to ſo many objections. Henry's youth and diſſipation had, however, made him overlook his ſcruples, until they were revived by thoſe of the reſt of the world. A marriage had been propoſed between the emperor Charles V. and the princeſs Mary, Henry's daughter, which was oppoſed by the ſtates of Caſtile, on the plea of her illegitimacy. The ſame plea was urged by the French ambaſſador, when a negotiation was opened for betrothing her to Francis, or to the duke of Orleans. But Henry's principal reaſons for attempting a divorce were, that the queen was older than himſelf by ſix years, he was impatient of having male iſſue, and her growing infirmities made her perſon leſs acceptable. Nor were the people totally indifferent in this matter; they had wofully experienced the evils reſulting from diſputed ſucceſſions to the crown, and were deſirous of any event which might ſecure the future tranquillity of the kingdom.

When Henry applied to Pope Clement for a divorce, the emperor Charles V. who had a great aſcendancy over that pontiff, prevented him from granting the full powers required. His conduct was therefore ambiguous; but he ſent over Cardinal Campeggio with a commiſſion to him and Wolſey for trying the validity of the king's marriage. A court of juſtice was accordingly held for this purpoſe in Blackfriars, May 31, 1529. The queen appeared; and after a pathetic ſpeech, refuſed ſubmiſſion to the court, but appealed to Rome: and the emperor, who, as her nephew, was unwilling to ſee her divorced, prevailed on the pope to revoke his commiſſion. This circumſtance was followed by the diſgrace of Cardinal Wolſey: and Sir Thomas More was appointed chancellor in his ſtead.

Henry finding himſelf thus diſappointed in his application to the pope, referred the caſe of his marriage to the principal univerſities both at home and abroad, who unanimouſly pronounced it invalid; as did alſo the convocations of York and Canterbury. In conſequence of this Henry made a ſecond application to the pope, who, at the inſtigation of the queen, cited him to appear at Rome, either perſonally or by proxy. Henry, however, not only refuſed the condition, but immediately commenced open rupture with the pope, by iſſuing out an edict which prohibited all intercourſe with the ſee of Rome.

The king, to ſatisfy the world of the uprightneſs of his conduct, ordered a committee of his council to wait on queen Catharine with the determination of the univerſities on the matter of the divorce and citation, and to lay before her the conſequences of her obſtinacy, both as to the pope, to the kingdom, to herſelf, and to her poſterity, offering to refer the whole affair to the judgment of four ſpiritual and four temporal lords.

Catharine ſtill ſtanding obſtinately to her appeal, and declining all juriſdiction but that of the pope, the king, who had hitherto in all reſpects (except in the point of abſtaining from her bed) treated her as his queen, reſolved now to proceed in another manner, being not only vexed at her obſtinacy, but highly reſenting the indignity ſhe had offered him by getting him cited to Rome; and therefore another meſſage was ſent her, importing, that his majeſty deſired to have no farther intercourſe with her, and that ſhe might chuſe any one of the royal manors, at a diſtance from the court, for the place of her reſidence. To this meſſage the queen anſwered, "That ſhe "ſhould, in obedience to his majeſty's orders, re"move from his preſence; but that to what place "ſoever ſhe was ſent, nothing could remove her from "being the king's wife." She took her leave of the king at Windſor, on the 14th of July 1531, after which it doth not appear that the king ever ſaw her.

This circumſtance, and the near proſpect of Anne Boleyn's being raiſed to the royal dignity, greatly encouraged the friends of the reformed religion. They began now to diſpute openly about the moſt difficult and abſtruſe points of religion; but, by the indiſcreet overflowing of their zeal, ſubjected themſelves to ſome diſagreeable checks. Henry, afraid of the conſequences with which ſuch a ſpirit, if too far indulged, might poſſibly be attended, reſolved to convince his people, that, though he was inclined to ſhake off the papal yoke, he did not mean to violate the fundamental truths of Chriſtianity, as held by the church; and therefore ordered the laws againſt heretics to be ſtrictly put in execution; in conſequence of which three proteſtants, namely, Bilney, Bayfield and Baynard (the two firſt eccleſiaſtics, and the other a lawyer) were condemned to the flames, and executed in Smithfield.

This year one Richard Roſe, cook to the biſhop of Rocheſter, was boiled to death in Smithfield, agreeable to his ſentence, for putting poiſon into ſome ſoup, by which fixteen people, who had eat of it, died. It was intended for his maſter, who luckily eſcaped, owing to his being greatly indiſpoſed on that day.

A grand entertainment was this year made at Ely-houſe, by eleven gentlemen of the law, on their promotion to the dignity of the coif. It continued five days, and the gueſts were, the king, foreign miniſters, lord-mayor, judges, maſter of the rolls, maſters in chancery, aldermen, ſerjeants at law, principal merchants, and the livery. To ſhew the diſparity between that time and this, reſpecting the price of proviſions, we ſhall ſubjoin the following, which is part of the bill of fare.

	l.	s.	d.
Twenty-four large oxen, each at	1	6	8
The carcaſe of a large ox ——	1	4	0

One

	l.	s.	d.
One hundred ſheep, each at	0	2	10
Fifty-one calves, each at	0	4	8
Thirty-four hogs, each at	0	3	8
Ninety-one pigs, each at	0	0	6
Ten dozen capons of Greece, each dozen at	0	1	8
Nine dozen and a half of Kentiſh capons, each at	0	1	0
Nineteen dozen of common capons, each at	0	0	6
Seven dozen and nine of groſe or heath cocks, each at	0	0	8
Fourteen dozen and eight common cocks, each at	0	0	3
The beſt pullets, at	0	0	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Common ditto, at	0	0	2
Thirty-ſeven dozen of pigeons, each doz. at	0	0	10
Three hundred and forty dozen of larks, each dozen at	0	0	5

The reformation of religion advancing apace in this kingdom, Mr. Tindall, and others, tranſlated and publiſhed the New Teſtament in the Engliſh tongue; but Stokeſley, biſhop of London, obtained as many copies of them as he could, and cauſed them to be burnt at St. Paul's Croſs. The biſhop ſoon after this attempting to aſk contribution from the parochial clergy towards paying a ſum of money which had been granted by the convocation to the king, the city clergy reſented it ſo much, that a number of them forced themſelves into the chapter-houſe of St. Paul's, and ill treated the biſhop's ſervants. The biſhop, fearful of his own perſon, deſired them to depart peaceably, and pretended to forgive them; but he afterwards applied to the lord chancellor for redreſs, who thereupon ſent to the mayor to ſecure the perſons that were chiefly concerned in the riot. In conſequence of this order fifteen prieſts with their accomplices, were ſeized, and committed to the Tower and other priſons, where they were confined for a conſiderable time, and afterwards diſgraced.

A patent having been granted by the king, in the 13th year of his reign, to Sir William Sidney, conſtituting him keeper of the great beam, or common balance of weight in the city of London, his majeſty, as a teſtimony of his regard and affection to the citizens for concurring with his meaſures in throwing off the Romiſh yoke, revoked this grant by a charter, which reſtored that office in full right to the corporation of London.

In the year 1532 an act of parliament was paſſed, by which all butchers meat was firſt directed to be ſold by weight; and no perſon was to take above one half-penny per pound for beef or pork, nor more than three farthings for mutton or veal. Theſe fixed prices, however, not being accommodated to the fluctuations occaſioned by unſeaſonable years, this limitation was afterwards repealed, and the regulation of prices referred to a committe of the privy council.

This year the king ordered a general muſter to be made of the moſt defenſible men within the city of London, from the age of ſixteen to ſixty, to be held at Mile-End; with an account of the weapons, armour, and other military accoutrements belonging to the city. On this occaſion the citizens were cloathed in white, with caps and feathers of the like colour; and the lord-mayor, aldermen, recorder, and ſheriffs were dreſſed in white armour, with black velvet coats, on which were embroidered the city arms. They were mounted on beautiful horſes richly capariſoned, had gold chains about their necks, velvet caps on their heads, and battle-axes in their hands. The muſter was made early in the morning, and about nine o'clock they began to march, entering at Aldgate, and proceeding through the city to Weſtminſter, where they were reviewed by the king and his nobles, who expreſſed great ſatisfaction at their ſplendid and martial appearance.

The king having divorced queen Catharine, was privately married to Anne Boleyn, in the month of January 1533. Previous to her coronation, he ordered the lord-mayor to make all neceſſary preparations, for conducting her majeſty from Greenwich to the Tower by water; and alſo that the city might be adorned againſt her proceeding from thence to Weſtminſter. The lord-mayor, in compliance with the royal mandate, ordered all the city companies to attend him on the 29th of May, at Billingſgate, with their barges properly decorated and good bands of muſic. In conſequence of this, fifty barges were prepared, and about one o'clock ſet off to attend the lord-mayor's barge, which was richly ornamented, with ſtrict orders to keep at a proper diſtance from each other during the proceſſion. The city barge was covered with gold brocade and ſilken ſails, with two rich ſtandards of the royal arms at the head and ſtern; and a great variety of ſtreamers and flags, containing the arms of the company, and thoſe of the Merchants-Adventurers. Before the city barge was one mounted with ordnance, carrying figures of ſavages, dragons, and other creatures, vomiting out fire and ſmoak, and making an inceſſant noiſe. On the left of the city barge was one repreſenting a mount, on which ſtood a white falcon crowned, perched on a golden ſtump encircled with red and white roſes, and round the mount ſat beautiful virgins ſinging and playing melodiouſly on inſtruments of muſic. After theſe followed all the companies barges in their proper order, and the whole formed a moſt beautiful and ſplendid appearance. The queen was highly pleaſed with the magnificence of the proceſſion; and, on her arrival at the Tower of London, ſhe returned the mayor and citizens her ſincere thanks for their pompous attendance.

The 31ſt of May being the day appointed for her majeſty's proceſſion to Weſtminſter, ſhe was received at the Tower-gate by the lord-mayor in a gown of crimſon velvet, and a rich collar of SS. attended by the ſheriffs and two domeſticks in red and white damaſk. From the Tower to Temple-bar the ſtreets were new gravelled, and railed on each ſide; within which, in Gracechurch-ſtreet, ſtood the company of Anſeatic merchants, and next to them the ſeveral corporations of the city in their reſpective formalities, reaching to the aldermens ſtation at the farther end of Cheapſide. On the outſide were placed the city conſtables, dreſſed in ſilk and velvet, with ſtaves in their hands to keep off the croud, and prevent diſturbances. Goldſmith's Row in Cheapſide was hung with velvet and gold brocades, and Gracechurch-ſtreet and Cornhill with crimſon and ſcarlet cloth. The proceſſion was preceded by twelve of the French ambaſſador's ſervants, dreſſed in blue velvet, and mounted on horſes trapped with blue ſarſenets interſperſed with white croſſes; after whom marched thoſe of the equeſtrian order, two and two, followed by the judges in their robes. The knights of the Bath, in violet gowns trimmed with ermine. The abbots, barons, biſhops, earls and marquiſes in their robes, two and two. The lord chancellor, Venetian ambaſſador, and archbiſhop of York; the ambaſſador of France and the archbiſhop of Canterbury, followed by two gentlemen who repreſented the dukes of Normandy and Aquitain. The lord-mayor of London with his mace, and Garter in his coat of arms. The duke of Suffolk, lord high-ſteward, and the lord Howard as deputy-marſhal of England; with all the other great officers of ſtate in their robes, carrying the ſymbols of their ſeveral offices. After theſe came the nobility dreſſed in crimſon velvet, and all the queen's officers in ſcarlet, followed by her chancellor uncovered, who immediately preceded the queen. Her majeſty ſat in a chair covered with tiſſue of ſilver, and drawn by two beautiful horſes cloathed in white damaſk, and led by her footmen. She was dreſſed in a ſilver brocade, with a mantle of the ſame furred with ermine. Her hair hung looſe, and on her head was a chaplet adorned with jewels of ineſtimable value. Over the chair was a canopy of gold cloth, ſupported by ſixteen knights alternately, four at a time, with a ſilver bell hanging at each corner. The queen was followed by her chamberlain, and after him her maſter of horſe leading a ſtately pad with a ſide-ſaddle, and trappings of ſilver tiſſue. Then came ſeven ladies in crimſon velvet, faced with gold brocade, and mounted on beautiful horſes richly trapped with gold. Theſe were followed by two chariots covered with cloth of gold, in the firſt of which were the dutcheſs of Norfolk and marchioneſs of Dorſet; and in the ſecond, four ladies in crimſon velvet. Several ladies in the ſame apparel on horſeback, adorned with beautiful trappings. Theſe were followed by a third chariot all in white, carrying ſix ladies in crimſon velvet; then a fourth chariot all in red, in which were eight ladies in the ſame dreſs. Theſe were followed by thirty gentlewomen, attendants on the ladies of honour, on horſeback, dreſſed in ſilks and velvets; and the proceſſion was cloſed by the guards well mounted and accoutred.

When the proceſſion arrived in Fenchurch-ſtreet, the queen ſtopped at a beautiful pageant crowded with children in mercatorial habits, who, addreſſing themſelves to her majeſty, congratulated her on her happy arrival in the city. She then proceeded to Gracechurch-ſtreet, where was erected a ſtately pageant repreſenting Parnaſſus, with the fountain of Helicon in white marble, from whence were four ſprings iſſuing out Rheniſh wine, which continued running plentifully all the day. On the mount ſat Apollo, and at his feet Calliope one of the muſes; under whom were the reſt of her ſiſter deities playing on muſical inſtruments; and at their feet were inſcribed epigrams written in letters of gold.

Another beautiful pageant was erected at Leadenhall, repreſenting a hillock encompaſſed with red and white roſes. Above was a golden ſtump, on which was perched a white falcon. Beneath ſat the figure of St. Anne ſurrounded by her progeny, one of whom addreſſed the queen in a ſpeech properly adapted for the occaſion.

At the conduit in Cornhill the graces ſat enthroned, with a fountain before them inceſſantly playing with wine, and underneath a poet deſcribing their peculiar qualities, and complimenting the queen with their ſeveral preſents.

The great conduit oppoſite Mercer's-hall in Cheapſide was beautifully painted with a variety of curious emblems, and which, for the entertainment of the populace, ran all day with a diverſity of rich wines. The ſtandard in Wood-ſtreet was beautifully ornamented with royal portraitures, encompaſſed by a number of flags, on which were painted coats of arms and trophies; and above was a fine concert of vocal and inſtrumental muſic.

When her majeſty arrived at the aldermens ſtation near the little conduit at the upper end of Cheapſide, John Baker, the Recorder, after addreſſing her with an elegant ſpeech, preſented her, in the name of the citizens, with a purſe of golden tiſſue, containing one thouſand marks, which her majeſty gratefully received. On the little conduit, in a rich pageant, were three figures repreſenting Pallas, Juno and Venus; before whom ſtood Mercury, who, in their names, preſented the queen with a golden ball trebly divided, repreſenting the three gifts of Wiſdom, Riches, and Happineſs.

Another ſtately pageant was erected at the gate of St. Paul's, in which were three ladies ſumptuouſly dreſſed, with chaplets on their heads, who ſpoke various epigrams adapted for the occaſion.

The priſon of Ludgate was beautifully ornamented, on the top of which were men and boys ſinging a concert during the proceſſion. A handſome tower, with four turrets, was erected at the end of Shoe-lane, Fleet-ſtreet; in each turret ſtood a cardinal virtue, and their ſymbols; who, addreſſing themſelves to the queen, promiſed never to forſake her, but be always her conſtant attendants. The conduit ran the whole time with variety of wines, and in the tower was a fine concert of muſic.

At Temple-bar her majeſty was again entertained with ſongs in concert by men and boys; and proceeding from thence to Weſtminſter, ſhe there diſmiſſed the lord-mayor, returning him her ſincere and hearty thanks for his good offices, and thoſe of the citizens, on this occaſion.

The following day being appointed for her majeſty's coronation, the lord-mayor, dreſſed in crimſon velvet, with his collar of SS. attended by the aldermen and ſheriffs in ſcarlet, repaired to Weſtminſter where they performed their ſeveral offices belonging to that ceremony. And on the Wedneſday following the king ſent for the mayor and aldermen to Weſtminſter, who attending accordingly, his majeſty returned them thanks for their good ſervices both to him and the queen.

The king's marriage with Anne Boleyn, and the meaſures purſued by parliament derogatory to the papal authority, had ſo irritated the conclave at Rome, that the king's marriage with Catharine of Arragon was pronounced valid, and he was declared excommunicated if he refuſed to adhere to it. Henry, however, was no way diſconcerted by this denunciation: for, ſupported by his parliament and the Engliſh clergy, he totally deprived it of all force by a bold ſtroke; and, to complete his title as *Defender of the Faith*, took the ſupremacy of the church into his own hands.

The magiſtrates of the city of London had till now permitted foreign butchers to bring their meat on Wedneſdays and Saturdays to Leadenhall-ſtreet, and to ſell it on ſtalls before the citizens houſes, who made conſiderable advantage of the ground on which they ſtood; but it being thought that the city revenue might be greatly augmented by erecting ſtalls in Leadenhall, and obliging all butchers to repair to them, it was ordered by the court of aldermen, that they ſhould ſell their meat for the future in Leadenhall-market, and no where elſe.

The parliament meeting on the 15th of January, 1534, among others a ſtatute was paſſed, in which it was enacted, that no ſynod or convocation of the clergy ſhould be aſſembled without the king's permiſſion; that his majeſty ſhould nominate ſixteen perſons from the parliament, and as many from the clergy, to examine the canons and conſtitutions of the church, with power to aboliſh ſuch as were uſeleſs, and confirm thoſe that were neceſſary. An act of attainder was likewiſe paſſed againſt Elizabeth Barton, commonly called the Holy Maid of Kent, a native of the pariſh of Aldington, who was employed by certain eccleſiaſtics as a fit inſtrument to raiſe diſturbances in the kingdom. This woman had been long ſubject to hyſterical fits, during which her countenance and body underwent moſt violent contortions, and ſhe frequently uttered many ſtrange and incoherent expreſſions, from whence the ignorant and credulous people were induced to believe that ſhe ſpoke by the inſpiration of heaven: even Sir Thomas More, and Fiſher, biſhop of Rocheſter, were weak enough to look upon her as ſomething more than mortal. Finding, therefore, that ſhe gained credit every day, the papiſts perſuaded her to propheſy againſt the king's divorce, and his ſecond marriage, which ſhe did with great warmth; and at laſt ſhe became ſo bold as to pretend that God had revealed to her, “that if the king went “on in his divorce, and took another wife, he ſhould “not be king a month longer, and that he ſhould “die a villain's death.” It is no leſs true than extraordinary, that Fiſher and More, afer ſhe came thus to ſpeak treaſon, appear to have been weak enough to have talked to her, if not to have encouraged her; but More was ſoon convinced of the impoſture, and gave an early account of it to Thomas Cromwell ſecretary of ſtate. Henry at firſt took no notice of this woman; but finding that ſhe was upheld not only by the regular clergy but the pope's agents in England, he reſolved to proceed againſt her with the utmoſt ſeverity. Accordingly the Maid and her accomplices were examined in the Star Chamber, where they confeſſed all the particulars of the impoſture; and appeared upon a ſcaffold in St. Paul's church, where the articles of their confeſſion were read in their hearing; from thence they were conveyed to the Tower, where they remained till the parliament again met, who having conſidered the caſe, pronounced it a conſpiracy againſt the king's life and crown, and Elizabeth with her accomplices, were attainted of high treaſon. Thomas Gold, Thomas Lawrence, Edward Thwaits, John Addiſon, and Thomas Abiſe, were adjudged guilty of miſpriſion of treaſon, to forfeit their goods and chattels to the king, and be impriſoned during his majeſty's pleaſure; and Elizabeth and her confederates were afterwards hung at Tyburn.

The ſame parliament alſo paſſed an act, that the king's marriage with Catharine ſhould be deemed null and void; and that the ſucceſſion ſhould be ſettled on the iſſue of his lawful wife Anne, whether male or female.

After the cloſe of the parliament, Henry ſent commiſſioners through the whole kingdom to adminiſter the oath of ſupremacy and allegiance to all his ſubjects, as alſo that concerning the ſucceſſion; the king conſidering this oath as the teſt, not only of his ſubjects loyalty, but of their attachment to the parliamentary proceedings. It imported, "that they would be faithful to the king, queen, their ſucceſſion, and heirs and ſucceſſors; that they held the king to be ſupreme head of the Engliſh church, and the pope to be no more than any other biſhop; that they renounced all obedience to the pontiff of Rome; that they (ſuch of them as were of the clergy) would preach the pure doctrines of the holy ſcripture; and that they would pray for the king as the head of the Engliſh church, then for the queen, her iſſue, and laſtly, for the archbiſhop of Canterbury." This oath was generally taken by the clergy as well as the laity, except John Fiſher, biſhop of Rocheſter, and Sir Thomas More, who would not ſubſcribe thereto, alledging that they could not take ſuch oaths, without endangering their ſouls; upon which they were both committed to the Tower of London.

The parliament again meeting on the 23d of November, enacted ſeveral important laws to prevent all future connexion between the kingdom of England and the Roman pontiff. One of their firſt acts was to confirm the king's title of Supreme Head of the church of England, and to entail the ſame on his ſucceſſors. They compoſed a form of oath, to be taken by the whole nation, with regard to the ſucceſſion of the crown, and annulled all former oaths on the ſame ſubject. They aſſigned to the king the annates or firſt fruits (formerly paid to the pope) together with the tythes of all benefices; and the king, after paſſing a general pardon, put an end to the ſeſſion; but Fiſher and More, who had been previouſly convicted of miſpriſion of treaſon, were excepted out of the pardon. At the ſame time Henry iſſued a proclamation, ordering all the juſtices to inſpect the behaviour of the biſhops and clergy, particularly to obſerve whether they preached againſt the abuſes of the church of Rome, and in ſupport of the king's ſupremacy, and to give information againſt thoſe whom they ſhould deem cold and inſincere in the diſcharge of their duty. Another proclamation was alſo iſſued, ordering that the name of Pope ſhould be diſcontinued and be eraſed from all prayers, rubrics, canons, maſs-books, &c.

Anne Boleyn, archbiſhop Cranmer, and ſecretary Cromwell were in their hearts ſtaunch friends to the reformation, and greatly encouraged thoſe who promoted it, while, on the other hand, the duke of Norfolk, with Gardiner and Longland, biſhops of Wincheſter and Lincoln, and many other eccleſiaſtics who frequented the court, were ſtill for preſerving all the abſurdities of the Romiſh religion, and for keeping the flames of perſecution in full blaze againſt the reformers.

The king himſelf, though he had renounced his ſubjection to the ſee of Rome, was in ſeveral reſpects a bigotted catholic, and a ſtrict adherer to the real preſence in the ſacrament; beſides he had written a book againſt Luther, who had anſwered him with great freedom, not to ſay ſcurrility. This had incenſed Henry beyond a poſſibility of reconciliation; in fine, Henry wanted to be the pope's rival, but without being either a Lutheran or a Sacramentarian: he ſtill preſerved the invocation of ſaints, but under certain reſtrictions: it was with him equally a crime to believe in the authority of the pope, and to be a Proteſtant; and in the courſe of his reign, he alike condemned to the flames thoſe who ſpoke in favour of the Roman pontiff, and thoſe who declared for the reformed religion. In particular, he now ordered the prior of the Carthuſian monks of the Charterhouſe, London, the prior of Hexham, Benaſe a monk of Sion college, and John Haile vicar of Iſleworth, together with three monks of the Charterhouſe, to be hanged and quartered at Tyburn, on the 18th of July, this year (1534) for refuſing to ſubmit to the new laws: and a little before, orders were given for burning twenty-ſeven proteſtants, viz. John Frith, a man of great learning, Andrew Hewet, and nineteen men and ſix women, born in Holland, to convince the world, that his ſeverity to the eccleſiaſtics was not actuated by any fondneſs he was charged with for the new religion.

At length this perſecution reached biſhop Fiſher and Sir Thomas More, who ſtill continued priſoners in the Tower, and were now ſingled out for a terror to the boldeſt oppoſers of the king's meaſures. Henry was determined they ſhould renounce the pope, and acknowledge his marriage-act and ſucceſſion, as eſtabliſhed by parliament. The pope thought to ſave Fiſher's life by ſending him a cardinal's hat, while matters were preparing for his trial; but in this he only gave Henry the ſatiſfaction of bringing a cardinal to the block; for Fiſher refuſing to take the oath of ſupremacy, a commiſſion was made out for trying him by his peers, for miſpriſion of treaſon in the caſe of the Maid of Kent, and alſo for denying the king's ſupremacy; and on the 17th of May he was tried before the lord-chancellor, the duke of Suffolk, with ſome other lords, and all the judges, who found him guilty, and he was ſentenced to be beheaded on Tower-hill. He received the notice of his execution with great compoſure of mind in the morning before his was beheaded; and when he came to the block, after a ſhort prayer in favour of popery, and praying for the king, and that God would bleſs him with good council, he calmly reſigned his neck to the executioner, on the twenty-ſecond of June, in the year 1535. He had the character of a learned and devout man, but very weak and obſtinate, and much addicted to the ſuperſtitions of education.

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The ſame oath of ſupremacy, for the refuſing of which biſhop Fiſher loſt his head, being alſo tendered to Sir Thomas More, he refuſed to take it likewiſe, for which he was tried by the ſame court, and loſt his head on Tower-hill the firſt day of July following: Henry received nothing but reproach and infamy from the death of this man, who was univerſally eſteemed for his virtue, and admired for his wit and pleaſantry, which did not forſake him even in his laſt moments: and he died with an unconcern that in others would have appeared to be levity, but in him was nature. When he was firſt committed to the Tower, on his entrance, the gentleman porter aſking for his fee, which is the upper garment, Sir Thomas took off his cap to give him, ſaying, "This is the uppermoſt garment I have." But that not ſufficing, he pulled out a handful of angels, which he gave to the officer. A knight who was in his company, ſaid, "He was glad to find that he was ſo full of angels." "Yes, replied

“ Sir Thomas, I always love to have my beſt friends “ about me.” After he had been cloſe priſoner for ſome time, his books were all taken from him, on which he ſhut up all the windows of his room; and being aſked why he did ſo? “ It is time, ſaid he, “ to ſhut up ſhop, when the ware is all gone.” On the day of his execution, as he was mounting the ſcaffold, he ſaid to one of the officers, “ Friend, “ help me up, and when I come down, let me ſhift “ for myſelf.” When the executioner aſked him forgiveneſs, he readily anſwered, “ Why man, thou “ haſt never offended me, but my neck is ſo ſhort “ that you will have no credit in cutting it off.” When he laid his head down upon the block, having a long grey beard he ſtroked it, and ſaid to the executioner, “ I pray you let me lay my beard over “ the block, leſt you ſhould cut it, for, though you “ have a warrant to cut off my head, you have “ none to cut off my beard.”

Theſe executions were followed by freſh injunctions iſſued by the king to all archbiſhops and biſhops, for enforcing the doctrine of the king's ſupremacy: a declaration was alſo ſent them by Secretary Cromwell to the ſame effect, which they were ordered to read from their pulpits; nor does it appear that one prelate refuſed to comply with theſe orders, ſo much did they ſtand in awe of Henry's fiery and vindictive temper: and this ſeems to be the period from whence may be dated Henry the VIII's reſolution to govern by force and abſolute power.

This year, 1535, the common-council granted two fifteenths towards defraying the expences of bringing water from Hackney to Aldgate, where a conduit was erected for the uſe of the eaſtern part of the city. About the ſame time an act was paſſed for paving the high ſtreets from Holborn-bridge to the bars, to be kept in repair at the expence of the ground-landlords.

On the twenty-ninth of January, 1536, the unhappy queen Catharine died at Kimbolton in Huntingdonſhire, after having ſuffered a long ſeries of troubles. A ſhort time before ſhe expired, ſhe wrote a very affecting letter to the king, to whom ſhe gave the appellation of “ her moſt dear lord, king and huſband.” Henry appeared greatly touched at reading this letter, and even dropped ſome tears at the remembrance of a woman whoſe virtue deſerved a better fate. Queen Anne, however, did not behave with even due decorum on this occaſion: ſhe rejoiced openly at the death of Catharine, and ſeemed to take pleaſure in communicating her ſatisfaction to the public, little ſuſpecting that her own fate was ſo near at hand. The remains of the unfortunate Catharine were depoſited in the abbey church of Peterborough, which Henry afterwards converted into an epiſcopal cathedral.

The king, in virtue of his new aſſumed eccleſiaſtical character, determined on the ſuppreſſion of religious houſes, whoſe revenues were applied to the ſupport of idleneſs and ſuperſtition; and Cromwell, then ſecretary of ſtate, was conſtituted vicar-general to carry this matter into execution. By the ſuppreſſion of three hundred and ſeventy-ſix of the leſſer monaſteries, the king became poſſeſſed of their revenues to the amount of 32,000l. per annum; beſides their plate and goods, which was eſtimated at 100,000l. more. Among the monaſteries thus ſuppreſſed were the convents of St. Thomas a Becket, the Black-friars, White-friars, Grey-friars, and the Carthuſian monks of the Charter-houſe in London.

Henry's affection for Anne Boleyn, which had been increaſed by oppoſition during the proſecution of the divorce, was now cooled by ſatiety, and he no longer looked on his lovely conſort with the ſame fond regard as heretofore. It is true, ſhe wanted none of the agreeable qualities, and had many of the valuable kind: ſhe was lively, pleaſant, and gay in diſpoſition; and, though ſtrictly virtuous in her converſation, ſhe indulged her humour rather too far; and, having been bred in the freedoms of the court of France, was not ſo attentive as ſhe ought to have been in her exalted and tickliſh ſituation, and either took or permitted liberties which gave offence to an impetuous huſband, who had pride enough to make him the moſt jealous of men, and the moſt deſperate in his jealouſy.

That party about the court who diſapproved of the divorce from Catharine and all that oppoſed the reformation, which ſhe was ſuppoſed to favour, were her enemies, and taking notice of every little indiſcretion ſhe was guilty of, improved it to raiſe in the king a ſuſpicion of her virtue. The viſcounteſs Rochford in particular, who was wife to the queen's brother, but who lived on bad terms with her huſband, (and, as ſhe was a woman of the moſt abandoned character, paid no regard either to truth or humanity in the calumnies which ſhe invented) pretended that her own huſband carried on a criminal correſpondence with his ſiſter; and not only ſo, but ſhe inſiſted that ſhe had likewiſe granted favours to Henry Norris, groom of the ſtole, Weſton and Brereton, gentlemen of the king's bedchamber, together with one Mark Smeton, a muſician. This information rouſed all the rage in Henry's breaſt, who was alſo not a little chagrined at an accident which befel the queen ſome time before, of being delivered of a dead child.

Nothing, however, tranſpired till the firſt of May this year, 1536, when a tilting match was held at Greenwich, in which the lord Rochford was chief challenger, and Henry Norris the chief defendant. It is ſaid, that during the diverſions, the king obſerved her majeſty drop her handkerchief, which one of the ſuſpected perſons took up, and uſed it to wipe his face. To a mind prepared like Henry's, this accident, which though, in all probability, entirely caſual, was a demonſtration of his wife's infidelity. Accordingly, all on a ſudden the diverſions were broke up, and Henry, without taking notice of the queen, or her court, with no more than ſix perſons in his retinue, abruptly departed to his palace of Weſtminſter.

The queen following, was, upon her arrival, met by the duke of Norfolk, and ſome other lords of the council, who ſignified to her, that it was his majeſty's pleaſure ſhe ſhould be confined to her chamber. At the ſame time the lord Rochford and Norris were committed to the Tower, as were Brereton, Weſton, and Smeton. Next day, being the ſecond of May, the queen was conducted to the ſame priſon by the duke of Norfolk and other lords, who reſigned her into the cuſtody of Sir William Kingſton, conſtable of the Tower; and a commiſſion was made out for trying her on the twelfth of May in that place, the duke of Norfolk being appointed lord high-ſteward on that occaſion, with twenty-ſix other peers. The charges brought againſt her were of the moſt deteſtable nature, viz. “ That ſhe had procured her brother, and the “ four other perſons in cuſtody, to lie with her, and “ that ſhe had made each of them believe that he had “ the preference above all mankind in her heart; and “ that ſhe had ſaid to each of them, that the king never had her heart.” Smeton had, by fair promiſes, been brought to confeſs, that he had thrice carnal knowledge of her; but it was not thought proper to confront him with her; nor, indeed, could he be an evidence, as he had been condemned three days before to ſuffer, notwithſtanding his aſſurances of pardon upon confeſſion. The only thing that appeared in relation to her brother the lord Rochford, was, his laying his hand one day on the queen's bed while he whiſpered to her; an action done before company, and warranted from the near relationſhip between them. In ſhort, to the eternal infamy of her judges, ſhe was condemned without its being ever known upon what evidence her ſentence was grounded; and the nineteeth of May was the day appointed for her execution, which was that of being burnt or beheaded, at the king's pleaſure.

Henry, not ſatisfied with this act of ſeverity, inſiſted on being divorced from her before her death, and archbiſhop Cranmer was ſent to the Tower, and received her confeſſion of pre-contract, or promiſe of marriage, between the lord Henry Piercy (then earl of Northumberland) and herſelf, before that ſhe had made with the king; upon which the archbiſhop pronounced, according to the rules of canon law, the ſentence of divorce. It was probably a tenderneſs for her daughter, (afterwards the famous queen Elizabeth) that induced her to make this confeſſion, for the earl of Northumberland proteſted, in the moſt ſolemn manner, that no ſuch contract had ever paſſed between them. It was, however, expected that ſhe would have defended her innocency when about to die, but the ſame motives ſeem to have operated even then, as ſhe feared every thing for her daughter from the ſavage temper of the king, ſhould ſhe expoſe him too much. Accordingly, on the day of her execution, when ſhe came on the ſcaffold, ſhe made no reflections on the hardſhips ſhe had ſuſtained, nor ſaid any thing touching the grounds on which ſentence had been paſſed upon her. She only deſired "that every body would judge the beſt," acknowledged her obligations to the king, prayed for him, and entreated the ſpectators to do the ſame for her, and then ſubmitting her neck to the fatal ſtroke, her head was ſevered form her body at one blow, by an executioner, who had been ſent for from Calais, on account of his remarkable dexterity in his bloody profeſſion.

from

The lord Rochford was tried and condemned at the ſame time with the queen his ſiſter, and, together with the four other gentlemen, ſuffered death three days before her, all of them (Smeton excepted) declaring at their deaths the queen's and their own innocence of the facts for which they ſuffered. The very day after the queen's execution, Henry was married to Jane Seymour, the reigning beauty of the court, daughter to Sir John Seymour, and one of the maids of honour to the late queen, on whom the king had for ſome time caſt an amorous eye: eager as he was to gratify his laſcivious diſpoſition, he totally forgot all regard to decency and decorum, and his unfeeling heart was not in the leaſt affected by the bloody cataſtrophe of a perſon who had ſo long been the object of his moſt tender affection.

On the 12th of October, 1537, queen Jane was delivered of a young prince (afterwards Edward VI.) at Hampton-court, to the inexpreſſible joy of all the nation, and of Henry in particular. The having a ſon and undoubted heir to all his dominions, was a bleſſing which had been the ſubject of his moſt ardent wiſhes; but his ſatisfaction on this occaſion received a conſiderable check by the death of the queen ſoon after her delivery. She was buried with great pomp at Windſor.

object

In the year 1538, the court of common-council paſſed an act to enforce the obſervance of a ſtatute which had been made by the parliament for preſerving the navigation of the river Thames, whereby it was enacted as follows:

"That proclamation ſhall be made within this city, and the ſame to be put in writing, and tables thereof made and ſet up in divers places of this city, that it ſhall be lawful to every perſon to dig, and carry away, ſand, gravel, or any rubbiſh, earth, or any thing, lying and being in any ſhelfs or ſhelves within the ſaid river of Thames, without let or interruption of any perſon, and without any thing paying for the ſame: and after that to ſell the ſame away, or otherwiſe to occupy or diſpoſe of the ſaid gravel, ſand, or other thing, at their free liberty and pleaſure.

"And that all paviours, bricklayers, tylers, maſons, and all others, that occupy ſand or gravel, ſhall endeavour themſelves, with all diligence, to occupy the ſaid ſand or gravel, and none other, paying for the ſame reaſonably, as they ſhould and ought to pay for other ſand or gravel, digged out of other men's grounds about the ſaid city.

"That further application be made to his majeſty, that all perſons having lands or tenements along the ſaid river ſide, ſhall well and ſufficiently repair and maintain all the walls and banks adjoining unto their ſaid lands, ſo that the water may not, nor ſhall break in upon the ſame.

"And that ſtrong grates of iron along the ſaid water-ſide, and alſo by the ſtreet-ſide, where any watercourſe is had into the ſaid Thames, be made by the inhabitants of each ward, ſo along the ſaid water, as of old times has been accuſtomed: and that every grate be in height twenty-four inches at the leaſt, as the place ſhall need; and in breadth one from another one inch.

"And further, that if the occupiers of the ſaid lands and tenements made default contrary to the ordinance aforeſaid, or elſe if any perſon or perſons, in great rains or at other times, ſweep their ſoilage, or filth of their houſes, into the channel, and the ſame afterwards is conveyed into the Thames, every perſon ſo offending ſhall forfeit for every ſuch default 1s. 8d. and that upon complaint to be made to any conſtable next adjoining to the ſaid place, where any ſuch default ſhall be found, or his ſufficient deputy for the time being, from time to time, to diſtrain for the ſaid offence, and to retain the ſame irreplagiable. And a like law to be kept and obſerved, and like penalty to be paid by every perſon that burns aſhes and ſtraw in their houſes, or waſh in the common ſtreets or lanes, and to be recovered as aforeſaid; one moiety thereof to be to the lord-mayor, and commonalty, and the other moiety between the conſtable and the informer; and that the conſtable that ſhall refuſe to do his duty in this caſe, ſhall pay 3s. 4d. for every offence, recoverable in the ſame manner, and for the ſame uſes.

"And that no perſon or perſons, having a wharf or houſe by the water-ſide, ſhall make their layſtalls where the common rakers of this city uſe to lay their ſoilage, to be carried away by them in their dung-boats; and that the ſaid rakers, ſhall lay their dung to be carried away in boats, at ſuch places as ſhall be appointed by the lord-mayor, and the court of aldermen, under the penalty of five pounds for every offence."

In the year 1539, Henry VIII. having underſtood that there was a learned man, named Lambert, a ſchool-maſter in London, who denied the real preſence in the ſacrament, to which the king was blindly devoted, thought this a favourable opportunity for him at once to exerciſe his ſupremacy and diſplay his learning: he therefore determined to have the glory of diſputing with this reformer, who had appealed from a ſentence given againſt him by archbiſhop Cranmer. Public notice was accordingly given, that the king deſigned to enter the liſts againſt Lambert, and ſcaffolds were erected in Weſtminſter-hall for the accommodation of the audience, without any regard had to the injuſtice of thus mixing the diſputant and the judge. The end of this diſputation was, that Henry gave his antagoniſt his choice, either to recant his opinion, or to ſubmit to the flames. Lambert nobly made choice of the latter, and the king had the mean cruelty to order him to be executed, which was inflicted upon him with the greateſt rigour.

About the ſame time ſix Dutch anabaptiſts ſuffered in like manner: three men and a woman were burnt at Paul's Croſs; and a man and a woman in Smithfield.

The king having now reaſon to ſuſpect diſagreeable conſequences from his throwing off the ſpiritual yoke of Rome, and finding that the Pope had ſtirred up the emperor and the French king againſt him, he determined to prepare for the worſt. He fortified all the coaſts of the kingdom, put his navy in thorough repair, and, by commiſſions to the ſeveral counties and principal cities in England, ordered all his ſubjects from the age of ſixteen to ſixty to be muſtered. A like commiſſion was alſo directed to Sir William Fore-man, lord-mayor of London, who immediately cauſed a general muſter of the citizens to be held at Mile-End. This was the greateſt muſter ever made by the citizens of London. It conſiſted of three diviſions of five thouſand men each, excluſive of pioneers and other attendants, who marched in martial order through the city to Weſtminſter, where they were reviewed by the king and nobility, who expreſſed great ſatisfaction at their numerous and ſplendid appearance.

On the 22d of October this year the court of common-council, in conſideration of the high opinion they had of the ſagacity of one Paul Wythyn Pool, a foreigner, made an order that the ſaid Pool ſhould have the privilege of being preſent at all courts of common-council and elections of mayors and ſheriffs. An honour never before conferred on any unqualified perſon.

This kingdom had long been famous for archery; ſeveral laws had been made from time to time for the promotion of this art, and for the importation and manufacture of bows and arrows. The king himſelf was very fond of the exerciſe, and he endeavoured to preſerve the uſe of it, by granting a charter to the company of archers, who were called the fraternity of St. George. By this charter they had a power to uſe and exerciſe ſhooting at all manner of marks as well in the city as ſuburbs, with long bows, croſs bows, and hand-guns. The chieftain of theſe archers was called prince Arthur, and the reſt of them his knights. The principal place of exerciſing their ſports was Mile-End, where they were frequently honoured with the royal preſence.

This year the manner of caſting leaden pipes for conveying water under ground without uſing of ſolder, was invented by Robert Brocke, chaplain to the king. Robert Cooper, a goldſmith, was the firſt that made the inſtruments, and put this invention in practice.

The ſummer of this year was ſo exceeding hot, that it produced a general drought throughout the kingdom, inſomuch that ſmall rivers were entirely dried up, and many cattle periſhed for want of water. The river Thames was ſo empty, that the ſalt-water flowed above London-bridge, and continued ſo till the freſh water was increaſed by rain.

A treaty of marriage having been propoſed between Henry VIII. and Anne, daughter to the duke of Cleves, and youngeſt ſiſter to the dutcheſs of Saxony, the king was ſo well pleaſed with it, that he ſent over ſecretary Cromwell to negotiate the ſame. The famous Hans Holbein was ordered to draw the lady's picture, and he did it ſo flatteringly, that Henry grew fond of her at a diſtance: in ſhort, the negotiation went ſo briſkly on, that the match was concluded in a few weeks, and the earl of Southampton was ordered to go with a fleet of fifty ſhips to bring over the new queen, who landed in England about the end of December, in the year 1539.

The union of this princeſs with Henry would, in all probability, have totally fruſtrated all the attempts of the popiſh party for the future, had ſhe anſwered the beauty and great character given of her by her friends; but when the king, all impatience to ſee his conſort, of whom he had entertained ſo high an idea, beheld her on her arrival at Rocheſter, whither he went for that purpoſe, he was ſo diſappointed, that he is ſaid to have ſwore in a rage, "that they had brought over a Flanders mare to him." But however groſs and indelicate his expreſſions might be, his behaviour was more decent, for the next day he made her a private viſit. This lady is generally allowed to have poſſeſſed a great ſweetneſs of temper; but as her perſon was far from being delicate, as ſhe had a maſculine turn and floridneſs of features, could ſpeak nothing but German, which Henry did not underſtand, and was extremely defective in all the winning graces of behaviour and converſation, he conceived an utter averſion to her, and even then would have abruptly ~~have~~ broken off the match, had not his affairs at home required the friendſhip and alliance of the German princes her relations. Theſe conſiderations, which were ſtrongly urged by Cranmer and Cromwell, made the king at length conſent to proceed in the marriage, but with ſo viſible a reluctance, that Cromwell and his party dreaded the conſequences.

On the ſixth of January 1540, the marriage was celebrated; but it ſerved only to encreaſe Henry's diſlike into downright loathing. He told Cromwell next morning, that he ſuſpected the queen was no maid, and that he could never conquer his averſion to ſo diſagreeable a partner. The conſequence of this was, a commiſſion was ſoon after granted for trying the validity of the marriage, when it was unanimouſly adjudged by the convocation to be null, and on the ninth day of July ſentence was given for its diſſolution. The king then ſent the duke of Norfolk and the biſhop of Wincheſter to intimate this tranſaction to the queen, who expreſſed no ſort of diſſatiſfaction at the divorce. They told her the king would give her precedency before all the ladies of England, except his own wife and daughters; that an eſtate of three thouſand pounds per annum ſhould be allotted for her maintenance; and that ſhe might either live in England, or return to her own country. She choſe the former, and was even prevailed upon to write a letter to her brother the duke of Cleves, conjuring him not to ſuffer any thing that had happened to her, to break the good underſtanding that ſubſiſted between the two courts. The next day, being the twelfth of July, a bill was brought into parliament, where it paſſed both houſes, for annulling the king's marriage with the queen. By this act the marriage was declared void, and it was made high treaſon to judge or believe otherwiſe.

During this tranſaction, ſecretary Cromwell, who was a ſtrong defender of the reformation, was impeached of high treaſon by the duke of Norfolk, and the reſt of the popiſh party; in conſequence of which, on the thirteenth of June, he was committed priſoner to the Tower. He was no ſooner ſeized, but forſaken by all but his friend Cranmer, who alone ventured to write to the king in his favour, though to no purpoſe; for the unfortunate Cromwell, without being heard in his own defence, was, by a bill of attainder, found guilty of divers hereſies, and treaſons, and condemned to ſuffer the pains of death as the king ſhould think proper to direct.

As Cromwell's execution had been poſtponed on account of the king's divorce, he was in ſome hopes of obtaining his pardon, and the more, as having written the king a very ſubmiſſive letter, with which his majeſty was ſo moved, that he cauſed it to be thrice read over to him; but the ſolicitations of Norfolk and Gardiner rendered the endeavours of the priſoner or his friends fruitleſs. On this occaſion Cranmer was the only perſon who diſcharged the part of a true friend: he wrote a very pathetic letter to Henry, interceding for the unhappy Cromwell, declaring his firm belief of his innocence from any diſloyal meaning, and even went ſo far as to wiſh that Henry might find another counſellor equal to him in capacity, diligence and fidelity; but the fallen favourite's ruin being reſolved on, the king ſigned a warrant for beheading him on the twenty-eight of July.

When he was brought to the ſcaffold on Tower-hill, his regard for his ſon hindered him from expatiating upon his own innocence: he thanked God for bringing him to that death for his tranſactions: he transgreſsions acknowledged his offences againſt God and his prince, who had raiſed him from a low degree; confeſſed that he had been ſeduced, but that now he died in the catholic faith. He then deſired the ſpectators to pray for the king, the prince, and for himſelf; and having ſpent a little time at his own private devotion, ſubmitted his neck to the executioner, who mangled him in a moſt ſhocking manner. The care he had taken in his laſt moments to ſay nothing that might offend the king, turned to the advantage of his ſon Gregory, who was a few months afterwards created a peer, by the title of Lord Cromwell. The office of vicar-general died with Cromwell, no one deſiring a poſt ſo obnoxious, and ſo fatal to the firſt poſſeſſor.

Some few days after Cromwell's death, Henry gave a terrible inſtance of that cruelty which ſeemed to have taken poſſeſſion of his ſoul: papiſts and reformers were alike the objects of this infernal paſſion, and ſuffered in the ſame flames. Dr. Barnes, who had made a figure in an embaſſy to the German princes, Thomas Gerard, a reforming miniſter, and William Jerom, vicar of Stepney, who had been, unheard, attainted of hereſy by the parliament, were now condemned to the ſtake; but when they came there, neither they nor the ſheriff knew for what they ſuffered. Along with them were executed Gregory Buttolph, Adam Damplip, and Clement Philpot (all bigotted papiſts) for denying the king's ſupremacy. To increaſe the abſurdity of this indiſcriminate cruelty, they were drawn to the place of execution on three hurdles, a catholic and a proteſtant on each.

On the eighth of Auguſt this year, 1540, Catharine Howard, (daughter to the lord Edmund Howard) to whom the king had been ſome time privately married, was publickly declared queen of England. By this marriage the popiſh intereſt was ſtrengthened, and that party made a ſtrong puſh at Cranmer; but the king's affection for him was ſo unmoveable, that their endeavours proved abortive.

In the year 1541 the counteſs of Saliſbury, then upwards of ſeventy years of age, was, without the leaſt regard to her ſex, high rank, or infirmities, brought to the ſcaffold, on the 27th of May, for holding a correſpondence with her ſon Cardinal Pole. The fate of this unhappy princeſs, who underwent her ſentence with unparalleled magnanimity, drew tears from every eye but thoſe of the obdurate king.

Notwithſtanding Henry had taken, as he thought, the greateſt care to fix himſelf comfortably in the matrimonial ſtate, yet he was deſtined to be unfortunate in his wives. Catharine Howard was now diſcovered to be a woman of diſſolute manners, who had criminal attachments both before and ſince her marriage; and the lady Rochford, who had been ſo inſtrumental in the death of queen Anne Boleyn, being found to have been acceſſary to the queen's abominable lewdneſs, they were both of them at the ſame time committed priſoners to the Tower.

The parliament meeting on the 16th of January, 1542, they were attainted of high treaſon, and being found guilty, received ſentence of death: in conſequence of which they were beheaded on Tower-hill the twelfth of February following. The queen confeſſed the miſconduct of her former life, but endeavoured to perſuade the world that ſhe had always been faithful ſince her marriage, with regard to the king. As for lady Rochford, every one looked upon her execution as a judgment of heaven, for having been the principal inſtrument of the death of Anne Boleyn, her ſiſter-in-law, and of her own huſband; and this notorious inſtance of her profligate life tended much to clear their characters in the opinion of the world.

After the death of Catharine Howard, the king married a widow, Catharine Parr, the relict of lord Latimer, who, by an ingenuity of carriage peculiar to herſelf, had the good fortune to ſurvive ſo fickle and dangerous a huſband.

This year, 1542, the Houſe of Commons having ſent their ſerjeant at arms to demand the releaſement of George Ferrars, member for Plymouth, who had been arreſted at the ſuit of one White, for two hundred marks, the ſheriffs and their officers belonging to the Compter, then ſituated in Bread-ſtreet, aſſaulted the ſerjeant at arms, and broke his mace; for which they were ordered to attend the houſe; when, after a ſevere reprimand for their contempt, the ſheriffs and White were committed priſoners to the Tower, and the arreſting officers, and four others, to Newgate, where they were confined for a conſiderable time, till, by the interpoſition of the lord-mayor, and the application of many friends, they were diſcharged by an order of the houſe.

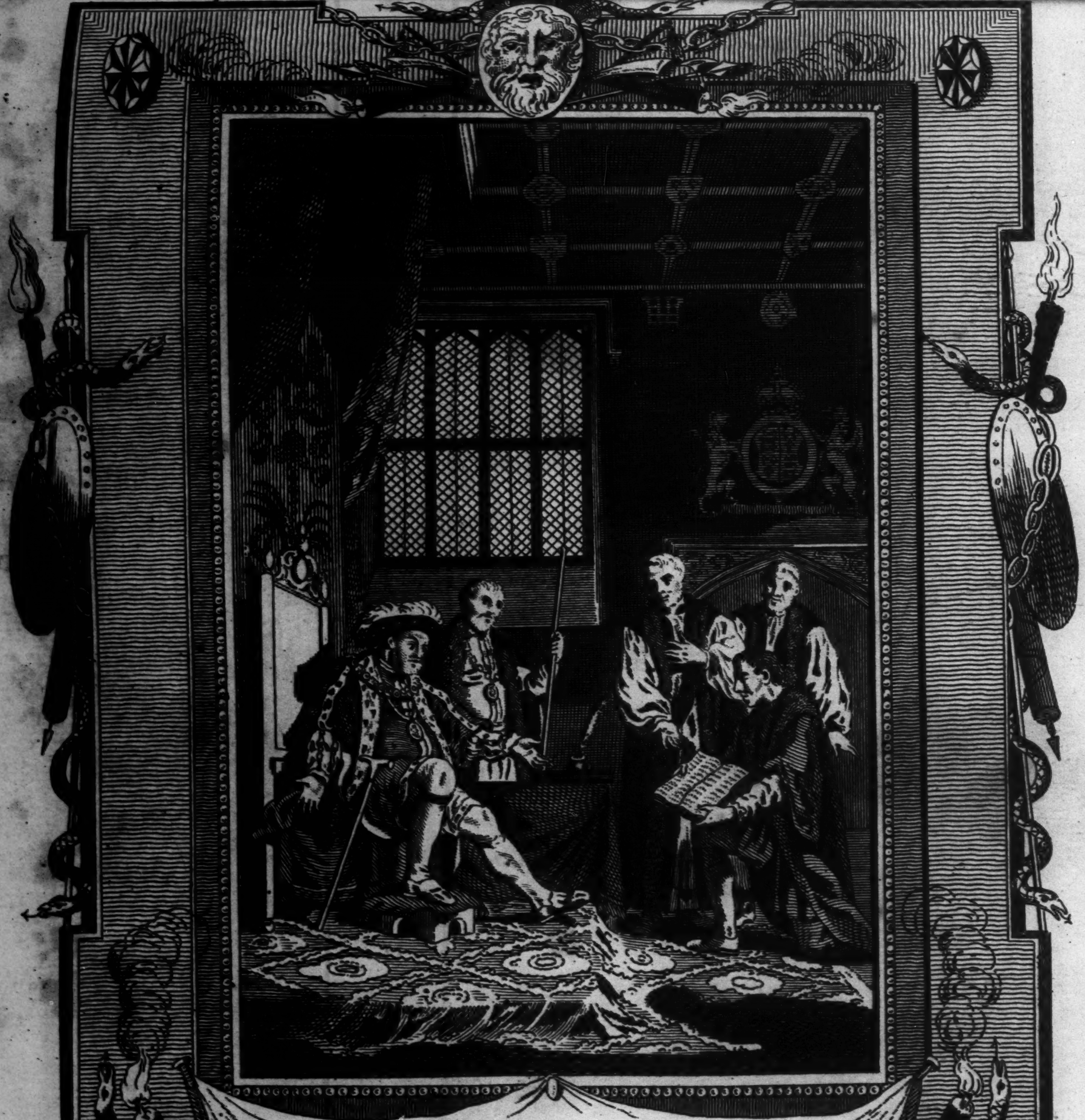
Archbiſhop Cranmer having prevailed on the king to grant a privilege for printing the Bible in Engliſh, the ſame was executed accordingly, and made its appearance about this time, under the following title; "The Bible in Engliſh, of the largeſt and greateſt volume, uſed and appointed by our ſovereign prince, king Henry VIII. ſupreme head of the church and realm of England, to be frequented read and uſed in every church within this his ſaid realm, according to the tenor of his former injunctions given in that behalf: overſeen and peruſed, at the command of the king's Highneſs, by the reverend Fathers in God, Cuthbert, biſhop of Durham, and Nicholas, biſhop of Rocheſter. Printed by Richard Grafton, cum privilegio ad imprimendum ſolum, 1541."

Although this book was printed, yet the king was very cautious in publiſhing it. A copy was only allowed to ſome pariſh churches, where it was fixed to a chain, and by proclamation the people were exhorted to uſe it moderately, for the increaſe of virtue and not of ſtrife.

This year an act of parliament paſſed, by which it was enacted, that Aldgate-high-ſtreet, (from the gate to Whitechapel church) Chancery-lane, High-Holborn (from the bars eaſtward to St. Giles's) Gray's-inn-lane, Shoe-lane and Fetter-lane, ſhould be paved with ſtone, and the expence to be defrayed by the ground-landlords.

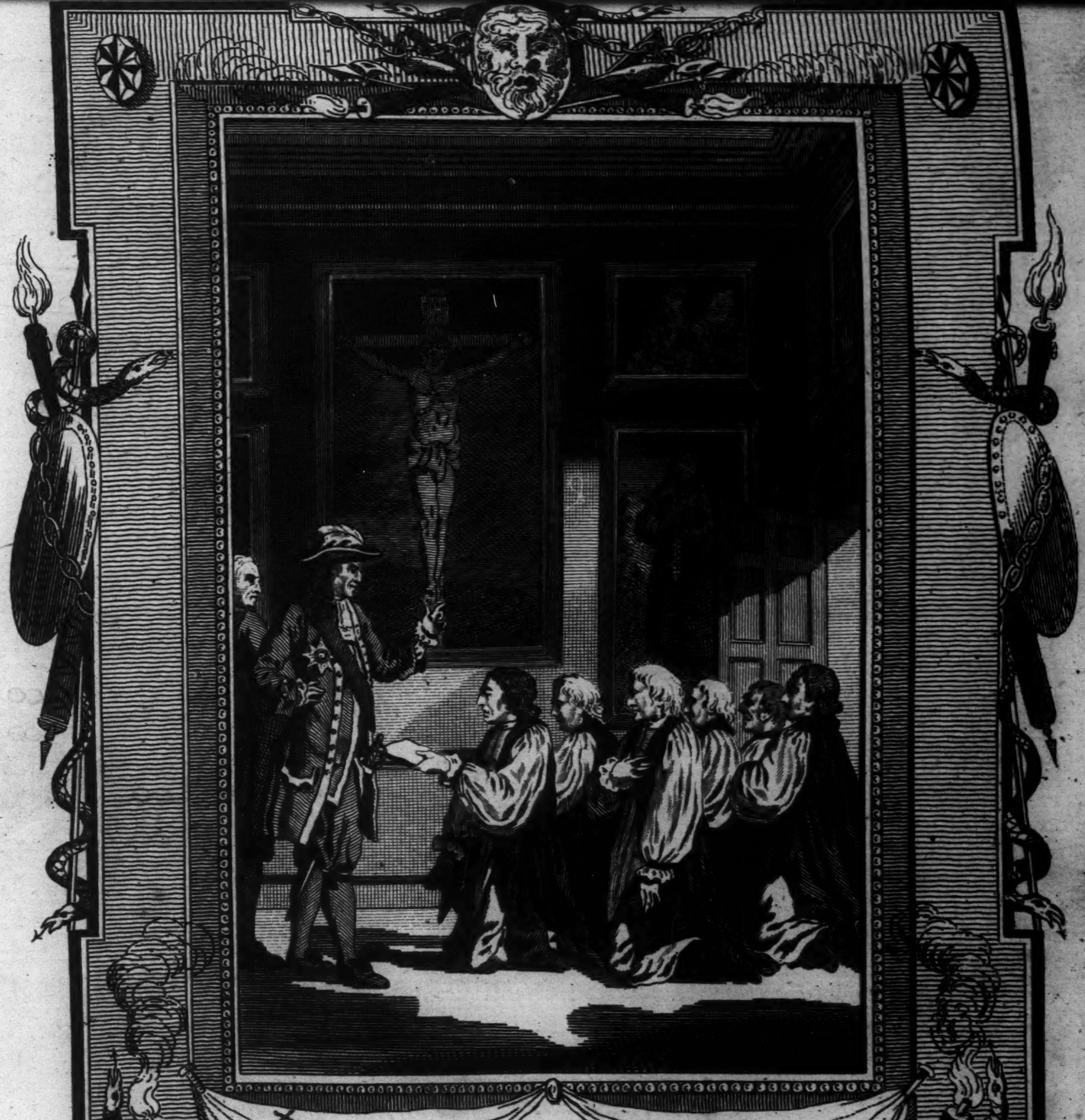
A great mortality happening among the cattle in the year 1543, a ſumptuary law was made by the common-council of London to reſtrain luxurious feaſting; wherein it was ordained, that the lord-mayor ſhould not have more than ſeven diſhes at dinner or ſupper; aldermen and ſheriffs were limited to ſix, the ſword-bearer to four, and the mayor's and ſheriff's officers to three; upon penalty of forty ſhillings for every ſupernumerary diſh. Beſides this reſtriction, they were prohibited, after the enſuing Eaſter, from buying either ſwan, crane, or buſtard, under a penalty of twenty ſhillings for each bird. This year an act of parliament paſſed for paving the ſtreets called Whitecroſs-ſtreet, Chiſwell-ſtreet, Grub-ſtreet, Shoreditch, Goſwell-ſtreet, St. John's-ſtreet, Cow-croſs-ſtreet, Wych-ſtreet, Holywell-ſtreet, the Strand, from Temple-bar to Strand-bridge, Petty-france in Weſtminſter, Water-lane in Fleet-ſtreet, Long-lane in Smithfield, and the Butcher-row without Temple-bar. It was alſo enacted, "that the lord-mayor, aldermen, &c. of London ſhall have power to enquire into, hear and determine the defaults of paving, and reparation of ſtreets; and that any three juſtices in London, whereof the mayor to be one, may ſet a fine upon ſuch as do not pave and repair any ſtreet in London, or the liberties thereof, to be levied by diſtreſs or action, &c. by the chamberlain, to the uſe of the mayor and commonalty of the ſaid city. Alſo, that the conduits of London ſhould be made and repaired, for the better watering of the city and its liberties; and that the mayor and citizens ſhould have power to bring water to the ſaid conduits from Hampſtead-heath, St. Mary-le-bone, Hackney, and Muſwell-hill, upon their indemnifying the owners of lands for damages that might be done by the ſaid water-courſes, &c."

This year the plague raged with ſuch violence in London, that it took off a great number of its inhabitants in a very ſhort time, in conſequence of which the term was adjourned to St. Alban's, as appears by an inſcription ſtill remaining in the abbey church of that place.



LORD CROMWELL *presenting a* New Tranſlation *of the* BIBLE *to* HENRY VIII. *at* LONDON, *in the Year* 1538, *Copies of which were ordered to be read in Churches &c.*

Wale delin.



+ *The* BISHOPS *of* S.t Aſaph, Cheſter, Bath & Wells, Ely, Rocheſter & Peterborough, (*Viz.* Loyd, Ken, Turner, Lake, White & Trelawny) *presenting their Petition (praying to be relieved from the neceſsity of reading his Declaration) to* JAMES II. *at* S.t James's, *April 27, 1688. previous to their commitment to the* TOWER of LONDON.

Roberts Sculp.t

+ Archbishop Sancroft at their head — A palpable Omission —

London, Published by Alex.r Hogg at the Kings Arms, N.o 16, Paternoster Row. June 19. 1784.

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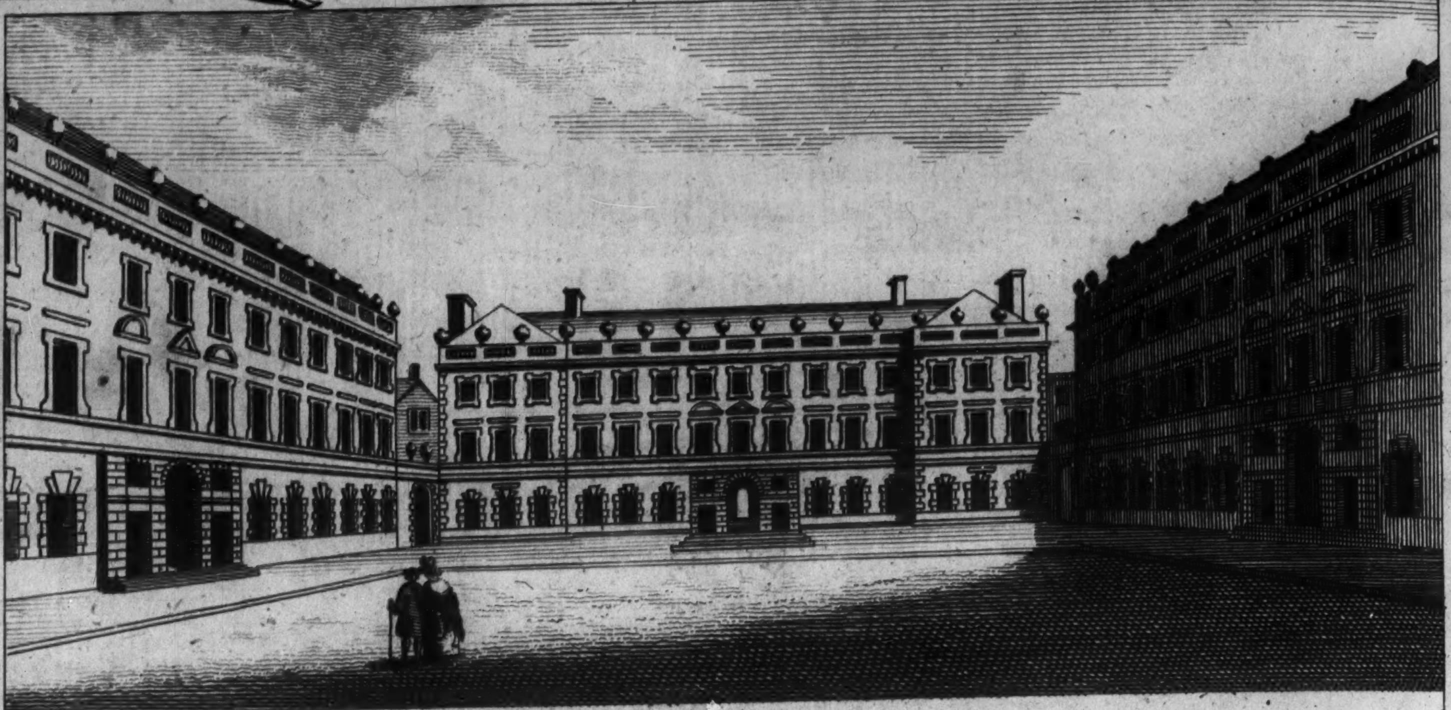
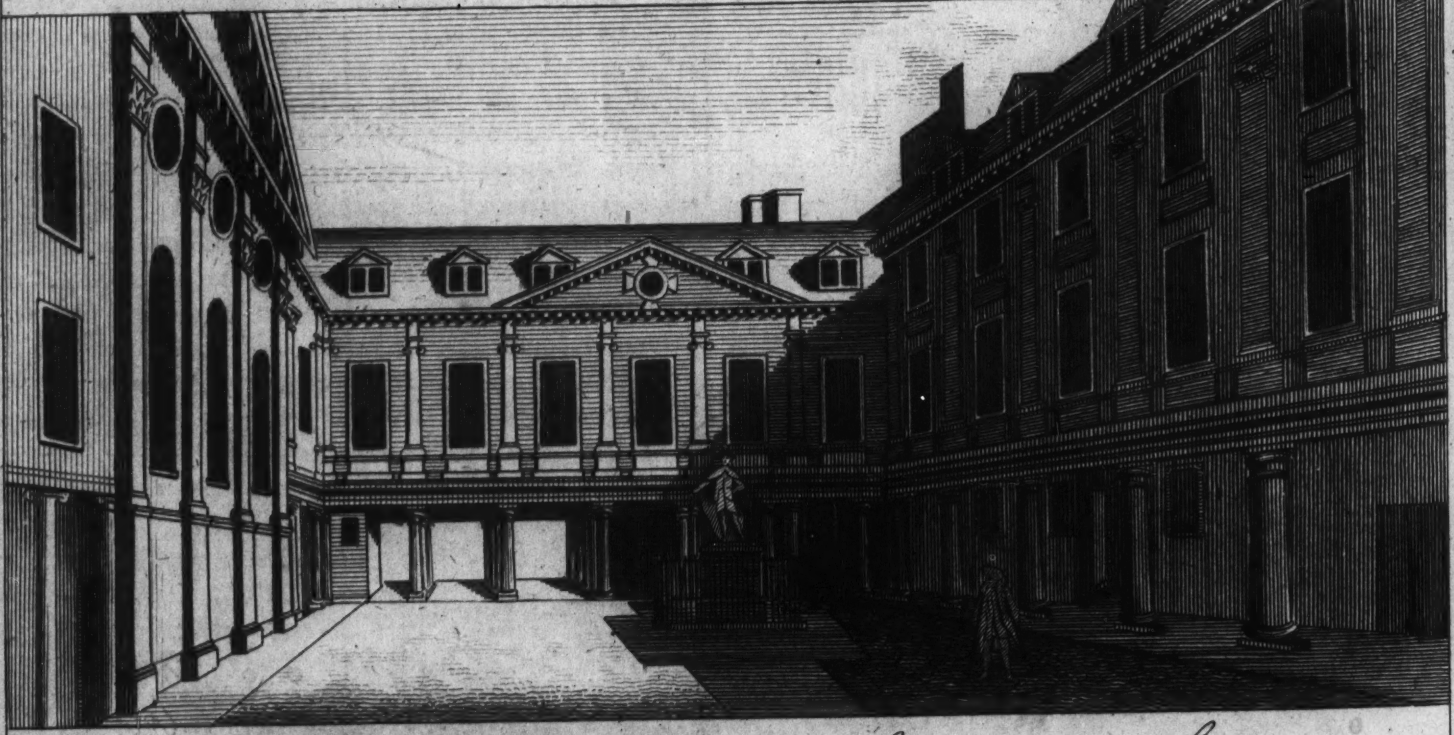
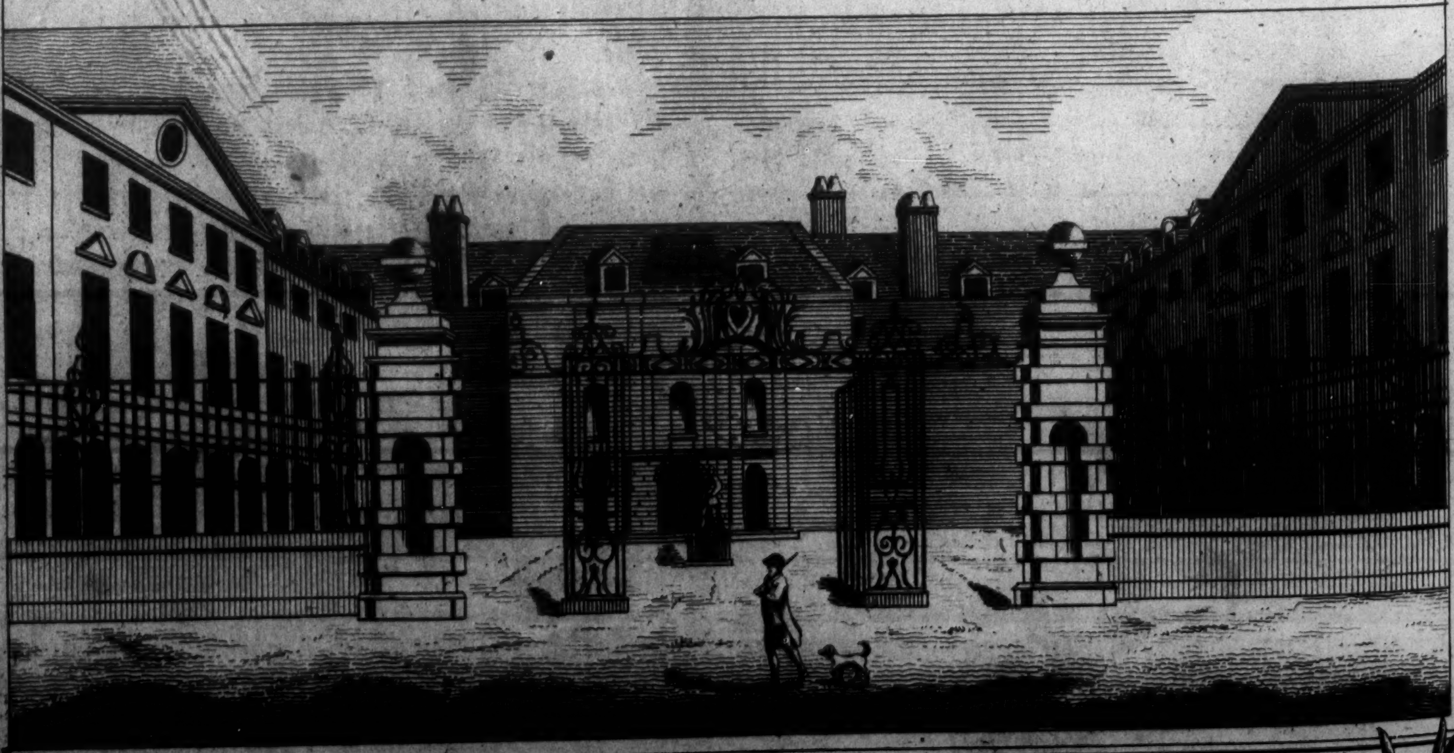
Engraved for THORNTON's New & Complete Hiſtory & Survey *of* LONDON & WESTMINSTER, *&c.*



View *of* St. BARTHOLEMEW's HOSPITAL, *near* Weſt Smithfield.



View *of* St. THOMAS's HOSPITAL *in the* Borough *of* Southwark.



View *of* GUY's HOSPITAL, St. Thomas's Street, Southwark.

Published as the Act directs, by Alex.r Hogg, at the Kings Arms, Paternoster Row, London.

In the year 1544 died Sir John Allen, lord mayor of London, and privy-counſellor to the king. He gave a rich collar of gold to be worn by his ſucceſſors, and five hundred marks as a ſtock for ſea-coal; and the rents of his lands he diſtributed to the poor in each ward for ever. He was buried at St. Thomas of Acres, in a chapel built by himſelf.

CHAP. XI.

The citizens lend the king a conſiderable ſum of money to aſſiſt him in his war with Scotland—Alderman Read's proſecution for oppoſing arbitrary power—Tythes of the clergy adjuſted by parliament—A thouſand men raiſed by the citizens for the uſe of the king—A conduit erected in Lothbury—Severe perſecution of Mrs. Anne Aſkew—The earl of Surry beheaded on Tower-hill—Foundation and deſcription of St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital—Death of Henry VIII.—Acceſſion and coronation of Edward VI.—Laws concerning artificers and labourers wages—The pompous parade of the city watch revived—The protector committed priſoner to the Tower—Prices of cattle and proviſions regulated by parliament—The king grants the citizens a charter—The lord mayor bound with the king for the payment of a ſum of money—The duke of Somerſet beheaded on Tower-hill—Foundation and deſcription of St. Thomas's, and Chriſt's Hoſpitals.

IN the year 1545, the twelve city companies advanced the king 21,263l. 6s. 8d. upon a mortgage of crown lands, towards the charges of his war with Scotland. This, however, being found not ſufficient, his majeſty afterwards ſent commiſſioners into the city to aſſeſs the Londoners in an arbitrary manner by way of benevolence. Alderman Richard Read not only objected to this illegal proceeding, but poſitively refuſed to pay the ſum demanded of him; for which Henry, whoſe tyrannical ſpirit would endure no oppoſition, enrolled him as a foot ſoldier, and ſent him to Scotland with the army, where he was taken priſoner, and, after undergoing very ſevere hardſhips, was obliged to pay a conſiderable ranſom for his liberty.

This year the parliament paſſed an act, in which it was ordained, that every citizen and inhabitant within the city and liberty thereof ſhould, for every ten ſhillings annual rent, pay to the vicars of their reſpective pariſhes, one ſhilling and four-pence; and for every rent of twenty ſhillings, two ſhillings and nine-pence, and ſo in proportion as the rents advanced. It was alſo enacted, that every perſon poſſeſſed of four hundred marks in real and perſonal eſtate, was properly qualified to ſerve on the grand jury.

In the month of Auguſt this year, the citizens of London, at their own expence, raiſed and compleatly fitted out a regiment of foot, conſiſting of a thouſand men, as a reinforcement to the army in France.

A peace being concluded between England and France, the ſame was proclaimed in the city with great ſolemnity, on Whitſunday 1546. On this occaſion a grand proceſſion was made from St. Paul's church to Leadenhall, and back again. It conſiſted of a number of men carrying the parochial ſilver croſſes, followed by the pariſh clerks, choriſters and prieſts in London, together with the choir of St. Paul's in their richeſt copes, followed by the different companies of the city in their liveries; and the proceſſion was cloſed by the lord-mayor and aldermen dreſſed in their ſcarlet robes. This year the common council granted two fifteenths for erecting a conduit in Lothbury, and bringing water to the ſame from the fields of Hoxton.

Several perſons ſuffered this year on account of their principles in religion; among whom was Mrs. Anne Aſkew, or Aſcue, a gentlewoman of good birth and excellent parts, who was well known to many perſons at court. This lady, being convicted of denying the real preſence in the ſacrament, was condemned to the flames, and choſe to ſuffer death, rather than purchaſe pardon at the expence of abjuring her faith. The lord-chancellor, who was a zealous papiſt, imagining that her reſolution proceeded from the encouragement given her by perſons of diſtinction about the court, who were friends to the reformation, cauſed this poor woman to be put to the rack in priſon, though already under ſentence of death; and is even ſaid to have aſſiſted with his own hands, in adminiſtering the torture, which was done in ſuch a mercileſs manner, that almoſt all her bones were diſlocated. This ſhe bore, however, with amazing fortitude; nor could they extort a ſyllable from her in accuſation of any one. At length ſhe was conveyed to the ſtake, and ſuffered with four men, condemned on the ſame account; Shaxton, biſhop of Saliſbury, who had been impriſoned on the ſame account, but ſaved his life by recanting, attended them to the place of execution, where he preached a ſermon, reproaching them in the harſheſt terms for their obſtinacy and hereſy.

In the beginning of January, 1547, the earl of Surry (eldeſt ſon to the duke of Norfolk) who had been attainted of high treaſon, was brought to his trial before the lord-chancellor, the lord mayor, and other commiſſioners, at Guildhall in London, when, notwithſtanding a moſt ſpirited and eloquent defence made by the noble priſoner, the jury, being commanded rather than inſtructed, found him guilty, and he received ſentence of death. He was accordingly beheaded on Tower-hill, the 19th of the ſame month. His father was ſo near ſharing the ſame fate, that the warrant for his execution had been ſent to the lieutenant of the Tower; but the king dying between the date of the warrant, and the time of his execution, his life was preſerved.

King Henry VIII. having diſſolved the priory and old hoſpital of St. Bartholomew in Smithfield, he, a ſhort time before his death, founded it anew, and endowed it with the annual revenue of five hundred marks, on condition that the city ſhould pay an equal ſum. The propoſal being accepted by the city, the new foundation was incorporated by the name of "The hoſpital of the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London, governors for the poor, called "Little St. Bartholomew's, near Weſt-Smithfield."

Since this time the hoſpital has received conſiderable benefactions from charitable perſons, by which means not only the poor of London and Southwark, but the diſtreſſed from all parts, are taken in, whether ſick or maimed, and have lodging, food, attendance and medicines, with the advice and aſſiſtance of ſome of the beſt phyſicians and ſurgeons in the kingdom. Notwithſtanding the old building eſcaped the dreadful fire in 1666, yet the chief part of its revenues being in houſes, the hoſpital was greatly injured by that calamity. In the year 1729, the hoſpital became ſo ruinous that there appeared an abſolute neceſſity for rebuilding it; and a ſubſcription was entered into by many of the governors, and other charitable perſons, among whom was Dr. Ratcliff, for defraying the expence, upon a plan then prepared, containing four detached piles of ſtone building, to be connected by gateways, and to form a quadrangle. The eaſtern ſide of this ſquare, which compleated the whole, was finiſhed in 1770; and it is now one of the moſt pleaſing ſtructures in London, when viewed from the area within, which it ſurrounds, and where only it can be ſeen to advantage. That part which opens to Smithfield, and which may be eſteemed the principal front, is allotted for the public buſineſs of the hoſpital. It contains a large hall, for the general courts of the governors; a counting-houſe for the meetings of committees; rooms for examining, admitting, and diſcharging of patients; with other neceſſary offices. In this part of the building is a ſtair-caſe painted and given by the late Mr. Hogarth, conſiſting of two pictures, repreſenting the Good Samaritan and the Pool of Betheſda; which, for truth of colouring and expreſſion, are thought to equal any thing of the kind in Europe. The front of the hoſpital, towards Smithfield, is adorned with pilaſters, entablature, and pediments, of the Ionic order, with the figure of king Henry VIII. ſtanding in full proportion in a niche; and the figures of two cripples on the pediment. Beneath the figure of the king is the following inſcription:

"Bartholomew's Hoſpital founded by Rayhere
"Anno 1102. Refounded by king Henry VIII. Anno
"1546."

Underneath the beforementioned is the following:

"This front was rebuilt Anno 1702, in the firſt year
"of Queen Anne. Sir William Prichard, Knt.
"and alderman, preſident. John Nichol, Eſq. trea-
"ſurer."

The other three ſides of the quadrangle contain the wards for the reception of patients; in each of which are between twenty and thirty beds. To this hoſpital belongs an apothecary, who provides and prepares what the phyſicians direct. The diſeaſed are viſited every day; and by the care of the matrons, the wards are kept exceeding neat and clean. From the time this hoſpital was firſt incorporated, it began to flouriſh under the government of the lord-mayor, four aldermen, and eight commoners; who had under them an hoſpitaller, renter-clerks, butler, porter, matrons, twelve ſiſters, and eight beadles; beſides three ſurgeons and a chaplain. A great number of the moſt diſtreſſed objects are annually relieved from this extenſive charity, as will appear by the following ſtate of the Hoſpital at Eaſter 1776.

Cured and diſcharged from this hoſpital laſt year	4455
Out-Patients relieved with advice and medicines	4841
Buried this year	156
Remaining under cure	388
Out Patients	315
In all, including Out-Patients	10515

Some of theſe were relieved with money, cloaths, and other neceſſaries, to enable them to return to their reſpective habitations.

The foundation of this hoſpital appears to have cloſed the public tranſactions of Henry VIII. He had for ſome time laboured under a violent diſorder occaſioned by an ulcer in one of his legs, and was now grown ſo unwieldly and diſeaſed that he could not write. Commiſſioners were therefore impowered to ſign all acts of government; as were a committee of council to put a ſtamp, imitating the king's handwriting, and the royal ſignet, to all acts which required either.

Henry perceiving that his diſſolution was faſt approaching, made his will, in which, among other things, he appointed the prince of Wales heir to all his moveables, but charged him to be ſubject to the advice of his council until he was eighteen years old. He left three thouſand pounds a year to each of his daughters, with the addition of ten thouſand pounds as their whole fortune, if the executors thought proper. And to the queen he left three thouſand pounds in jewels and plate, with a thouſand pounds in money. The rapid approach of Henry's laſt moments was very viſible to all about him; but as, by an act paſſed in his reign, it had been declared high-treaſon to foretel the king's death, no one would run the riſk of acquainting him with his ſituation, not knowing but, in the violence of his paſſion, he might execute the law in all its rigour upon the author of ſuch friendly intelligence. At length, however, Sir Anthony Denny ventured to diſcloſe to him the fatal ſecret, and exhorted him to prepare for that tranſition which was ſo near at hand, as his legs were already mortified; for which Henry, contrary to all expectation, thanked him, and deſired that Cranmer might be ſent for; but he was ſpeechleſs before the archbiſhop arrived. When that prelate beſought him to give ſome ſign of his truſt in God, through the merits of Chriſt, he ſqueezed his hand with great fervency, and immediately afterwards expired, on the twenty-eighth of January 1547, in the fifty-ſixth year of his age. He was buried with great funeral pomp at Windſor, near the body of queen Jane Seymour, his third wife.

King Henry VIII. was ſucceeded by his only ſon Edward VI. who at the time of his father's death, was but nine years and three months old, but a prince of moſt promiſing parts. When his father reſigned his breath, he was with his ſiſter, the princeſs Elizabeth, at Hertford, whither the earl of Hertford and Sir Anthony Brown, knight, were ſent by the council to bring the young king to London: but they did not inform him of their meſſage till they had brought him as far as Enfield, where they notified to him his father's death, and paid their homage to him as their ſovereign. The next day, the 31ſt of January, they conducted him ſafe to London, and, having lodged him in the Tower, the council repaired in a body to pay their reſpects to him, and the ſame day he was proclaimed king of England.

Henry VIII. had by his will appointed certain perſons, being ſixteen in number, as regents of the kingdom and governors of his ſon, till he ſhould attain the age of eighteen years. But no ſooner was the form of government ſettled agreeable to Henry's will, than a change was propoſed. Some of the regents obſerved, that it would be very troubleſome to the people, and particularly for foreign miniſters, to be forced to apply to ſixteen perſons of equal authority, and moved that one ſhould be choſen from amongſt them, to be head and preſident, with the title of "Protector of the king's realm, and governor of his "perſon."

However reaſonable this change might appear to the majority for the diſpatch of buſineſs, the lord-chancellor fearing, as it happened, that the choice would fall on the king's uncle the earl of Hertford, who was not his friend, and that this would abſolutely deprive him of that ſway in the government, which otherwiſe he might have expected from his high office, ſtrongly oppoſed this propoſal, declaring that the regents had no power to depart from the late king's will; but matters had been ſo well prepared before-hand, that the chancellor's objections were over-ruled; it was reſolved to appoint a protector, and that the earl of Hertford ſhould be the perſon. He was accordingly declared, on the firſt of February, Governor of the king's perſon and Protector of all his realm; and in a few days after, was created duke of Somerſet, with the high offices of lord-treaſurer and earl-marſhal.

On the ſixth of February the new protector exerciſed the firſt act of his high authority, by knighting the young king, in the preſence of the lord-mayor of London and many other lords and gentlemen; after which the king, riſing up under his canopy of ſtate, dubbed the lord-mayor knight; which appears to have been the firſt act of ſovereignty done by Edward VI.

The coronation of the young king being appointed for the 24th of February, his majeſty, the preceding day, attended by the nobility on horſeback, rode in great pomp from the Tower to Weſtminſter; on which occaſion the city was richly embelliſhed, ſtately pageants were erected, and the greateſt demonſtrations of joy teſtified by the populace. As the proceſſion paſſed St. Paul's church-yard, the people were particularly amuſed by a Spaniard, who undertook to fly from the top of the cathedral, which he performed, according to his own ſenſe of the word, by ſliding on his breaſt head foremoſt, with his legs and arms extended, down a rope from the battlements of the ſteeple, to the dean's gate, in the church-yard. The king that night lodged in his palace of Weſtminſter, and the day following was crowned with the royal diadem, anointed in a ſolemn manner, and conſecrated by Thomas Cranmer, archbiſhop of Canterbury, aſſiſted by other biſhops and the principal nobility of the realm. The ceremony of the coronation being over, and the young king fixed on the throne, the Protector thought it adviſeable to put the reformation, for which he was a ſtaunch friend, upon ſuch a footing as might enable him to baffle the attacks of its open or concealed enemies. In this he was not a little aſſiſted by the affection young Edward himſelf had to the reformed principles, and by the cool and politic councils of Cranmer. This prelate had, without being ſeen to ſtir in the matter, procured ſeveral of the beſt books written abroad againſt popery, to be tranſlated and publiſhed in England. The queen dowager, Catharine Parr, not only aſſiſted in publiſhing, but tranſlated great part of the paraphraſe of Eraſmus upon the New Teſtament. Cranmer had likewiſe publiſhed a catechiſm, which he tranſlated and improved from the Latin, and which was chiefly aimed againſt the aboliſhed worſhip. He alſo compoſed ſeveral homilies to be delivered by prieſts in the nature of ſermons. Part of the Engliſh ſervice for the evening prayer was already, before any act of parliament paſſed for that purpoſe, openly performed in the king's chapel. The ſacrament had for ſome time been adminiſtered in both kinds, the doctrine of purgatory was exploded among the reformed, and the clergy were allowed to marry.

A general viſitation was ordered to be made of all the churches; and the whole kingdom was divided into ſix circuits, each of which was aſſigned to a certain number of viſitors, who were partly laymen and partly eccleſiaſtics. The chief purport of their inſtructions was to aboliſh certain groſs abuſes that were introduced into divine ſervice, and particularly with regard to images; but at the ſame they were directed to proceed with the greateſt delicacy and reſerve. With this viſitation commenced the execution of the deſign already formed of perfecting the reformation which had been begun in the former reign.

Several good ſtatutes were paſſed in the firſt parliament of Edward VI. The many late laws againſt treaſon were abrogated; the ſtatutes againſt Lollards and hereſies were repealed; private maſſes were aboliſhed; the cup was granted to the laity; and biſhops were to be elected by letters patent from the king, and to hold their courts in his name.

Many of the principal citizens of London having ſuſtained conſiderable injury from combinations and conſpiracies daily concerted by journeymen and labourers, applied to parliament for redreſs; and an act was paſſed, in which, among other things, it was ordained as follows:

"That if any artificers, workmen or labourers, do conſpire, covenant, or promiſe together, that they ſhall not make or do their work but at a certain price or rate, or ſhall not enterprize or take upon them to finiſh that work which another hath begun, or ſhall do but a certain work in a day, or ſhall not work but at certain hours or times; that every perſon ſo conſpiring, covenanting or offending, being thereof convicted by witneſſes, confeſſion or otherwiſe, ſhall forfeit for the firſt offence ten pounds, or have twenty days impriſonment; for the ſecond offence, twenty pounds or pillory; and for a third offence, forty pounds, or to ſit on the pillory, and to have one ear cut off, beſides being rendered infamous, and incapable of giving evidence upon oath."

In this act were included butchers, bakers, brewers, poulterers, cooks, &c. And all juſtices of the peace, mayors, bailiffs, &c. in their ſeſſions, leets and courts, were to have full power and authority to enquire, hear, and determine, all and ſingular the offences againſt this ſtatute, and to cauſe offenders to be puniſhed.

In the year 1548, the pompous parade of the city watch, which had been diſcontinued in the former reign, was revived by Sir John Greſham the mayor. The ſplendor of the proceſſion was conſiderably augmented by the addition of three hundred light-horſemen, who had been raiſed by the citizens for the uſe of his majeſty.

In the year 1549, at the inſtigation of archbiſhop Cranmer, encouragement was given to perſecuted foreign proteſtants, to come over and ſettle in England, where they were allowed the free exerciſe of their religion; and, in return, enriched the nation by the manufactures they brought with them. They ſettled principally in London, Southwark, Canterbury, and other great towns in that part of the country.

The protector (the duke of Somerſet) having been guilty of ſome acts of imprudence, his enemies took the advantage of it, and ſeveral of the members of the council entered into a cabal againſt his perſon. They met at Ely-houſe, and taking the whole authority into their own hands, acted independent of him. They ſent injunctions to the magiſtrates of London, and the lieutenant of the Tower, to obey no orders from the Protector, but to keep the city and Tower in a ſtate of defence, and at the ſame time demanded a ſupply of five hundred men. The magiſtrates ſo far agreed with their requeſt as to order the ſeveral companies to mount guard alternately, but would not proceed any farther without conſulting the common-council; for which purpoſe they were ſummoned by the lord-mayor to attend next day at Guildhall.

The Protector, who was at this time with the king at Hampton-court, receiving advice of theſe proceedings, was ſo intimidated, that he retired with his majeſty to Windſor, and began ſtrongly to fortify the caſtle.

The common-council meeting at the appointed time, a letter was produced from his majeſty to the city, wherein he demanded five hundred men completely armed to be immediately ſent to Windſor. Robert Brook, the recorder, oppoſed this, and, on the contrary, earneſtly requeſted them to ſupply the lords with that number, as it would enable them to bring the Protector to an account, and thereby redreſs the grievances of the people. He was heard by the court with great attention, but was interrupted by George Stadlow, a member of the common-council, who, after a very elaborate harangue, in which he recited the bad conſequences of the city's joining the barons againſt king Henry III. concluded thus: "Wherefore, as this aid is required of the king's majeſty, it is our duty to hearken thereto, for he is our high ſhepherd, rather than unto the lords; and yet I ſhould not wiſh the lords to be clearly ſhaken off; but they with us, and we with them, may join in ſuit, and make our moſt humble petition to the king's majeſty, that it would pleaſe his majeſty to hear ſuch complaint againſt the government of the lord-protector, as may be juſtly alledged and proved; that neither ſhall the king, nor yet the lords, have cauſe to ſeek for further aid, neither we to offend any of them."

In conſequence of this ſpeech, the court broke up without coming to any determination. The next day the lord-mayor and aldermen held a conference in the Star-chamber, and it was reſolved that Sir Philip Hobby ſhould be diſpatched with a letter of credence to his majeſty, imploring him to permit the ſaid Sir Philip to deliver their meſſage, and to credit what he ſhould declare in their names. Sir Philip accordingly waited on his majeſty at Windſor, and delivered his buſineſs with ſuch propriety to the king, in the preſence of the Protector, that his majeſty commanded Somerſet immediately to withdraw, and ſoon after committed him priſoner to Beauchamp's Tower, in Windſor Caſtle, from whence the following day, he was conducted to the Tower of London.

The earl of Warwick, who had taken the lead in depriving the Protector of his power, retained the chief management of public affairs for ſome time; but Somerſet, after a fine which the king remitted, was at length reſtored to liberty, and again took his place at the council.

In the year 1550 the river Thames ebbed and flowed three times in the ſpace of nine hours, occaſioned by a violent eaſterly wind repelling the ebb before it could perform its natural courſe.

The butchers of London having greatly enhanced the price of meat, owing to a combination between the graziers and ſaleſmen, the king and council, to reſtrain the like impoſition for the future, fixed the prices of cattle ſold in the different ſeaſons, in the following manner:

From Midſummer to Michaelmas	l.	s.	d.
The beſt fat ox, to be ſold at	2	5	0
The beſt ſteers and runts	1	5	0
The beſt heifers and kine	1	2	0
From Hollowmas to Chriſtmas.			
The beſt fat ox	2	6	8
The beſt ſteers and runts	1	6	8
The beſt heifers and kine	1	3	0
From Chriſtmas to Shrovetide.			
The beſt fat ox	2	8	4
The beſt ſteers and runts	1	8	4
From Shearing-time to Michaelmas.			
The beſt fat weather, at	0	4	4
If ſhorn	0	3	0
The beſt fat ewe	0	2	6
If ſhorn	0	2	0
From Michaelmas to Shrovetide.			
The beſt fat weather	0	4	4
If ſhorn	0	3	0

A great dearth happening the ſame year, the following prices of proviſions were alſo fixed by the king and council:

	s.	d.
White Wheat, the quarter, at	13	0
Red ditto	11	0
All other ſorts of ditto	8	0
The beſt malt, the quarter	10	0
Second ſort ditto	8	0
The beſt barley, the quarter	9	0
Second ſort	7	0
The beſt rye, the quarter	7	0
Second ſort	6	0
The beſt beans and peas, the quarter	5	0
Second ſort ditto	3	0
Oats, the quarter	4	0
The beſt ſweet butter, the pound, at	0	1
Eſſex barrelled butter, the pound	0	0¾
All ſorts of other barrelled butter	0	0½
Eſſex cheeſe, the pound, at	0	0¼
All other ſorts of ditto	0	0½

In the year 1551, the ſweating ſickneſs viſited London for the laſt time, and carried off a great number of its inhabitants. This year the city of London obtained a charter of the king, by which they became entitled to divers lands and tenements in Southwark; the manor and appurtenances thereof; the aſſize of bread, wine, beer, and ale; and a fair for three days. By this charter alſo, the offices of coroner, eſcheator, and clerk of the market, were for ever veſted in the lord-mayor for the time being. About this time one John Alaſes, a Poliſh nobleman, who was expelled his country by the rigours of the Catholicks, and had become preacher to a reformed congregation at Embden in Eaſt Friezland, foreſeeing a perſecution there, brought his congregation over to London. The king and council, who were deſirous of encouraging induſtrious refugees, gave them the Auguſtine Friars church for their religious worſhip, and granted them a charter of incorporation, by which they were formed into an eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhment independent of the church of England, conſiſting of a ſuperintendant and four aſſiſting miniſters.

The Anſeatic merchants, from the various immunities which had been granted them, having now engroſſed almoſt the whole trade of the woollen manufacture, the Merchant Adventures found themſelves conſiderably injured; to remedy which they made preſſing applications to the council, and procured a revocation of the privileges granted to the Anſeatic Merchants, by which that company was reduced to trade here on the ſame terms allowed to merchant ſtrangers in general. The Merchant Adventurers ſo well availed themſelves of this turn of affairs in their favour, that they exported this year upwards of forty thouſand cloths to Flanders. This year the king, being in great diſtreſs for want of money, borrowed a large ſum of Anthony Fugger and company, bankers at Antwerp, and the corporation of London were jointly bound with him for the payment of the ſame. His majeſty gave Sir Andrew Jud, the mayor, a recognizance to indemnify the city in this tranſaction.

In conſequence of an act of common-council paſſed this year, a poſtern-gate was made out of the wall on the north ſide of the diſſolved cloiſter of Friars minors, or Grey-Friars (now Chriſt's Hoſpital) to paſs through the Hoſpital of St. Bartholomew. The numbers of taverns and wine-vaults having conſiderably increaſed, to the great prejudice of the community, it was at this time enacted by parliament, that the number of taverns, or retailers of wine in London, ſhould not exceed forty, nor thoſe of Weſtminſter exceed three. Several excellent regulations were, in the courſe of this year, ſet on foot by the parliament for the furtherance of commerce, and other purpoſes of national import; but all theſe uſeful ſchemes were likely to be interrupted, if not entirely defeated by the civil commotions which aroſe from the unbounded ambition of the earl of Warwick, who had been created duke of Northumberland.

Notwithſtanding Warwick had procured the duke of Somerſet to be degraded from his high offices, yet he ſo far envied the remaining influence and popularity of that nobleman, that he now determined on his deſtruction. He began his deſign by alienating the affections of the king from his uncle, whom he repreſented as a moſt dangerous ſubject. He circulated a report, that the duke of Somerſet had cauſed himſelf to be proclaimed king in ſeveral counties, and that he was endeavouring to raiſe an armed force in order to poſſeſs himſelf of the king's perſon. His doors were watched, and information given of all that went in or out; and new inſults were every day offered him, in order to drive him into action. Thus beſet, the unwary Somerſet often let fall ſome menacing expreſſions againſt Northumberland; ſometimes he formed the raſh deſign of waſhing out the indignities offered him in the blood of his perſecutor; and at others reſolved to wait with patience till the king, being of age, ſhould be able to do him juſtice.

In the mean time his treacherous confidents, who had been placed as ſpies about him by Northumberland, informed his enemy of every paſſionate word which he uttered; and this being made known to the king, who too readily believed the infamous tale, he abandoned his unfortunate uncle, and agreed to a motion which Northumberland made, to have him put under arreſt. In conſequence of this, on the 17th of October, at night, the duke was apprehended and committed to priſon. The next day Sir Thomas

Palmer, who had all along acted the part of a ſpy upon the unfortunate duke, charged him upon oath, with a deſign “to excite a rebellion in the north; “to attack the horſe-guards on a muſter-day; to take “poſſeſſion of the Tower; and to raiſe an inſurrection in London.” He was alſo accuſed of having formed a project to murder the duke of Northumberland, the marquis of Northampton, and the earl of Pembroke. On theſe depoſitions the duke was brought to trial before his peers in Weſtminſter-hall, on the firſt day of December. He pleaded Not Guilty, and deſired he might be confronted with his accuſers. This requeſt, however, he was denied, and the court proceeded to trial, when the duke was acquitted of treaſon, but condemned to death for felony, on a ſtatute paſſed in the reign of Henry VIII. declaring it felony for any perſon to harbour the thought of killing a privy-counſellor. It muſt be here obſerved, that among the peers who conſtituted his jury were Northumberland, Northampton, and Pembroke, whom decency as well as juſtice ſhould have reſtrained from ſitting as judges on the trial of a man, againſt whom they had declared an open enmity. Add to this, that the marquis of Wincheſter, another of his ſevere enemies, was appointed high-ſteward on the occaſion. After the court had paſſed ſentence, the duke fell on his knees, thanked them for the fair and open trial they had given him, and aſked pardon of the duke of Northumberland, the marquis of Northampton, &c. for the enmity he bore them; but plainly declared, that he never intended the leaſt act of rebellion againſt the crown or perſon of the king his nephew.

The people, who ſincerely loved the duke of Somerſet, hearing the firſt part of his ſentence, by which he was declared “Not guilty of the treaſon,” imagined he had been intirely acquitted, and manifeſted their joy by repeated ſhouts and acclamations, which was ſoon converted into ſorrow when they were fully informed of his doom. From the time that he had received ſentence, his behaviour was calm, reſigned, and unaffected; and he employed himſelf in reading and compoſing exerciſes of devotion. He made decent applications to the king for favour to his wife and family; and on the 22d of January, 1552, he was brought to the ſcaffold on Tower-hill, where he was to ſuffer. He was attended by Dr. Cox; and after performing ſome devotions, he addreſſed himſelf in a ſpeech to the people, in which he declared his innocence towards the king, and his fidelity towards his country, both in words and deeds: he ſubmitted to his ſentence, becauſe it was awarded by the law: he profeſſed his zeal and affection for the Proteſtant religion, and a great ſatisfaction in what he had done to promote it.

When he had proceeded thus far in his ſpeech, the ſpectators were ſuddenly alarmed. Great precautions had been taken by the council for keeping the citizens of London within doors, until the execution ſhould be over; and its hour, which was ſeven in the morning, was ſo carefully kept a ſecret, that ſome of the inhabitants of the Tower Hamlets were not ſufficiently apprized of it, though it was their turn of duty to have aſſiſted in guarding the ſcaffold at the time of execution. When they heard that the duke was brought out, they came in great confuſion towards Tower-hill; and in preſſing through a poſtern-gate, which they were obliged to paſs, the tumult increaſed ſo much that the ſpectators at the execution were ſeized with a ſudden fright, as thinking ſome dreadful event to be at hand. Upon this every man began to ſhift for himſelf, and in the hurry ſeveral fell into Tower-ditch, and were greatly hurt. During the conſternation which was increaſed by ſtill ſeeing the people run up to the ſcaffold with arms in their hands, Sir Anthony Brown came up on horſeback, in all probability only through curioſity; but the few who remained about the ſcaffold imagined he had brought a pardon, and the people unanimouſly ſhouted, “God ſave the king!” By this time the tumult ſomewhat abated, the guards took their poſts, and the people recovered from their fright. Brown declared he brought no pardon, and a mournful ſilence enſued. The duke, who well knew that his fate was determined, remained all the time unmoved upon the ſcaffold; but by his actions endeavoured to appeaſe the tumult, and then proceeded in his ſpeech.

He profeſſed all kind of regard for the perſon of the king; he exhorted the people to obedience, both to him and the council; he begged they would compoſe themſelves until he had received the penalty of the law; he declared that he died in peace with all mankind; he aſked pardon of all whom he had offended; and beſought the prayers of all preſent. Having finiſhed his ſpeech, he adjuſted himſelf with the utmoſt calmneſs to the block, on which he received the blow that finiſhed his life.

Sir Ralph Vane, Sir Miles Partridge, Sir Michael Stanhope, and Sir Thomas Arundel, were afterwards executed, as the duke's confederates. They all died as Chriſtians; but denied to the laſt the crimes for which they ſuffered. Arundel, Stanhope and Partridge appear to have died Proteſtants, for there is an order in the council-book, dated the 11th of February, for allowing them three Proteſtant divines to attend them in their laſt moments.

The day after the execution of Somerſet, the king convoked a parliament, in which ſeveral laws were enacted, as well of a civil as of a religious nature. A bill was brought in and paſſed, for authorizing a new Common Prayer Book, according to alterations which had been previouſly agreed upon. Another act was made for the people's more regularly frequenting divine ſervice. Another bill paſſed concerning treaſon; and to this bill the commons annexed a clauſe, which was of much more conſequence than the bill itſelf, viz. “That none ſhould be attainted of high-treaſon on “this act, unleſs two witneſſes ſhould come and to “their face aver the fact for which they were to be “tried, except ſuch as ſhould make a voluntary con“feſſion; and that none ſhould be queſtioned for any “thing ſaid or written (againſt the king or govern“ment) but within three months after it was done.” This equitable and conſtitutional bill was ſtrongly oppoſed by all Northumberland's faction, as it carried on the face of it a direct condemnation of their late proceedings in the caſe of the unhappy duke of Somerſet: but notwithſtanding this oppoſition, the bill paſſed both houſes, and has remained ever ſince one of the chief bulwarks of Engliſh liberty.

The citizens of London having purchaſed of the king the manor of Southwark, with all its appurtenances, they became poſſeſſed of an hoſpital dedicated to St. Thomas the Apoſtle; which being greatly decayed, they repaired and enlarged the ſame at a conſiderable expence, for the reception of poor, ſick and helpleſs objects. The king incorporated the lord-mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London, governors of the hoſpital, together with thoſe of Chriſt's and Bridewell.

King Edward VI. alſo, but a ſhort time before his death, founded Chriſt's-Hoſpital in the Grey-friars convent, for the relief and education of young and helpleſs children; and incorporated the governors by the title of, “The mayor, commonalty, and citizens “of the city of London, governors of the poſſeſſions “revenues and goods of the hoſpitals of Edward “VI. king of England, &c.” He alſo gave the old palace of Bridewell to the city for the lodging of poor way-faring people, the correction of vagabonds and diſorderly perſons, and for finding them work.

The city having appointed Chriſt's Hoſpital for the education of poor children, and St. Thomas's in Southwark, for the maimed and diſeaſed, the king formed theſe charitable foundations into a corporation; as appears by a charter granted for that purpoſe, wherein it is declared as follows:

“ And that our intention may take the better
“ effect, and that the lands, revenues, and other
“ things granted for the ſupport of the ſaid hoſpitals,
“ houſes and poor people, may be the better
“ governed, for the eſtabliſhment of the ſame, we do
“ will and ordain, that the hoſpitals aforeſaid, when
“ they ſhall be ſo founded, erected and eſtabliſhed,
“ ſhall be named, called, and ſtiled, The hoſpitals
“ of Edward VI. of England, of Chriſt's, Bridewell
“ and St. Thomas the Apoſtle; and that the aforeſaid
“ mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London,
“ and their ſucceſſors ſhall be ſtiled, the governors of
“ the ſaid hoſpitals of Bridewell, Chriſt and St. Thomas
“ the Apoſtle; and that the ſame governors, in
“ deed, and in fact, and in name, ſhall be hereafter
“ one body corporate and politic of themſelves for
“ ever. And we will that the ſame governors have
“ perpetual ſucceſſion.”

This place being the moſt admiſſible ſituation, and conſiſtent with the plan of our work, we ſhall preſerve the memory of Edward VI. by cloſing the preſent chapter with a deſcription of theſe valuable foundations. And firſt,

St. THOMAS's HOSPITAL.

This is a very handſome building, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the ſtreet called the Borough in Southwark; and is a noble and extenſive charity, for the reception of the neceſſitous ſick and wounded. With reſpect to the origin of this hoſpital, it is to be obſerved, that the priory of St. Mary Overies being deſtroyed by fire in the year 1207, the canons erected at a ſmall diſtance an occaſional edifice to anſwer the ſame purpoſe, till their monaſtery could be rebuilt; which being accompliſhed, Peter de Rupibus, biſhop of Wincheſter, for the greater convenience of air and water, pulled it down in 1215, and removed it to a place where the prior of Bermondſey had two years before built an almonry, or alms-houſe, for the reception of indigent children, and neceſſitous proſelytes. The hoſpital was now dedicated to St. Thomas the Apoſtle, and endowed with land to the value of 343l. a year; from which time it was held of the abbot of Bermondſey, until the diſſolution of the religious houſes, when it fell into the hands of Henry VIII. When the corporation of London purchaſed the manor of Southwark, in 1551, the hoſpital was immediately repaired and enlarged; and, in the November following, there were received into it two hundred and fifty ſick and helpleſs objects. The hoſpital ſtill retained its original name of St. Thomas; and in 1552, as hath been already mentioned, king Edward VI. granted a charter, by which the mayor and commonalty of London were incorporated governors of the ſame. Though this hoſpital eſcaped the great fire in 1666, yet great part of its poſſeſſions were then deſtroyed; and two other fires, that afterwards happened in Southwark, reduced it to great diſtreſs. The building grew old and wanted repairs, and the funds on which it depended for ſupport, failed. However, in 1699 the governors opened a ſubſcription for rebuilding it on a more extenſive plan, which was executed at different times, and compleated in the year 1732. The hoſpital now conſiſts of three quadrangles or ſquare courts. In the front next the ſtreet is a handſome pair of large iron gates, with a door of the ſame work on each ſide for the convenience of foot paſſengers. Theſe are faſtened on the ſides to ſtone piers, on each of which is a ſtatue repreſenting one of the patients. Theſe gates open into a very neat ſquare court, encompaſſed on three ſides with a colonade, ſurrounded with benches next the wall for the accommodation of people to ſit and reſt themſelves. On the ſouth ſide, under an empty niche, is the following inſcription:

“ This building on the ſouth ſide of this court, containing
“ three wards, was erected at the charge
“ of THOMAS FREDERICK of London, Eſq. a
“ worthy governor and liberal benefactor to
“ this hoſpital, Anno 1708.”

On the oppoſite ſide, under the ſame kind of niche, is this inſcription:

“ This building on the north ſide of this court,
“ containing three wards, was erected at the
“ charge of THOMAS GUY, Eſq. citizen and
“ ſtationer of London, a worthy governor, and
“ bountiful benefactor to this hoſpital, Anno
“ 1707.”

The center of the principal front, facing the ſtreet, is of ſtone. On the top is a clock under a ſmall circular pediment, and beneath that, in a niche, the ſtatue of king Edward VI. holding a gilt ſceptre in his right hand, and the charter in his left. A little lower, in niches on each ſide, is a man with a crutch, and a ſick woman; and under them, in other niches, a man with a wooden leg, and a woman with her arm in a ſling. Over the niches are feſtoons, and between the laſt mentioned figures the king's arms in relievo. Under which is this inſcription:

“ King EDWARD the SIXTH, of pious memory, in the
“ year of our Lord 1552, founded and endowed
“ this HOSPITAL of St. THOMAS the Apoſtle,
“ together with the Hoſpitals of Chriſt and
“ Bridewell in London.”

Underneath that is a ſpacious paſſage down ſeveral ſteps into the ſecond court, which is more elegant than the former. This has alſo colonades except at the front of the chapel which is on the north ſide, and is adorned with lofty pilaſters of the Corinthian order, placed on high pedeſtals. On the top is a pediment, as well as in the center of the eaſt and weſt ſides, and above the piazzas the fronts of the wards are ornamented with handſome Ionic pilaſters. In the center of this court is a handſome braſs ſtatue of king Edward VI. by Mr. Scheemakers, behind which is placed, on a kind of ſmall pedeſtal, his crown laid upon a cuſhion. The ſtatue is encloſed with iron rails, and ſtands upon a lofty ſtone pedeſtal, on which is the following inſcription in capitals:

This ſtatue
Of King EDWARD the ſixth,
A moſt excellent Prince,
Of exemplary Piety and Wiſdom,
above his years;
The glory and ornament of his age,
and moſt munificent founder
Of this hoſpital,
Was erected at the expence
Of CHARLES JOYCE, Eſquire,
in the year MDCCXXXVII.

On the oppoſite ſide of the pedeſtal is the ſame inſcription in Latin. In the center of the eaſt ſide of this court is a ſpacious paſſage into the next, the ſtructure above being ſupported by rows of columns. The buildings in the third court are older than the others, and are entirely ſurrounded with a colonade, above which they are adorned with a kind of long ſlender Ionic pilaſters, with very ſmall capitals. In the center is a ſtone ſtatue of Robert Clayton, Eſq. dreſſed in his robes as Lord Mayor, ſurrounded with iron rails: upon the weſt of the pedeſtal are his arms in relievo, and on the ſouth ſide the following inſcription:

“ To Sir Robert Clayton, knight, born in Northamptonſhire,
“ citizen and lord-mayor of
“ London, preſident of this hoſpital, and vicepreſident
“ of the new work-houſe, and a bountiful
“ benefactor to it; a juſt magiſtrate, and
“ brave defender of the liberty and religion of his
“ country. Who (beſides many other inſtances
“ of charity to the poor) built the girls ward in
“ Chriſt's Hoſpital, gave firſt toward the rebuilding
“ of this houſe 600*l.* and left by his
“ laſt will 2300*l.* to the poor of it. This ſtatue
“ was erected in his life-time by the governors,

" nors, An. Dom. MDCCI. as a monument of
" their eſteem of ſo much worth; and to pre-
" ſerve his memory after death, was by them
" beautified Anno Dom. MDCCXIV."

By this extenſive charity, an incredible number of the moſt diſtreſſed objects have ſince its foundation received relief, and been cured of the various diſorders to which human nature is ſubject; and though the eſtates at firſt belonging to this foundation were ruined, yet by the liberal munificence of the citizens and others ſince that time, the annual diſburſements have of late amounted to very conſiderable ſums.

The houſe contains nineteen wards, and 474 beds, which are conſtantly occupied; beſides which there are a conſiderable number of Out-Patients.

State of St. THOMAS's HOSPITAL, at Eaſter 1776.

Cured and diſcharged	7042
Buried this year	219
Remaining under cure	467
Out-Patients	229
In all, including Out-Patients	7957

CHRIST's HOSPITAL.

This building is ſituated on the north ſide of Newgate-ſtreet, adjoining to Chriſt-Church, and was founded by king Edward VI. on the ſpot of ground where originally ſtood the convent of Grey Friars. The eſtabliſhment of this hoſpital was for the maintenance and pious education of poor fatherleſs children, of whom three hundred and forty were admitted into the hoſpital in the year 1552. This laudable foundation of king Edward VI. was greatly increaſed by the benefactions of his ſubjects. Sir William Cheſter, knight and alderman, and John Calthrop, citizen and draper, built the brick walls on the ſide next to St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital, and arched over the town ditch from Alderſgate to Newgate, as being offenſive to the hoſpital.

In the year 1673 king Charles II. added a mathematical ſchool, and a ward to the hoſpital, for the inſtruction of forty boys in navigation, and endowed it for ſeven years with 1000l. per annum, to be paid out of the Exchequer. Ten of theſe boys are put apprentice every year to maſters of ſhips, and ten others of the beſt genius are elected, to ſupply their place. But leſt this mathematical ſchool ſhould fail for want of boys properly qualified to ſupply it, one Mr. Stone, a governor, left a legacy to maintain a ſubordinate mathematical ſchool of twelve boys, which is called Stone's School, where they are prepared for reception into the King's Ward.

All the boys in the hoſpital are publickly examined twice a year before the governors, aſſiſted by the head-maſter of St. Paul's School, and other proper examiners. The mathematical boys are preſented to the king every New-year's day, when they carry ſome of their mathematical productions with them as evidences of their proficiency. They are alſo preſented once a year to the lord-chancellor, the lords of the treaſury, and the lords of the admiralty, ſeparately. From four to ſix of theſe boys paſs an examination every half year before the elder brothers of the Trinity-houſe, previous to their being put to ſea. The number of children in this hoſpital at one time has often amounted to more than 1000. Their dreſs conſiſts of a long coat of blue cloth hanging looſe to their heels, girt about their waiſt with a red leather girdle buckled; a looſe petticoat underneath, of yellow cloth, (of late years the boys are allowed breeches) a round thrum cap, tied with a band, yellow ſtockings, and black low-heeled ſhoes. The boys in the mathematical ſchool, as a badge of diſtinction, wear on the breaſts of their coats a plate of ſilver, with an emblematical device on it, the dye of which is kept in the Tower, where they are all ſtamped. The principal figures on this plate are, *Arithemetic*, with a ſcroll of accounts in one hand, and her other hand placed on a blue-coat boy's head. *Geometry*, with a triangle in her hand. And *Aſtronomy*, with a quadrant in one hand, and a ſphere in the other. Round the plate is the following inſcription: *Auſpicio* Caroli *Secundi Regis*, 1673. This badge they retain during their apprenticeſhip, as a ſecurity againſt their being preſſed into the king's ſervice in times of war. The children are received into this hoſpital at ſeven years of age, and thoſe who have not already been taught to read are ſent down to Hertford; at which place there is a ſchool and proper inſtructors to prepare them for being ſent to the hoſpital in London; where they are received as room is made for their admiſſion by the eldeſt boys being bound out apprentices. The principal buildings of this hoſpital form the four ſides of a large area, which have porticoes continued round them. Theſe have Gothic arches, and the walls are ſupported by abutments, being the remaining cloiſter of the old priory. This part was repaired by the direction of Sir Chriſtopher Wren, and ſerves for a thorough-fare, as well as a place of recreation for the boys, eſpecially in rainy weather. With reſpect to an exterior view, the hoſpital is very irregular; the ſeveral parts having been erected at different times, and being therefore a mixture of the gothic and modern ſtiles of building. The great hall was built at the expence of Sir John Frederick, alderman of London; and here the boys occaſionally dine and ſup. On the weſtern ſide of this room is a large picture repreſenting king James II. ſitting with his nobles, the governors, &c. with the half figures of king Edward VI. and Charles II. hanging as pictures in the ſame piece. Beyond which is a very handſome picture of king Charles II. at full length, dreſſed in his royal robes. At the other end of this hall is a large piece repreſenting king Edward VI. delivering the charter to the lord mayor, who kneels, with the aldermen behind him; the young king is accompanied by biſhop Ridley and ſeveral others, who ſtand about him. In this hall is a good organ that is played when the boys ſing their pſalms or anthems on Sundays and other ſpecial days. There are eight wards in the hoſpital, each of which contains upwards of fifty beds for the children. That for the girls is apart from the reſt, and is a very handſome building, principally erected at the expence of Sir Robert Clayton. There is alſo another convenient ward ſet apart for the ſick, to which they are removed, and due care taken of them. This ward is accommodated with a kitchen, a conſultation chamber, and other convenient offices. The ſchools are, the antient grammar-ſchool, the mathematical and writing ſchools, and a ſchool for the girls, where they are taught to read, to ſew, and to mark. The writing-ſchool is a neat, modern edifice, built with brick and ſtone in the year 1694, at the end of the great hall. It was founded by Sir John Moore, one of the aldermen of the city, and preſident of the houſe, whom it is ſaid to have coſt five thouſand pounds, and contains long writing boards ſufficient for the uſe of five hundred boys. At the upper end of the room is a niche, in which was formerly the ſtatue that is now placed on the outſide of the ſchool, under which is the following inſcription:

" Anno Dom. 1694.
" This writing-ſchool, and ſtately building, was
" begun, and completely finiſhed, at the ſole
" charge of Sir John Moore, knt. and lord-
" mayor of the city, in the year MDCLXXXI;
" now preſident of this houſe; he having been
" otherwiſe a liberal benefactor to the ſame."

In the cloiſters, affixed to the walls, are ſeveral table monuments erected to the memory of governors and other benefactors to this hoſpital, whoſe remains lie here interred.

On the ſouth ſide of theſe cloiſters, nearly oppoſite the iron gate that leads to the Girls Ward, is a very handſome monument, erected to the memory of Sir George Mertins, knt. lord-mayor of London. The ſides of the monument are pillars of variegated marble; on the top of each of which is an angel ſounding a trumpet. Beneath are the mace and ſword in a circle; and in the front of the monument is the following inſcription:

In hopes of a Bleſſed Reſurrection
Near this place are depoſited
The venerable remains
of
Sir George Merttins, Knt.
and
Dame Philadelphia his wife.
Worthy examples of conjugal affection and paternal tenderneſs,
Who were lovely and pleaſant in their lives,
And in death they are not divided.
He was alderman and ſome time ſince Lord-mayor of London.
For many years Treaſurer, and before his death Preſident,
Of this Hoſpital, which great offices of truſt and power,
He diſcharged with impartiality, integrity and honour.
In trade he was without extortion,
In the exerciſe of power without oppreſſion,
In offices of friendſhip without oſtentation,
In acts of piety without diſſimulation,
And by his diſintereſted and diffuſive merit in public and private life, received univerſal and unenvied applauſe.
She was a lady of excellent accompliſhments and diſtinguiſhed worth,
Beautiful in her perſon,
Virtuous in her mind,
Obliging in her temper,
Pious in life,
Reſign'd in death.
She died April the 24th 1722, aged 49.
He died Nov. the 3d 1727, aged 63.
Their bodies are buried here in peace,
and
Their names will be remembered with honour.

Near this is a ſmall table monument againſt the wall, on which is written the following inſcription:

Here lies
A BENEFACTOR,
Let no one
Move his Bones.

On the north ſide of the cloiſters is a very large vault, adapted for the interment of ſuch children as die in the hoſpital.

At each corner of the cloiſters is the figure of one of the children dreſſed in the habit of the charity, before each of whom is an iron box fixed on a wooden pedeſtal for the reception of public benefactions.

In a niche, over the ſouth gate that leads into the cloiſters, is a very handſome ſtatue of king Edward VI. beneath which is written, in letters of gold, the following inſcription:

"Edward the Sixth of Famous Memory, king of
"England, was the founder of Chriſt's Hoſpital,
"and Sir Robert Clayton, Knt. and alderman,
"ſome time lord-mayor of this city of London,
"erected this ſtatue of king Edward, and built
"moſt part of this Fabrick, Anno Dom. 1682."

The plan of education in this hoſpital has been enlarged by the appointment of a maſter to inſtruct boys in the art of drawing; beſides whom, they have alſo a muſic maſter. This charity is principally ſupported by annual revenue on houſes and lands; by the licenſing and looking after the carts allowed by the city, each of which pays a certain ſum for ſealing; and by a duty paid upon every piece of cloth brought to Blackwell-hall. The governors are many, and commonly men of opulence, who recommend themſelves by charitable contributions to the hoſpital. Among theſe, one is preſident, and another is treaſurer, the latter of whom takes care of the affairs of the whole houſe, and of the revenues; therefore is commonly reſident, and hath a good houſe to dwell in, but without any ſalary. The boys are choſen into the hoſpital every Eaſter, and each governor has the privilege of preſenting an unqualified child every third time, by which is meant the child of a non-freeman, whoſe parents are alive.

Notwithſtanding the number of children in this hoſpital are much more conſiderable than in any other, yet they are remarkable for their decent and orderly behaviour at all times; and as, from the benefits they receive while in the hoſpital, they generally ſucceed in the ſeveral profeſſions to which they are placed, ſo they often in the days of proſperity, acknowledge the obligations they originally laid under to the place of their education, by grateful donations and legacies.

State of Chriſt's Hoſpital at Easter, 1776.

Children put forth apprentices, and diſcharged out of this houſe laſt year, ten whereof were inſtructed in the mathematicks,	142
Buried laſt year ——— ———	7
Remaining in the hoſpital ———	1132

BRIDEWELL HOSPITAL.

This building is ſituated on the weſt ſide of the road leading to Black-friars-bridge, near about the center between that and Fleet-ſtreet. On the ſame ſpot originally ſtood a royal palace, even before the conqueſt; and which continued, with ſome little intermiſſion, in that ſtate till the reign of king Edward VI. It was rebuilt by king Edward VIII. in the year 1522, Henry for the reception of the Emperor Charles V. and obtained the name of Bridewell, on account of a remarkable well thereunto adjoining, and its vicinity to St. Bride's church.

In the year 1553, King Edward VI. gave the old palace of Bridewell to the city, for the lodging of poor way-faring people, and to be a houſe of correction for vagabonds and diſſolute perſons; and as the Grey-friars (now called Chriſt's Hoſpital) was appointed for the education of poor children; St. Bartholomew's and St. Thomas's in Southwark, for the maimed and diſeaſed; king Edward formed the governors of theſe charitable foundations into a corporation, allowed them a proper authority for the exerciſe of their offices, and conſtituted himſelf the founder and patron. For this purpoſe he gave to the lord-mayor, commonalty and citizens, land to the yearly value of 450l. and ſuppreſſing the hoſpital at the Savoy, gave for the above charitable uſes great part of the revenue, together with the bedding and furniture. In the following reigns granaries and ſtore-houſes for coals were erected at the expence of the city within this hoſpital, and the poor were employed in grinding corn with hand mills; which were greatly improved in the reign of queen Elizabeth, when a citizen invented a mill that might be worked either with the hands or feet, by which thoſe who were deficient in the one might exerciſe the uſe of the other.

The old building was entirely deſtroyed by the dreadful fire in 1666, with all the dwelling-houſes in the precinct belonging to it, from whence had ariſen two thirds of its revenue. The hoſpital, however, was rebuilt in 1668, in the ſame manner it now appears, except the front, which on the compleating of Black-friars-bridge, being greatly decayed, was taken down and handſomely rebuilt ſeveral feet backwarder, to give the ſtreet a ſtrait direction from Fleet-ſtreet to the bridge; by which means the front court is much contracted from its original ſize.

Bridewell Hoſpital conſiſts of two courts, in which the buildings are convenient and not irregular. At the ſouth end of the firſt court is a neat chapel, with a ſquare roof and two galleries at the north and weſt ſides, ſupported by columns of the Tuſcan order; at the weſt end are places for the boys belonging to the hoſpital; and a place ſet apart for the uſe of the priſoners. The ſides are brick, and the wainſcot and finiſhing very neat. The altar piece conſiſts of two pilaſters, with their entablature and circular pediment of the Corinthian order: between which are the commandments written in gold letters on a black ground, and the Lord's Prayer and Creed in gold on blue in gilt frames, and farther enriched with gilt cherubims, leaves, fruits, &c. carved in relievo. And the whole chancel is neatly paved with black and white marble. The court room is adorned with columns of the Compoſite order, a gallery, &c. but the moſt valuable embelliſhments are the ſeveral handſome tables, whereon the names of the benefactors are depenciled in gold letters. In this room is a chair for the preſident, and convenient ſeats for the governors. At the north end of the room, nearly oppoſite the preſident's chair, is a place ſet apart for the puniſhment of criminals, in which is a machine for the convenience of their being whipped in preſence of the court.

For the encouragement of manufactures, a number of handicraft tradeſmen, as flax-dreſſers, taylors, weavers of different branches, ſhoe-makers, pin-makers, &c. are allowed habitations in this hoſpital, for the purpoſe of taking apprentices at the appointment of the governors, to train up to their reſpective occupations. Theſe tradeſmen are termed Arts Maſters of Bridewell, and their apprentices are well known by the name of Bridewell Boys. They wear a very ſingular dreſs, conſiſting of cloſe blue cloth jackets without any ſkirts; long trouſers of the ſame thick ſtuff, and white hats. After they have ſerved their apprenticeſhip faithfully, they are not only made free of the city, but have alſo a pecuniary preſent of ten pounds from the hoſpital.

This hoſpital is alſo uſed as a houſe of correction for all ſtrumpets, pick-pockets, vagrants, and incorrigible and diſobedient ſervants, who are committed by the lord mayor and aldermen; as are alſo apprentices by the chamberlain of the city, who are obliged to beat hemp, and, if the nature of their offence requires it, to undergo the correction of whipping.

The affairs of this hoſpital are managed by the governors, who are above three hundred, beſides the lord mayor and court of aldermen, all of whom are likewiſe governors of Bethlehem Hoſpital; for theſe hoſpitals being one corporation, they have the ſame preſident, governors, clerk, phyſician, ſurgeon, and apothecary. This hoſpital, however, has its own ſteward, a porter, a matron, and four beadles, one of whom has the buſineſs of correcting the criminals.

State of BRIDEWELL HOSPITAL *at Eaſter*, 1776.

Vagrants relieved and diſcharged laſt year	1084
Apprentices maintained in ſeveral trades, &c.	33

CHAP. XII.

Death of Edward VI.—Lady Jane Gray proclaimed Queen of England—The princeſs Mary afterwards proclaimed and crowned—Sir Thomas Wyatt's Rebellion—Lady Jane Gray beheaded in the Tower—Execution of Wyatt, with 58 *of his accomplices—Queen Mary's marriage and public entry into London—Act of common-council for reſtraining luxury—Wood-ſtreet Compter built—Horrid perſecution of the Proteſtants—Firſt Bell-man in London—A plot diſcovered for robbing the Exchequer—A malignant fever in London—The queen borrows* 20,000*l. of the citizens to carry on a war with France—Death of Queen Mary.*

EDWARD VI. ſoon after the conſtitution of the charitable foundations which cloſe the laſt chapter, died of a decline at Greenwich on the ſixth of July, 1553, in the ſixteenth year of his age. His remains were depoſited in the chapel of St. Peter's church, Weſtminſter, near the body of king Henry VII. his grand-father, with great funeral pomp, and the unfeigned mournings of an affectionate people.

King Edward had, by his will, appointed the Lady Jane Gray to ſucceed him on the throne, in conſequence of which ſhe was proclaimed in London with the uſual formalities. But the people not acquieſcing in this meaſure, the council met at Baynard's Caſtle, from whence, having conſulted with the lord-mayor and aldermen, they all proceeded in cavalcade to Cheapſide, where they proclaimed the princeſs Mary (daughter of king Henry VIII.) Queen of England.

On the 30th of July her majeſty rode from the Tower to Weſtminſter in a chariot, preceded by the lord-mayor in a crimſon velvet gown, who carried the ſceptre of gold. Her majeſty was followed by the princeſs Elizabeth her ſiſter in another chariot; and the proceſſion was cloſed by a great number of ladies on horſeback richly dreſſed in velvets. She was received by the citizens with ſuch marks of reſpect, that ſhe returned the lord-mayor her thanks on the occaſion.

On the firſt of October following her majeſty was crowned at Weſtminſter with the greateſt magnificence. The ceremony was performed by the chancellor Biſhop Gardiner, aſſiſted by Bonner, biſhop of London, Tonſtal, biſhop of Durham, and eight other prelates. The lord-mayor, aſſiſted by twelve aldermen, officiated as chief butler on the occaſion, and received the uſual fee of a golden cup and ewer.

Soon after Mary's acceſſion to the throne, the earl of Northumberland, and two others, who had been advocates for Lady Jane Gray's ſucceſſion, were tried and executed; and Lady Jane, with lord Guildford Dudley, her huſband, and archbiſhop Cranmer, were, by Mary's orders, taken into cuſtody, and committed priſoners to the Tower.

Queen Mary was, in her principles, a bigotted catholic, and during the laſt reign would never be prevailed on to conform to the meaſures of the reformation. She now reſtored the catholic biſhops, and ſilenced all preachers, but ſuch as had licences granted them, which none but catholics obtained. And many of the principal reformers, dreading the conſequences, retired into foreign parts.

On the thirteenth of November, the Lady Jane Gray, lord Guildford Dudley, and Cranmer, archbiſhop of Canterbury, were brought to their trials, and, being found guilty, received ſentence of death as traitors.

A treaty of marriage having been propoſed between Queen Mary, and Philip II. of Spain, who was as great a bigot as herſelf, the people throughout the nation appeared univerſally diſcontented, both on political and religious motives. They were fearful that by this marriage the Spaniards would become abſolute lords of the kingdom, and have the management of all affairs; and that, aboliſhing the antient laws, they would eſtabliſh an inſupportable ſlavery in the land as a conquered country; and their diſcontents flamed out in ſuch a manner, as threatened a ſudden and deſperate rebellion.

No ſooner were the marriage articles ſigned, than news came to court that the people of ſeveral counties had taken up arms, reſolving to oppoſe with all their might the queen's intended marriage with Philip.

Sir Thomas Wyatt, a gentleman of Kent, very conſiderable on account of his great fortune, and ſtill more ſo by the opinion the world had of his virtues and abilities, had engaged to arm the men of Kent, as Sir Peter Carew, a gentleman of great intereſt in the Weſt of England, did to aſſemble the inhabitants of Devonſhire; and theſe two had perſuaded the duke of Suffolk to engage with them, by the hopes of reſtoring his daughter, the Lady Jane Gray, to the throne, and he had promiſed to attempt to raiſe the Midland counties. Carew, however, prompted either by his impetuoſity, or his apprehenſions, took up arms before the day appointed, but his troops were ſoon diſperſed by a body of the queen's forces, and he himſelf was forced to take refuge in France. The duke of Suffolk proceeded towards Leiceſterſhire, inviting the people by placards all the way to join him in his endeavours to reſcue rhe nation from a foreign yoke; but he could only get fifty horſe about his perſon, when he was informed that the earl of Huntingdon was marching at the head of ſome hundreds, to ſeize him. On this intelligence, which proved true, he diſmiſſed his followers, and committed himſelf to the care of a ſervant, who betrayed him to that nobleman, by whom he was taken priſoner, and brought up to London.

Wyatt's attempt was at firſt more ſucceſsful, and ſeemed to threaten more fatal conſequences. He ſummoned his friends into the field, and was immediately joined by many gentlemen of the firſt diſtinction in Kent. His leading ſtep was, to diſpatch through the county, proper perſons to raiſe the people, and he, with ſome of his moſt truſty followers, retired to Rocheſter, where he took poſſeſſion of the bridge, and fortified the eaſt part of the city, which he intended as the rendezvous for his party; at the ſame time he ordered a maniſeſto to be publiſhed at Maidſtone, and other places of the country, againſt the queen's marriage, and invited all Engliſhmen to join him in his endeavours to defend England from the inſolent and tyrannical rule of a foreigner. Theſe proclamations were in ſome places oppoſed by the government; but the people in general were inclined to flock to his ſtandard.

The court having received advice of this rebellion, it threw the queen and her counſel into great conſternation, as they were totally unprepared to ſtem any vigorous efforts from a diſcontented people. It was therefore reſolved to ſend a herald to Wyatt with aſſurance of a full pardon, provided he would lay down his arms in twenty-four hours; but the herald not being ſuffered to deliver his commiſſion, the duke of Norfolk was hurried away with no more than ſix hundred of the city trained-bands and the queen's guards, who ſoon came up with the rebels; but at the very inſtant that the duke of Norfolk ordered his batteries to play upon them, he ſaw the London forces wave their hats, and, calling out, "A Wyatt! a Wyatt! " a Wyatt! we are all Engliſhmen!" appeared advancing againſt himſelf to attack him. This piece of treachery threw the duke into ſuch a conſternation, that he, with the earl of Arundel, and Sir Henry Jernegan, captain of the queen's guards, ſought for ſafety in a precipitate flight; nor was it without great difficulty that they eſcaped with their perſons, leaving the rebels maſters of the field, of the duke's baggage, and eight pieces of braſs cannon. The deſertion of the Londoners was owing to the perſuaſion of Brett, one of their captains, who was wrought upon by Sir Thomas Harper, who had the night before left Wyatt with that purpoſe, and, in order to have an opportunity of communicating his intentions to Brett, pretended to ſurrender himſelf to the duke of Norfolk.

Wyatt finding himſelf now reinforced to the number of four thouſand men, and fully perſuaded that the Londoners would open their gates to him and declare in his favour, advanced, on the 31ſt of January, 1554, towards the metropolis, and was got as far as Deptford with his artillery, when he was again met by two meſſengers from the queen, who offered to confer with him, and, in the queen's name, promiſed him every reaſonable ſatisfaction he ſhoulddemand. Wyatt, however, inſtead of complying with this conceſſion, had the inſolence to demand poſſeſſion of the Tower and of the queen's perſon, and that the council ſhould be changed at his pleaſure. The meſſengers were ſo irritated at this traiterous demand, that, bidding Wyatt defiance, they immediately left him and returned to court.

The next day, being the ſecond of February, the queen went to Guildhall, where, in a ſpeech to the citizens, ſhe acquainted them with Wyatt's treaſonable demands, telling them ſhe had done nothing in her marriage without the advice of her council, and declared her reſolution to ſtay and throw herſelf upon the protection of her faithful city of London.

This ſpeech at Guildhall, from a ſovereign, ſo pleaſed the city council, that they ordered the bridge to be ſtrongly barricadoed and guarded, ſo that, on the third of February, when Wyatt was advancedas far as Southwark, and thought to paſs over the bridge into the city, he found himſelf ſhut out; and, therefore, after a ſhort conſultation, he reſolved to croſs the Thames at Kingſton; accordingly, marching thither with all expedition, to his great diſappointment, he found the bridge there ſo damaged as to be impaſſable. This obliged him to halt ſome time in order to repair it, which being done, he paſſed it with his army, being now increaſed to ſix thouſand men, with whom he arrived in Hyde Park about nine o'clock of the morning of the ſeventh of February; but here being detained ſome hours by the breaking down of one of the cannon, which he, contrary to the advice of all about him, would ſtay to repair, Sir Thomas Harper, who had been ſo ſerviceable in bringing over the London troops, deſerted him, and, poſting to the court at Whitehall, diſcovered Wyatt's intention to march through Weſtminſter, and enter the city at Ludgate.

This circumſtance, however, would not have fruſtrated his ſcheme, had he not ſtill poſſeſſed a belief that the citizens would favour his undertaking: on which preſumption, leaving his cannon, under a guard, on that ſpot now called Conſtitution Hill, he marched down directly towards Charing-croſs; but on his way was attacked in flank by a party of light horſe, under the earl of Pembroke, about the ſpot where St. James's-ſtreet is now built, and a ſkirmiſh enſued, by which one part of Wyatt's men was cut off from the other. This attack ruined Wyatt, for in it he loſt the beſt part of his followers; nevertheleſs, he ſtill continued his march leiſurely along the Strand, expecting to be rejoined by his diſperſed followers.

In his way he was oppoſed by Sir John Gage, the lord chamberlain, at the head of a thouſand men, but thoſe he quickly put to flight; and purſuing his march, came before Ludgate, where he demanded admiſſion, but in vain, all the poſts of importance at the gate and elſewhere being ſtrongly guarded by lord William Howard, and other friends of government. Wyatt, therefore, inſtead of admiſſion at Ludgate, received nothing but reproaches, and finding himſelf in no condition to force the gate, (ſo many of his followers having deſerted him, that he had not above a thouſand left) he was obliged to return; but being informed that his retreat was cut off by barricadoes, and the earl of Pembroke's troops at Temple-bar, he diſcovered his danger and gave all over for loſt. At that inſtant, Clarencieux, king of arms, was ſent in the queen's name, to require him to ſurrender, with a promiſe of pardon for him and his men, if they would lay down their arms. While Wyatt was pauſing on this ſummons, Sir Maurice Berkeley happening to paſs on horſeback, Wyatt called out to him, and delivering up his ſword, Berkeley carried him along with him, on the ſame horſe, priſoner to Whitehall. Wyatt's followers ſeeing their leader a captive, immediately ſubmitted; and the queen, in a ſhort time, beheld from her own palace windows. thoſe led priſoners from whom ſhe had expected to receive laws; for ſo great had been the conſternation at court, that Weſton, who ſaid maſs in the queen's palace the day of Wyatt's defeat, wore armour under his clerical habit.

This rebellion proved fatal to the lady Jane Gray and her huſband; for the duke of Suffolk being concerned in the conſpiracy, the court eaſily conceived his deſign was to replace his daughter, the lady Jane, on the throne; and this determined the queen to ſacrifice her to her own ſafety, whom ſhe had before hated on account of her religion. Accordingly Fakenham, abbot of Weſtminſter, was ſent two days after the ſurrender of Wyatt, to announce the fatal meſſage of death to the lady Jane and her huſband, who were ſtill priſoners in the Tower, under ſentence of death.

This meſſage was received by lady Jane with great compoſure, it being what ſhe had long expected, and which the innocence of her life, as well as the long train of calamities which ſhe had ſuffered, made her conſider as no unwelcome tidings. Dr. Fakenham, who brought them, informed her he had obtained a reſpite of three days for her, in which time he tried all his endeavours to make her change her religion: but Jane, even in theſe her diſtreſſed circumſtances, had preſence of mind ſufficient, not only to defend her faith with equal learning and eloquence, but alſo to write a letter in the Greek language to her ſiſter Catherine, in which, beſides ſending her a copy of the New Teſtament, ſhe exhorted her, in the moſt preſſing manner, to maintain, in every condition of life, a like ſteady and unſhaken perſeverance with herſelf.

On the 12th of February, the day appointed for her execution, her huſband, the lord Guildford, who was doomed to ſuffer at the ſame time, deſired of her to admit him to ſee her, but ſhe refuſed to comply with his requeſt, and ſent him word, that the tenderneſs of a parting interview would, ſhe feared, too much affect their ſpirits, and render them unable to meet their approaching fate with that magnanimity which befitted their condition. The wretched huſband acquieſced; and from the window of her priſon ſhe beheld him carried to execution, and from the ſame window ſhe ſaw his body and head brought back in a cart.

It had been propoſed to execute them both together; but the council fearing that the compaſſion of the people for their youth, beauty, innocence, and noble birth, might excite ſome dangerous commotion, thought proper to alter their reſolution, and gave orders that ſhe ſhould ſuffer on a ſcaffold within the Tower. Accordingly ſhe was led forth from her apartment to the block, where ſhe addreſſed the ſpectators in words to the following effect; "That ſhe came thither for an example to poſterity, that innocence cannot be any protection againſt greatneſs; and that ſhe was to die, not for aſpiring to a crown, but for refuſing one, when it was offered her." She ſhewed great conſtancy and piety to the laſt moment, and teſtified an immoveable adherence to the Proteſtant faith; after which, ſubmitting her neck to the ſtroke of the executioner, her head was ſevered from her body. Thus fell the lady Jane Gray, before ſhe had attained the ſeventeenth year of her age.

On the 14th and 15th of February, Brett, the commander of the city trained-bands, who had deſerted to Wyatt, and fifty-eight more, were hanged. Wyatt was reſpited for two months, in hopes he would make ſome conſiderable diſcoveries, having already unjuſtly accuſed the earl of Devonſhire and the princeſs Elizabeth, who, in conſequence thereof, were committed priſoners to the Tower.

On the 17th the duke of Suffolk was tried by his peers, and found guilty; and, on the 23d, was executed on Tower-hill. The lord Gray, his brother, with twenty-two of his followers and friends, were executed a few days after. Six hundred of the common people, who had been concerned in the late rebellion, were brought before the palace at Whitehall, with halters about their necks, where, on making the proper ſubmiſſion, they received their pardon from the queen in perſon.

During the courſe of Wyatt's confinement, he had acted with a puſillanimity as unavailing to himſelf as dangerous to others; but having now no longer hopes of ſaving his own life by drawing the innocent into condemnation, he, upon his trial, fully cleared the princeſs Elizabeth, the earl of Devonſhire, and others, by retracting all he had ſaid to their prejudice; and, being brought to execution on the 11th of April, acquitted them to the public with his dying breath.

There being now no longer pretence for confining the princeſs Elizabeth and the earl of Devonſhire priſoners in the Tower, the former was removed to Woodſtock, and the latter to Fotheringay Caſtle, but both of them under a guard. In this ſituation the princeſs Elizabeth continued for ſome time; but ſhe was at length ſo far indulged as to live at her own houſe, though even then ſhe was beſet by the queen's ſpies and guards.

Mary no ſooner found herſelf delivered from the danger apprehended from Wyatt's conſpiracy, than ſhe, with redoubled vigour reſumed her deſign of an entire deſtruction of the reformation in England; and the firſt who fell victims to her ſpirit of perſecution, were archbiſhop Cranmer and the biſhops Ridley and Latimer, who, by order of council, were carried to Oxford, where, being examined concerning their faith, they were, on the third of May, adjudged obſtinate heretics. Cranmer had been already attainted of treaſon, but was cleared of that accuſation, that he might die the more painful death of an heretick.

The parliament having confirmed the articles of marriage between the queen and Phillip II. of Spain, that prince arrived at Southampton on the 19th of July. The queen had ſet out on a progreſs to the weſt, that ſhe might meet her bridegroom at Wincheſter, where ſhe intended to be married, and where the ceremony was accordingly performed, with great magnificence, on the 25th of the ſame month. On the 18th of Auguſt following the king and queen made their public entry into London; on which occaſion the city was ſumptuouſly adorned, and embelliſhed with a great number of ſtately pageants, nor was any expence ſpared by the citizens to teſtify their attachment to the royal pair.

Soon after this Cardinal Pole came over to England in quality of legate, and invited the parliament to a reconciliation with the Holy See, which they not only readily complied with, but alſo declared their intentions of repealing all laws enacted to the prejudice of the church of Rome.

Among other things, the parliament, this year, paſſed an act for the better regulation of the woolen trade, which had been greatly injured by the increaſe of hawkers and pedlars. By this act it was ordained as follows: "That no perſon or perſons, dwelling any where out of the cities or towns, (the liberties of the two univerſities only excepted) ſhall hereafter ſell or cauſe to be ſold, by retail, any woolen or linen cloth (except of their own making) or any haberdaſhery, grocery or mercery ware, at or within any of the ſaid cities, boroughs, towns corporate, or market towns, within this realm (except in open fairs) on pain of forfeiting, for every time ſo offending, ſix ſhillings and eight-pence, and the whole wares ſo ſold, offered or proffered to be ſold."

About the ſame time an act of common-council was paſſed for retrenching the extravagant method of living by the lord-mayor, aldermen, ſheriffs, and city companies; in which it was enacted, that thenceforth they ſhould have no more than one courſe either at dinner or ſupper; and that on a feſtival, being a fleſh day, they ſhould have no more than ſeven diſhes, whether hot or cold; and on every feſtival being a fiſh day, eight diſhes: on every common fleſh-day, ſix diſhes; and on every common fiſh-day, ſeven diſhes, excluſive of brawn, collops with eggs, ſallads, pottage, butter, cheeſe, eggs, herrings, ſprats, and ſhrimps, together with all ſorts of ſhell-fiſh and fruits. That the aldermen and ſheriffs ſhould have one diſh leſs than the lord-mayor, and all the city companies at their ſeveral entertainments the ſame number of diſhes as the aldermen and ſheriffs; but with this reſtriction, to have neither ſwan, crane, nor buſtard, upon the penalty of forty ſhillings; and that all the ſerjeants and other officers belonging to the mayor or ſheriffs on fleſh days to have three, and on fiſh-days four diſhes: but, when any foreign miniſters or privy-counſellors are invited to any of the city entertainments, then the regulations or additions are left to the diſcretion of the mayor; provided always, that no other entertainment be given after dinner than Ipocraſs and Wafers; and the annual feaſts on three days after Whitſunday and Bartholomew-tide were entirely laid aſide. It was alſo enacted, in conſideration of the great and annual expence the mayor and ſheriffs were at in providing a ſumptuous entertainment every Lord-mayor's day at Guildhall, for the honour of the city and regaling perſons of the greateſt diſtinction, that every ſubſequent mayor, as an alleviation of that charge, ſhould be paid, out of the chamber of the city, the ſum of one hundred pounds.

In the year 1555, the keeper of Bread-ſtreet Compter having not only ill treated his priſoners, but alſo converted the priſon into a receptacle for whores and thieves, the lord mayor and aldermen, at the city expence, erected a large and convenient building for the reception of debtors and others in Wood-ſtreet; which priſon has been uſed for that purpoſe to the preſent time.

The citizens of London being ſtill greatly injured by the encroachments of foreigners on their reſpective profeſſions, applied by the lord-mayor and commonalty for further relief; when an act of common-council was paſſed, in which it was ordained, "That thenceforth no citizen ſhould preſume to employ any foreigner in any manner of buſineſs, excluſive of felt-makers, cap-thickers, carders, ſpinners, knitters, and brewers, upon penalty of five pounds for every offence; and all offenders, upon conviction, refuſing to pay, to be committed to priſon, without bail or main-prize, till ſuch fines were paid."

The year 1555 is unhappily diſtinguiſhed by the infernal proceedings of the government and clergy againſt the Proteſtants. The whole kingdom was at this time filled with ſcenes of horror and barbarity, which have juſtly rendered the Catholic religion the object of univerſal hatred and abhorrence, and which prove that no human depravity can equal revenge and cruelty, concealed under the ſpecious guiſe of religion.

The two firſt victims of this perſecuting ſpirit were Dr. Hooper, late biſhop of Glouceſter, and Dr. Rogers, a prebendary of St. Paul's, who had both eminently diſtinguiſhed themſelves, the one by his loyalty to the queen, and the other by his pacific temper, in ſaving, at the hazard of his own life, a papiſt-preacher from the reſentment of an enraged populace. But, as if the government had intended to give the nation a ſpecimen of their unbounded cruelty, Rogers, after repeated attempts to bring him to recant, was condemned to the ſtake; and ſo ingenious were his enemies in their barbarity, that perceiving they could not ſhake his manly reſolution to ſuffer, they attacked him where virtue is moſt tender, by denying him the ſight of his wife or children, and hurrying him into the flames in Smithfield, on the fourth of February.

The two bloody biſhops (Bonner and Gardiner) had a perſonal hatred againſt Hooper, who behaved with all the conſtancy of a primitive martyr. He had kept up a correſpondence with Bulenger, and others of the reformed abroad, to whom he ſent his wife, who was herſelf a foreigner; and he took very little pains to conceal his ſentiments, none having been more active or more ſucceſsful than he was in the cauſe of reformation. He ſhewed a noble contempt for all the inſults he received; and, being given over to the ſecular power, he was impolitically ſent by the government to die at Glouceſter, that the hearers of his doctrine might be the witneſſes of his ſufferings.

This circumſtance was intended to ſtrike terror into his flock; but it was a ſource of joy and ſatisfaction to Hooper, who gladly embraced the opportunity of confirming by his death that doctrine which he had formerly taught them. When he was fixed to the ſtake, a ſtool was ſet before him, and the queen's pardon laid upon it, by accepting of which he might ſtill have ſaved his life; but he ordered it to be taken away, and chearfully prepared himſelf for that dreadful puniſhment to which he was ſentenced.

His death was attended with every circumſtance that could heighten its ſeverity; the wind, which was vehement, blew the flames of the reeds from his body; the faggots were green, and did not take fire; all his lower parts were conſumed before his vitals were affected; one hand dropped off, but with the other he continued to beat his breaſt. He was heard to pray, and exhort the people to adhere to their religion until his tongue, ſwollen with the violence of his agony, was rendered incapable of motion. He was no leſs than three quarters of an hour in torture, which he bore with the moſt ſurprizing and inflexible conſtancy.

About the ſame time Laurence Saunders, miniſter at All-hallows, Bread-ſtreet, and Mr. Row, and Taylor, rector of Hadley in Suffolk, were delivered over to the ſecular power, and ſealed their doctrine by their deaths. Saunders ſuffered at Coventry. He was indulged with the offer of a pardon, but rejected it with diſdain, and embraced the ſtake, ſaying, "Welcome the Croſs of Chriſt, welcome everlaſting life."

Taylor, paſtor of Hadley, was, on the nineteenth of February, burned in that place, amidſt his antient friends and pariſhioners. When he was brought to the ſtake, and began to harangue the by-ſtanders, one of the guards ſtruck him on the head. He was then placed in a barrel of pitch; and one of the ſpectators throwing a faggot at the good old man, which wounded him ſo ſeverely that his viſage was beſmeared with blood, he replied, "O friend! I have harm enough, what need of that?" When he repeated a pſalm in Engliſh, one of the guards ſtruck him on the mouth, and bid him ſpeak Latin: and while he was employed in pious ejaculations, another cleft his head with an halbert in ſuch a manner, that his brains came out, and he expired immediately.

So many inhuman executions, merely for the ſake of principle, threw the nation into an univerſal conſternation, inſomuch that biſhop Gardiner, who had vainly imagined a few examples would affrighten the reformers into a compliance, finding the work now grow daily upon him, thought proper to devolve his odious commiſſion on others; but chiefly on Bonner, biſhop of London, a man of the moſt profligate and abandoned manners, and of ſuch a ſavage and cruel diſpoſition, that he ſeemed to delight in the torments of the unhappy wretches his iniquitous ſentence committed to the flames.

Bonner, in conjunction with ſome other biſhops, condemned without mercy all that came before them; amongſt whom was Dr. Robert Ferrar, biſhop of St. David's who was burned at Caermarthen, on the 30th of March. To recount all the particulars of the other executions, which now became ſo numerous, that the whole kingdom ſeemed to be in a blaze from perſecution, would only ſhock the humanity of the reader, and they may all be found faithfully recorded in *Wright's Lives of the Martyrs*. Three martyrdoms, however, deſerve peculiar mention, thoſe of Latimer, Ridley and Cranmer.

They had been kept a conſiderable time in priſon at Oxford, and commiſſioners for trying them were directed to Brooks, biſhop of Glouceſter, White, biſhop of Lincoln, and ſeveral others. The three prelates, at their different appearances, refuſed to acknowledge the pope's authority. Latimer and Ridley, after refuſing to recant their doctrine, or to acknowledge the real preſence in the euchariſt, which was now become the watchword for murderers, were delivered over to the ſecular power, and carried to be burned on the north ſide of the city of Oxford, oppoſite to Baliol-college, on the ſixteenth of October; and both, in their laſt moments, gave teſtimony of their faith with their blood, and a behaviour not inferior to what we read of the primitive martyrs. But thoſe two great men deſerve to be farther noticed.

Ridley was born of a good family in Northumberland. He was firſt educated at Newcaſtle, from whence he was ſent to Pembroke-hall in Cambridge, of which he became maſter. King Henry VIII. made him firſt his chaplain, and afterwards promoted him to the ſea of Rocheſter, from whence king Edward VI. tranſlated him to London. He was one of the moſt able champions of the reformation; pious, learned, ſolid in judgement, conſtant, admired by his friends, and dreaded by his enemies; which were ſufficient reaſons for the popiſh counſellors to put him to death. The night immediately before his execution, he invited the mayor of Oxford and his wife to ſee him die; and the good woman melting into tears, he ſpoke to her with an aſſurance which baniſhed her ſorrow, and convinced her that ſo much firmneſs on ſo melancholy an occaſion could only be the gift from heaven, inſpiring and animating him againſt his approaching agony. He was ſo little ſhocked with the terrors before him, that he not only gave a ſerious attention to the furious bigot that preached at his execution, but calmly propoſed to anſwer exceptionable parts of his ſermon, which was not permitted, leſt his eloquence and reaſon ſhould bias his hearers and ſpectators too much in his favour; and he left the world with an act of juſtice, for he ſent a petition to the queen, praying that either the tenants of the biſhopric of London might be continued in their leaſes, or that their fines might be reſtored out of his goods, ſeized when he was impriſoned. But he paid dearly for his courage. The faggots were ordered to be placed in ſuch a manner as to torment him as much as poſſible; and he was rather roaſted than burned, for his legs were almoſt conſumed before the fire was permitted to reach his body.

Biſhop Latimer was born at Thurcaſton, in Leiceſterſhire, and brought up alſo at Cambridge. Henry VIII. promoted him to the ſee of Worceſter, which he reſigned becauſe he would not ſubſcribe to what were called King Henry's Six bloody Articles. He was remarkable for his ſimplicity, freedom and plainneſs, with which he arraigned great ſinners, and which, without the ornament of human eloquence, found a way to their hearts, and made them humble, though ever ſo exalted. One of his converts, a notorious robber, who had been perſuaded by him to reform, attended his execution, and comforted him at the ſtake; where, deſiring to accompany ſo righteous a man in ſo good a cauſe, he propheſied with unſhaken zeal, in the midſt of reigning popery, "that thoſe two biſhops and martyrs ſhould light up ſuch a candle in England, as, by God's grace, ſhould never be extinguiſhed." Latimer's age, who was upwards of eighty, made him ſoon yield up his ſoul in the flames, without undergoing much pain; and he died with the character of having preſerved the piety and integrity of the firſt ages, in the corruptions of the laſt.

Cranmer, archbiſhop of Canterbury, the laſt of theſe martyrs, ſuffered alſo at the ſame place. This unhappy victim had been long confined in priſon, but the queen was at length reſolved to bring him to puniſhment; and the more fully to glut her revenge, ſhe determined to puniſh him for hereſy rather than for treaſon; and in September 1555, he was tried by Brooks, biſhop of Glouceſter, a commiſſioner from the pope, and by Dr. Martin and Dr. Godwin, commiſſioners from the queen, who accuſed him of having been twice married, of keeping a wife ſecretly in king Henry VIII's time, and openly in the reign of Edward VI. of publiſhing books againſt, and forſaking, the Romiſh church; and of denying the real preſence in the ſacrament. He owned all theſe facts, upon which the commiſſioners cited him to appear before the pope in eight days, which they knew was impoſſible, ſince he was their priſoner. Bonner and Thirlby were ordered to degrade him at Oxford, which the former performed with his uſual inſolence, and with bitter railleries and invectives againſt the priſoner during the ceremony. On this occaſion, they put him on pontifical robes made of canvas, to make him more ridiculous, and then ſtripped him of that ludicrous attire, piece by piece, according to the bull and ceremonies of degradation ſent from Rome: during which ceremony, the good archbiſhop's behaviour was uniform and becoming. He ſaid he was not ſorry to be thus cut off with all his pageantry from any relation to the church of Rome; but declared it to be great injuſtice to condemn him for not going to Rome, when they kept him cloſe confined in priſon; and denying the pope's authority over him, appealed from his ſentence to a free general council.

The revenge of the queen, not content with the utter deſtruction of Cranmer, and the execution of that dreadful ſentence to which he was doomed, excited her to ſeek the ruin of his honour and infamy of his name: perſons were employed to attack him, not in the way of argumentation and reaſoning, againſt which they knew he was ſufficiently prepared, but by policy, inſinuation, and addreſs, by repreſenting the dignities and honours to which his character gave him a claim, if he would deſerve them by a recantation; and by flattering him with the hopes of long enjoying thoſe powerful friends whom his humanity and beneficence had procured him during the courſe of his proſperity.

Influenced by that love of life which is inſeparable from the human heart, and terrified at the proſpect of thoſe dreadful torments to which he was condemned, he ſuffered, in an unguarded hour, the feelings of nature to overpower his reſolution; and he agreed to ſign a paper, acknowledging the doctrine of the papal ſupremacy and of the real preſence.

The queen, whoſe perfidy was only exceeded by her cruelty, reſolved that his recantation ſhould not ſave his life; and ſhe ſent orders that he ſhould be commanded to own his errors in church, before the whole people; and that he ſhould from thence be immediately conducted to execution.

Cranmer, whether it was that he had received ſome notice of their intention, or that he had repented of his weakneſs and apoſtaſy, ſurprized the audience by a contrary declaration: he ſaid, that he was ſufficiently acquainted with the obedience which he owed to his ſovereign, and the laws of the land; but this duty extended no farther than to ſubmit patiently to their commands, and to bear, without reſiſtance, whatever puniſhments they ſhould inflict upon him; that a ſuperior duty, the duty which he owed his Maker, obliged him to remain in the truth on all occaſions, and not to abandon, by a baſe denial, the holy doctrine which the Supreme Being had imparted to mankind: that there was one error of his life, which, above all others, filled him with the moſt unfeigned ſorrow and repentance, the inſincere declaration of faith to which he had unhappily been induced to agree, and which nothing but the fear of death could have extorted from him; that he chearfully embraced the preſent opportunity of atoning for his crime, by a ſincere and open recantation, and was willing to ſeal with his blood that doctrine which he firmly believed to be revealed from heaven; and that as his hand had erred by betraying his heart, it ſhould firſt be puniſhed, and, by a ſevere but juſt doom, firſt expiate the guilt of that crime which it had been the inſtrument of commiting.

He was thence conducted to the ſtake, amidſt the ſhouts and inſults of the catholics: and having now collected all the force and vigour of his mind, he bore their ſcorn, as well as the torture of his puniſhment, with ſurprizing courage; he ſtretched out his hand, and without diſcovering the leaſt ſign of weakneſs, or even of feeling, held it in the flames until it dropped off. His mind ſeemed to be wholly poſſeſſed with reflections of his former fault, and he was heard to exclaim ſeveral times, "This unworthy hand has "offended."

Satisfied with that atonement, he re-aſſumed a wonderful compoſure and ſerenity of countenance; and when the fire ſurrounded his body, he ſeemed to be intirely inſenſible of all his outward ſufferings, and, by the force of hope and Chriſtian fortitude, to have raiſed himſelf above all bodily ſenſations, and to triumph over the fury of the flames.

It is ſaid, that after his body was conſumed, his heart was found entire among the aſhes, a circumſtance which however improbable, yet, being conſidered as an emblem of his conſtancy, was fondly believed by the zealous proteſtants.

He was certainly a man of the moſt amiable character; alike diſtinguiſhed by his piety and learning, and poſſeſſed of candour, ſincerity, benevolence, and indeed of almoſt every virtue that could render him the object of public veneration.

It is computed that in the ſpace of three years during queen Mary's reign, two hundred and ſeventy-ſeven perſons were committed to the flames, beſides thoſe who were puniſhed by impriſonment and confiſcations. Among thoſe who ſuffered by fire were five biſhops, twenty-one clergymen, eight lay gentlemen, eighty-four huſbandmen, ſervants and labourers, forty-five women, and four children.

In the year 1556, alderman Draper, of Cordwainer's Ward, firſt inſtituted the office of Bellman, whoſe buſineſs was, to go about the ward by night, and ringing his bell at certain places, exhort the inhabitants, with an audible voice, to take care of their fires and lights, to help the poor, and to pray for the dead. This inſtitution was ſoon after adopted in all the other wards of the city.

This year a plot was diſcovered for robbing the Exchequer, and raiſing a rebellion againſt the queen. It was ſaid to have been diſcovered by one White an accomplice. On the eighteenth of March ſeveral principal people who had been concerned in it, together with twelve or thirteen others of inferior note, were conducted to the Tower, whoſe impriſonment occaſioned ſeveral others to fly. A warrant was likewiſe iſſued for apprehending Sir Anthony Kingſton, but he died as the guards were bringing him up to London. Henry Peckham, and John Daniel, were tried and condemned on the ſeventh of May, but not executed till the ſeventh of July following. One Stanton, who was called a captain, was arraigned and executed for the ſame plot, on the twelfth of May. It afterwards appeared that agents from France had been tampering with the gentlemen who had been executed, and that ſome moved by avarice, others by deteſtation of the government's cruelty, and ſome from an opinion of its weakneſs, had entered into theſe dangerous proceedings.

About this time a malignant fever raged with great violence in London, which took off a conſiderable number of its inhabitants, among whom were ſeven aldermen.

The queen, who was extravagantly fond of her huſband, practiſed many extortions on her ſubjects to gratify his demands for money; and though the reſtraints he found his authority ſubject to, had made him leave England, yet the influence of Spaniſh councils precipitated the kingdom into a war with France, which was declared in the month of June 1557. To carry on this war, ſhe obtained a loan of 20,000l. from the city companies, on the ſecurity of certain lands, for which ſhe agreed to pay twelve per cent. intereſt.

The declaration of war againſt France was farther promoted by the following circumſtance. One Thomas Stafford, a lineal deſcendant of the late duke of Buckingham, had been for ſome time a refugee at the court of France, and being there joined by ſeveral other diſaffected perſons, they attempted to ſtir up an inſurrection. Accordingly, landing in Scotland, they immediately marched to Scarborough and ſeized the caſtle, when Stafford aſſumed the title of Protector of the kingdom, and publiſhed a miniſeſto, pretending that the queen had forfeited her right to the crown by introducing Spaniards into England. This enterprize, however, which ſeems to have been too romantic for any to embark in but men of the moſt deſperate fortunes, proved fatal to Stafford and his followers, for he was ſoon defeated and taken priſoner by the earl of Weſtmoreland, and ſent up to London, where he was executed on the twenty-eighth of May 1557.

In the month of March 1558, the perſecution againſt the proteſtants was renewed with greater fury than ever. The queen, though ſenſibly drooping to her grave, iſſued a proclamation, "That whoever was "poſſeſſed of any heretical books, and did not pre-"ſently burn them, without reading, ſhould be eſteem-"ed rebels, and be executed without delay by the "martial law:" and five perſons were burned at Canterbury, part of thirty-nine that ſuffered for religion in ſeveral places during this year. Bonner, biſhop of London, was the moſt cruelly active inſtrument in this bloody work; and the fires ſo frequently lighted in Smithfield and other places, will perpetuate his infamy as long as hiſtory exiſts.

The queen had been ſome time afflicted with a dropſy, the conſequence of a falſe conception, and having purſued an improper regimen, her diſtemper became every day more inveterate. Her malady was ſtill farther inflamed by the anxiety of her mind, which was now tormented with the moſt painful reflections: the conſciouſneſs of being deteſted by her ſubjects; the proſpect of Elizabeth's ſucceſſion to the throne; the overthrow of the catholic religion; and, above all, the diſtracting thought of ſoon ſeeing herſelf bereft for ever of the company of her huſband Philip, who, on the death of his father, the late emperor Charles V. (which happened in September this year) had determined to ſettle in Spain, during the remainder of his life: all theſe diſagreeable reflections preyed upon her mind, and threw her into a lingering fever, of which ſhe died on the 17th of November 1558, in the forty-third year of her age.

Her funeral was ſolemnized on the fourteenth of December, at Weſtminſter, with a maſs of Requiem, in the uſual form of the Romiſh church, and her body was interred in the chapel of Henry VII. her grandfather.

A modern writer, in deſcribing the character of queen Mary, concludes thus: "Of all the ſovereigns "of England ſince the conqueſt, her reign was the "ſhorteſt, excepting only that of the tyrant Richard "III. but much more bloody than his was; a greater "number of perſons having been put to death for re-"ligion's ſake, during the ſhort time of her reign, "than in any king's time ſince Lucius, the firſt eſta-"bliſher of the goſpel in this realm."

CHAP.

C H A P. XIII.

Acceſſion of Queen Elizabeth, and her entrance into London—The city forces reviewed by her majeſty in Greenwich Park—St. Paul's ſteeple deſtroyed by lightning—Remarkable ſtory of Sir William Hewet's daughter—Great plague—Foundation and deſcription of the Royal Exchange—Firſt lottery—Origin of the office of City Marſhal—The prices of poultry fixed by the court of aldermen—Plays regulated by act of common-council—Alehouſes ſuppreſſed—Lamb's Conduit erected—Alderman Kympton fined and impriſoned—Great earthquake—The queen's proclamation againſt new buildings—Cheapſide Croſs taken down—Act of common-council to prevent the expenſive dreſs of apprentices—The water-works at London-bridge firſt invented—Remarkable Shooting-match in Smithfield—Firſt inſtitution of the lord-mayor nominating ſheriffs by drinking to the perſon he approves of for that office—Account of a ſchool for teaching thieves to pick pockets.

ON the death of Queen Mary, her ſiſter, the princeſs Elizabeth, was, on the 17th of November, proclaimed queen in London, with the uſual formalities; at which the citizens expreſſed ſuch demonſtrations of joy as perhaps were never before ſeen on the like occaſion. At the time of her ſiſter's death, the princeſs Elizabeth was at Hatfield in Hertfordſhire, from whence ſhe repaired the next day to London, and was met at Highgate by the lord-mayor, aldermen and ſheriffs, who conducted her majeſty in great pomp to the city, where ſhe was received with equal acclamations, both from proteſtants and papiſts, who ſeemed to vie with each other in their demonſtrations of joy.

No ſooner had Elizabeth aſcended the throne, than ſhe reſumed that work of reformation which had been begun by her father, and ſo ſtrongly ſupported by her brother Edward VI. In this proceeding, however, ſhe acted very cautiouſly. She began with recalling all exiles, and releaſing all priſoners confined on account of religion. To check the progreſs of diſputation, ſhe publiſhed a proclamation on the 27th of December, by which ſhe prohibited all preaching without ſpecial licence; and ordered the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, the Ten Commandments, and the Goſpel to be read in Engliſh. She at the ſame time employed proper divines to review the liturgy of Edward VI. and to prepare the nation for its introduction into public worſhip. She publiſhed injunctions, that all churches ſhould conform themſelves to the practice of her own chapel, and forbad the hoſt to be elevated in her preſence.

Theſe ſteps towards a reformation gave ſuch an alarm to the popiſh biſhops, that, apprehending a total abolition of the papal power, and uſages of the church of Rome would ſoon follow, or perhaps fearing to offend the pope, who had ſcrupled to acknowledge the queen's title, and denied her legitimacy, they generally reſolved not to officiate at her coronation; and none but the biſhop of Carliſle could be perſuaded to do that office.

He agreeing to crown the queen, ſhe removed from the Tower on the 14th of January, 1559, in grand proceſſion through the city of London to Weſtminſter, amidſt the acclamations of an infinite number of people aſſembled on the occaſion, which her majeſty returned with ſuch a modeſt affability and ſo winning a grace, as charmed the hearts of all beholders. At the weſt end of Cheapſide, the recorder addreſſed her majeſty in an affectionate ſpeech, and at the ſame time preſented her in the name of the citizens, with a velvet purſe richly embroidered, containing one thouſand marks of gold. Her majeſty thanked the citizens for this token of their affection, promiſed to continue their good and gracious ſovereign, and that ſhe would not heſitate to ſpare her blood for their protection. But nothing ſhewed more the ſentiments of the citizens in point of religion, or endeared their new ſovereign more to them, than her accepting of an Engliſh bible, richly gilt, which was let down from a pageant, in Cheapſide, by a child repreſenting Truth, who made her a ſpeech on the occaſion. The queen received the book with both her hands, and, having kiſſed it, held it up, then laid it to her breaſt, promiſed to be diligent in reading it, and aſſured the city that ſhe eſteemed that gift more than all the ſumptuous preſents they had made her. The next day, being Sunday, January 15, the queen was crowned in Weſtminſter-abbey, and the following days were diſtinguiſhed by juſts and tournaments in honour of her coronation.

The firſt parliament after queen Elizabeth's acceſſion to the throne was compoſed of men, whoſe principles were entirely againſt the catholic intereſt; and all that had been done in Mary's reign in favour of popery, was in the firſt ſeſſion gradually undone; the crown was veſted with the whole ſpiritual power; and in determining hereſy, the ſovereign was only limited by the authority of the ſcriptures, or by future determinations of parliament and convocation. Thus was the reformed religion again reſtored to the ſame ſtate as in the reign of Edward VI.

To ſhew her majeſty, how much ſhe might depend on the ſupport of the city, the twelve principal companies ſent out a body of men each, amounting to fourteen hundred, which were muſtred before her in Greenwich Park on the ſecond of July. Of theſe eight hundred were pikemen in bright armour, four hundred harquebuſſiers in coats of mail and helmets, and two hundred halberdiers in German rivets. Theſe were accompanied by twenty-eight whifflers richly dreſſed, and led by the twelve principal wardens of the reſpective companies well mounted, and dreſſed in black velvet, with ſix enſigns of white ſattin furred with black ſarſnet, and rich ſcarfs. The whole formed a very ſplendid appearance, and gave her majeſty the higheſt ſatisfaction.

This year, 1559, died Sir William Hewet, lord-mayor, who was a cloth-worker, and poſſeſſed of ſix thouſand pounds per annum. He had four children, viz. three ſons and a daughter. The following remarkable ſtory of this daughter is ſtill repreſented in a painting carefully preſerved in the family of the duke of Leeds. Sir William, her father, lived on London-bridge, and as the maid-ſervant was diverting the child on the edge of an open window, it accidentally ſlipped out of her hands, and fell into the Thames. An apprentice of Sir William's, whoſe name was Oſborn, and one of the anceſtors of the duke of Leeds in a direct line, ſeeing the child fall, immediately threw himſelf out of the ſhop window into the river, and, to the great joy of the parents, as well as ſurprize to the ſpectators, brought it out unhurt. When ſhe arrived at the age of maturity ſhe had many ſuitors, among whom was the earl of Shrewſbury; but Sir William, her father, rejected all their advantageous propoſals, and gratefully betrothed her, with a very handſome fortune, to him who had ſaved her life at the hazard of his own, declaring, that as Oſborn had ſaved her, Oſborn ſhould have her.

On the fourth of June 1561, there fell a prodigious quantity of rain, attended with violent claps of thunder. The ſpire, tower, and great part of the body of St. Paul's cathedral, were conſumed by the lightning, which began at the top of the ſpire, and, aſſiſted by a high wind, burnt furiouſly downward. The timber that fell from the ſpire melted the iron and bells, and the metal ran down on the ſtairs of the church. Many houſes were pulled down on the north ſide of the church, and a pinnacle on the eaſt end fell on a houſe in which were many people, but fortunately no one received any hurt.

In the year 1563, the plague again broke out violently in London; and on the fifth of July the lord-mayor, by her majeſty's command, ordered the maſter and wardens of the company of clerks to enquire the number of thoſe who died of this dreadful diſtemper within their reſpective pariſhes, and to make a certificate thereof; and that the curates and churchwardens ſhould give notice to them of ſuch houſes where the plague appeared, and to forbid every perſon in ſuch a houſe coming to church for the ſpace of one month following after the plague had been in it; and to fix a blue croſs on the door of every houſe where the plague was, with a writing underneath, ſignifying that the infection was there, and to avoid it. It was farther ordered, on the ninth of July, that every houſekeeper, in each ſtreet and lane, ſhould make bonfires three times a week, on Mondays, Wedneſdays and Fridays, till the infection ſhould ceaſe. In the beginning of Auguſt the lord-mayor iſſued a proclamation for killing all dogs that ſhould be found in the ſtreets either by night or day. The number of people that died this year of the plague and other diſeaſes, from the firſt of January to the laſt day of December, amounted to 20,372.

This year the Engliſh company of Merchant Adventurers, who had prevailed on Edward VI. to revoke the privileges of the Anſeatic company, obtained a charter of queen Elizabeth, which conſtituted them a corporation or body politic. She hereby granted them a common ſeal, perpetual ſucceſſion, liberty to purchaſe lands, and to exerciſe their government in any part of England. In this charter, however, was the following clauſe: "But if any freeman of this "company ſhall marry a wife from beyond ſea, in a "foreign country, or ſhall hold lands, tenements, or "hereditaments in Holland, Zealand, Brabant, Flan-"ders, Germany, or other places near adjoining, he "ſhall be *ipſo facto* disfranchiſed of and from the ſaid "fellowſhip of Merchant Adventurers, and be utterly "excluded from the fellowſhip thereof."

On the 26th of January, 1564, the river Thames was ſo agitated, that the tide recoiled twice, five hours before its time; and the ſame the following day; as alſo once the day after.

This year an act of common-council was paſſed in which it was ordained: That all ſuch citizens as ſhould thenceforth be conſtrained to ſell their houſhold goods, leaſes of houſes, or ſuch like, ſhould firſt cauſe the ſame to be cried through the city by a man with a bell, and then to be ſold by the common outcrier appointed for that purpoſe; and he to receive one farthing in the pound for his trouble.

In the year 1566, Sir Thomas Greſham, an opulent merchant of London, actuated by a laudable deſire to facilitate commercial tranſactions, propoſed to the corporation of London, to erect, at his own expence, a commodious building for merchants to meet and tranſact buſineſs, provided they would furniſh him with a convenient ſpot for the ſame. The city readily acquieſcing to this propoſal, purchaſed fourſcore houſes, which formed two alleys leading out of Cornhill into Threadneedle-ſtreet, called New St. Chriſtopher's and Swan Alleys, for 3532l. The materials of theſe houſes were ſold for 478l. and Sir Thomas Greſham, with ſeveral of the aldermen, laid the firſt bricks of the new building on the 7th of June, 1566, each alderman laying one, and giving a piece of gold to the workmen, who perſevered with ſuch alacrity, that the building was roofed in by the month of November following, and was ſoon after finiſhed under the title of the *Bourſe*. The queen, however, would not have it called by this name; for, when it was thoroughly compleated, ſhe went into the city and dined with the founder; after which ſhe viewed the building, and before ſhe left the city, ordered the heralds at arms, by ſound of trumpets, to proclaim it by the name of *The Royal Exchange*.

Sir Thomas Greſham, by his laſt will, dated Nov. 26, 1579, bequeathed this ſtately building, with all its appurtenances, and the profits ariſing therefrom, to the mayor and citizens of London, and the company of Mercers, to be equally enjoyed and poſſeſſed by them, on condition that the citizens out of their moiety, ſhould pay the ſum of fifty pounds per annum, to four perſons, who ſhould read lectures on divinity, aſtronomy, geometry and muſic, at his manſion-houſe in Broad-ſtreet, afterwards called Greſham College. Alſo, that they ſhould pay 6l. 13s. 4d. per annum to eight alms-people living behind the ſaid college; and 10l. yearly to each of the priſons of Newgate and Ludgate, the King's Bench, Marſhalſea, and Wood-ſtreet Compter. The Mercers, out of their moiety, were to pay to three lecturers 50l. per annum each, for reading on the ſubjects of law, phyſic and rhetorick, at his manſion-houſe; and to expend 100l. per annum on four quarterly dinners at their own hall, for the entertainment of their company; with 10l. yearly to Chriſt's, St. Bartholomew's, Bethlehem's, and St. Thomas's Hoſpitals; and the like ſum to the Poultry Compter.

This being the moſt eligible ſituation, we ſhall embrace the opportunity of deſcribing that ſtately building ſo well known to all the commercial world by the name of

The ROYAL EXCHANGE.

The old building erected by Sir Thomas Greſham, was deſtroyed by the great fire in 1666; after which, the preſent noble ſtructure was raiſed at the joint expence of the city and the company of Mercers, and coſt 80,000l.

The ground plot of this building is 203 feet in length, and 171 feet broad. The area in the middle contains 61 ſquare perches, and is ſurrounded with a ſubſtantial and regular ſtone building wrought in ruſtic, with a ſpacious piazza round it. In the centre of the principal fronts, which are north and ſouth, are grand entrances into the area, under a very lofty and noble arch.

The ſouth front in Cornhill is the principal, on each ſide of which are Corinthian demi-columns, ſupporting a compaſs pediment; and in the intercolumniation on each ſide, in the front next the ſtreet, is a niche, with the figures of king Charles I. and king Charles II. in Roman habits, well executed. Over the aperture, on the cornice between the two pediments, are the king's arms in relievo. On each ſide of this entrance is a range of windows between demi-columns and pilaſters of the compoſite order; above which the building is decorated with a baluſtrade.

From the centre, in this front, riſes a lanthorn and turret 178 feet high, on the top of which is a fane in the form of a graſshopper, that inſect being the creſt of Sir Thomas Greſham's arms; this fane is made of poliſhed braſs, and is eſteemed a very curious piece of workmanſhip.

The north front in Threadneedle-ſtreet is adorned with pilaſters of the Compoſite order, but has neither columns nor ſtatues on the outſide; and inſtead of the two compaſs pediments, has a triangular one.

The inner court, as hath been already obſerved, is ſurrounded with a wide lofty piazza, ſerving to ſhelter the merchants who meet there from the inclemency of the weather. Over the arches of this quadrangular piazza is an entablature ſtanding round, and a compaſs pediment in the middle of the cornice of each of the four ſides. On the north ſide, under the pediment, are the king's arms; on the ſouth, the city arms; on the eaſt, Sir Thomas Greſham's arms; and on the weſt, the Mercers arms, with their reſpective enrichments.

There are twenty-four niches in the inter-columns, in twenty of which are the ſtatues of the kings and queens of England, in their royal robes, and with the regalia, except three, which are habited like Roman Cæſars. Among theſe is the ſtatue of his preſent majeſty king George III.

On the ſouth ſide are the ſtatues of Edward I. Edward III. Henry V. and Henry VI.

On the weſt ſide, Edward IV. Edward V. with the crown hanging over his head; Henry VII. and Henry VIII.

On the north ſide, Edward VI. Mary, Elizabeth, James I. Charles I. Charles II. and James II.

On the eaſt ſide, William and Mary in one niche; Queen Anne, George I. George II. and his preſent majeſty king George III.

Under the piazzas, within the area, are twenty-eight niches, which are all vacant, except that in which Sir Thomas Greſham's ſtatue is placed in the north-weſt angle; and that in the ſouth-weſt, where the ſtatue of Sir John Barnard was placed in his life-time by his fellow-citizens, to expreſs their ſenſe of his merit, as a merchant, a magiſtrate, and faithful repreſentative of the city of London.

In the centre of the area is erected, on a marble pedeſtal, about eight feet high, another ſtatue of king Charles II. in a Roman habit, executed by Mr. Gibbon, and encompaſſed with iron rails. On the ſouth ſide of the pedeſtal, under an imperial crown, a ſceptre, palm branches, and other decorations, is the following inſcription:

Carolo II. Cæſari Britannico,
Patriæ Patri,
Regum Optimo, Clementiſſimo, Auguſtiſſimo,
Generis humani deliciis,
Utriuſque Fortunæ Victori,
Pacis Europæ arbitro.
Marium Domino ac Vindici,
Societas Mercatorum adventurar. Angliæ,
Quæ per CCCC jam prope annos,
Regia benignitate floret,
Fidei intemeratæ et gratitudinis æternæ,
Hoc teſtimonium
Venerabunda poſuit
Anno ſalutis humanæ M,DC,LXXXIV.

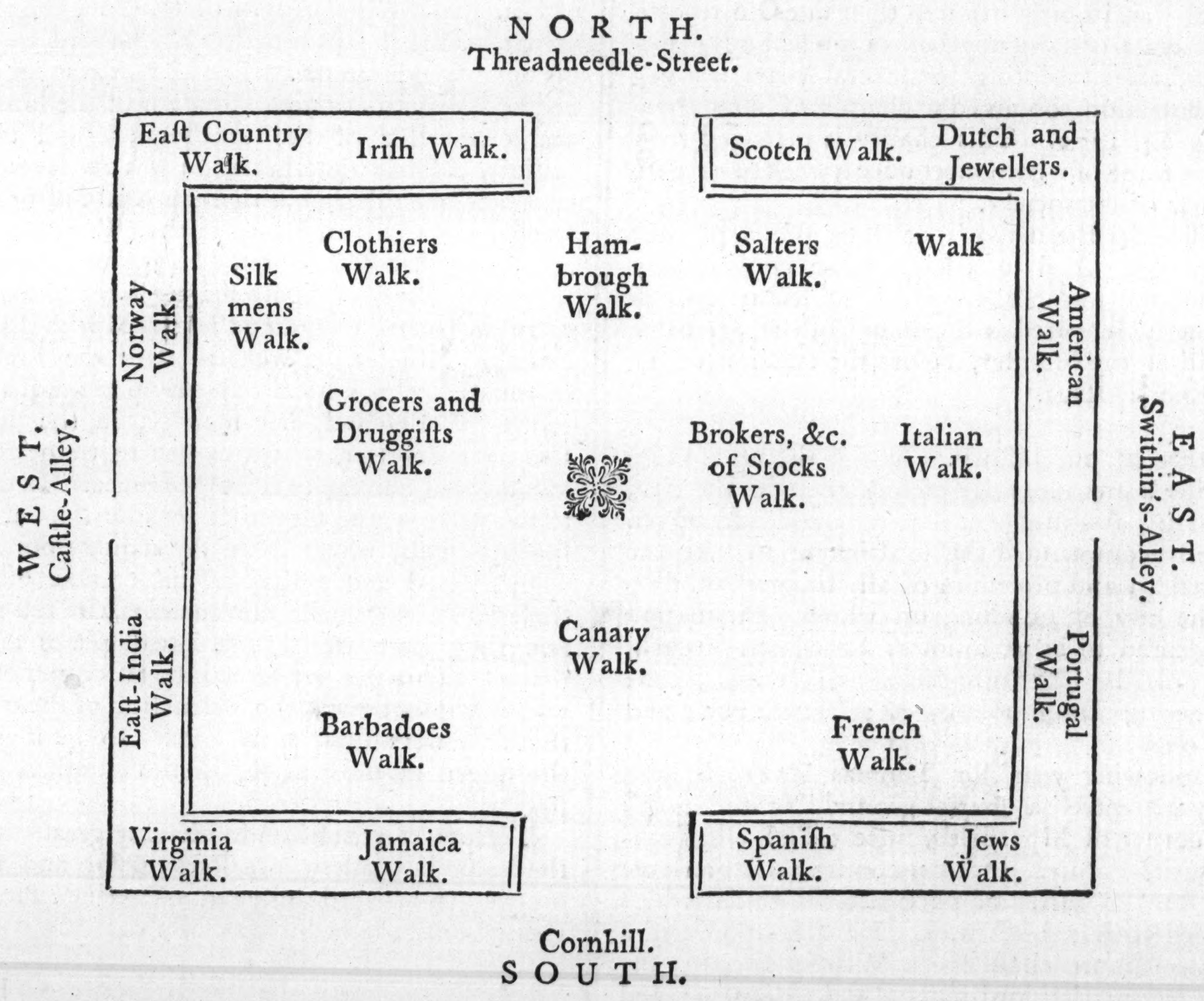
On the weſt ſide of the pedeſtal is cut in relievo, a a cupid reſting his hand on a ſhield, containing the arms of France and England quartered, and holding in his left a roſe.

On the north ſide are the arms of Ireland on a ſhield, ſupported by a cupid.

On the eaſt ſide are the arms of Scotland, with a cupid holding a thiſtle. And on the baſe of the pedeſtal, on the ſouth, is the following inſcription:

> "This ſtatue was repaired and beautified by the "company of Merchant Adventurers of England, Anno 1730; John Hanbury, Eſq. governor."

In this area, and under the ſurrounding piazza, the merchants, and all other perſons engaged in mercantile connexions, meet every day to tranſact buſineſs, between the hours of twelve at noon, and three o'clock; and for mutual conveniency, thoſe engaged in the ſame branches of trade aſſemble in diſtinct parts, or, as they are called, The Walks, a view of which may be ſeen by the following ſketch or plan.


NORTH.
Threadneedle-Street.
East Country Walk.
Iriſh Walk.
Scotch Walk.
Dutch and Jewellers.
Silk mens Walk.
Clothiers Walk.
Hambrough Walk.
Salters Walk.
Walk
Norway Walk.
American Walk.
WEST.
Caſtle-Alley.
Grocers and Druggiſts Walk.
Brokers, &c. of Stocks Walk.
Italian Walk.
EAST.
Swithin's-Alley.
East-India Walk.
Canary Walk.
Portugal Walk.
Barbadoes Walk.
French Walk.
Virginia Walk.
Jamaica Walk.
Spaniſh Walk.
Jews Walk.
Cornhill.
SOUTH.

Under the north and ſouth fronts are ſpacious ſtair-caſes, which lead to a gallery that extends round the four ſides of the building, and in which were formerly about two hundred ſhops, occupied by milliners, haberdaſhers, &c. but thoſe ſhops have been long deſerted; and the galleries are now let out to the Royal Exchange Aſſurance Office; the Merchants Seamens Office: and to auctioneers, &c. Under the whole are vaults occupied by the Eaſt India Company, as magazines for pepper.

In the turret is a good clock, which goes with chimes at the hours of three, ſix, nine, and twelve; it has four dials, and is ſo regulated as to become a ſtandard of time to all the mercantile parts of the town.

The Royal Exchange Aſſurance Office, which, as already mentioned, is kept over the Exchange, is one of the ſurviving ſchemes ſtarted in the memorable South Sea year. This corporation was eſtabliſhed by act of parliament in the reign of king George I. for aſſuring buildings, goods, wares, and merchandizes from fire; ſhips and merchandize at ſea; and for lending money upon bottomry: for which charter they agreed to pay 300,000l. into his majeſty's exchequer, for diſcharging the debts of the civil liſt. But the ſcheme not anſwering at firſt, the crown remitted moſt part of that money, and granted them a new charter, impowering them to inſure lives. This corporation has ſeveral engines, and men, with proper tools and inſtruments, to extinguiſh fires; and alſo porters to remove goods when there happens an alarm of fire: theſe wear a badge on their arm, with the figures of the Royal Exchange upon it; and they are numbered, in order to aſcertain the perſon who wears it, in caſe of any complaint againſt him. The management of the corporation is in a governor, ſub-governor, deputy-governor, and twenty-four directors; under whom are a treaſurer, a ſecretary, an accomptant, and clerks.

The Office for ſick and wounded ſeamen in the merchants ſervice, kept over the Royal Exchange, is a corporation inſtituted for the relief of ſuch ſeamen and their widows who have no right to Greenwich Hoſpital by ſervitude aboard his majeſty's navy, and are reduced to diſtreſs in the merchants ſervice. It conſiſts of a number of merchants, who were incorporated in 1747, and are governed by a preſident and a council of twenty-one.

The Marine Society formerly kept their office over the Exchange, but it has lately been removed to a handſome building erected for the purpoſe, on the ſouth-eaſt ſide of Biſhopſgate-ſtreet. This laudable ſociety began at the commencement of the laſt war with France, and was a well-judged ſcheme for reſcuing deſtitute boys from the bad conſequences of an unprovided ſtate, and fitting them out with all proper neceſſaries for the ſea ſervice. The government ſo far co-operated in this laudable inſtitution, as to order the men of war, in proportion to their rates, to receive each of them a certain number of theſe boys; and the ſociety, after ſubſiſting for ſeveral years as a voluntary aſſociation, obtained a charter of incorporation June 24, 1772. This charity is managed by a committee, three of whom meet once a week to execute the buſineſs of the ſociety.

The office for the mayor's court is alſo kept over the Exchange. And in a large room conveniently adapted for the purpoſe, are read the lectures which were formerly delivered at Greſham College, agreeable to the will of the founder, before the erection of the preſent Exciſe Office.

To return to our hiſtory. In the ~~the~~ year 1567, there being a great increaſe of foreigners in the city, and a jealouſy ſubſiſting between England and Spain, her majeſty commanded the lord-mayor to take the name, quality, and profeſſion of all ſtrangers reſiding within the city of London; on which examination there appeared to be as follows: Scots, 40; French, 428: Spaniards and Portugueſe, 45; Italians, 140; Dutch, 2030; Burgundians, 44; Danes, two; and Liegois, one.

The following year Sir Thomas Rowe, knight, lord-mayor, gave a burial-ground, at the north eaſterly corner of Moorfields, ſince called Old Bethlehem Burial-ground, and containing about an acre of land, for the burial of poor citizens gratis, which he incloſed with a brick wall. He alſo appointed a ſermon to be preached every Whitſunday in the morning before the lord-mayor and aldermen; and gave ſeveral other very charitable legacies.

On the 11th of January, 1569, the firſt lottery mentioned in Engliſh hiſtory, began drawing at the weſtern door of St. Paul's cathedral. Whether this lottery was on a private or public account, does not appear; but either from the extent of the plan, or from the imperfection of executing it, it continued drawing day and night without intermiſſion until the 6th of May following. This year an order was made by the common-council, for the beadles belonging to the hoſpitals to take up all ſturdy beggars and vagrants, and carry them to Bridewell; the ſick, aged, lame, and blind, to be taken to St. Bartholomew's; and all children beggars under the age of ſixteen, to Chriſt's Hoſpital; appointing a proper diſtrict to the beadles of each hoſpital. Regular circuits were appointed for theſe beadles, and the nature of their duty laid down for their obſervance, under certain penalties. But this regulation failing of the deſired effect, the common-council came to a reſolution of appointing city-marſhals: and the committee for this purpoſe choſe William Sympſon and John Read, whoſe office was to take ſuch courſe with theſe vagrants and wandering people, as might clear the ſtreets of them; for which a conſideration was allowed of 6s. 8d. a day, for them and their horſes, and ſix perſons each of their own chuſing to attend them at one ſhilling a man. It was alſo thought convenient that twelve partiſans, ſuitably and conveniently armed, ſhould be provided by the chamberlain for this ſervice at the expence of the city, and coats for the attendants on the marſhals. The office of city-marſhal was firſt inſtituted from this circumſtance. The execution of this office was attended with ſuch expence to the city, that they ſoon after wiſely determined to balance it, by ſuppreſſing the pompous cavalcade of the city watch; inſtead of which the common-council ſubſtituted the common-watch at the charge of each ward, which, with ſome improvements, has continued from that time to the preſent.

This year the plague broke out again in London, which occaſioned an adjournment of the Michaelmas term; and the lord-mayor and aldermen iſſued their ſpecial orders for preventing idle perſons going about the ſtreets, who might diſperſe the infection among the citizens.

About this time a diſpute aroſe between the biſhop of Ely, and the lord-mayor of London, the former of whom denied the juriſdiction of the lord-mayor over his tenants in Holborn. The conteſt was referred, by both parties, to the determination of the lord-keeper, the chancellor of the Exchequer, and two chief juſtices. Their determination was in favour of the city, and they declared, that the lord-mayor might as freely exerciſe his authority in the biſhop's rents, as in any other part of London.

Mary Queen of Scots having been diſcovered to carry on ſeveral dangerous intrigues with Elizabeth's catholic ſubjects, as well as with the French and Spaniards, who patronized her pretenſions to the crown of England, her majeſty, in the year 1572, ſent an order to the lord-mayor to train the young able-bodied citizens to the uſe of arms. In obedience to this precept, the ſeveral fraternities met at their reſpective halls, where three thouſand young citizens were ſelected and embodied under able officers: of theſe, ſome were made muſqueteers, the reſt pikemen; and they were armed with breaſt-plates and head-pieces. This was performed the latter end of March; and ſo vigilantly was the inſtruction of them purſued, that they were ſufficiently expert to be reviewed by the queen at Greenwich, in the month of May following.

The poulterers of London having greatly enhanced the value of poultry, the lord-mayor and aldermen, on the 4th of April this year, aſcertained the prices of the various ſorts of birds as follows:

	l.	s.	d.
The beſt gooſe, at	0	1	0
The beſt wild mallard	0	0	5
The beſt capon at	0	1	0
The ſecond ſort	0	0	10
The beſt hen	0	0	7
The beſt chickens, each	0	0	3
An inferior ſort	0	0	1½
The beſt woodcock	0	0	5
The green plover	0	0	3
Pigeons, per dozen	0	1	0
Blackbirds ditto	0	0	10
Rabbits, each	0	0	3
The beſt eggs, five for	0	0	1
The beſt butter, per pound	0	0	3

In the year 1574, the plague again broke out at London, on which account the queen, to prevent the concourſe of people from ſpreading the contagion, deſired the lord-mayor not to give any entertainment at Guildhall, on the anniverſary of his entering on his office.

The exhibition of ſtage plays and interludes, which had been occaſionally practiſed by ingenious tradeſmen and gentlemens ſervants, was now become a regular profeſſion: and the different places for theſe exhibitions, which were large rooms in inns, were become common nurſeries of vice and lewdneſs. To ſuppreſs which, the common-council paſſed an act, wherein it was ordained as follows: "That no play ſhould be openly played within the liberty of the city, wherein ſhould be uttered any words, examples, or doings, of any unchaſtity, ſedition, or ſuch like unfit and uncomely matter, upon pain of impriſonment for fourteen days, and five pounds for every ſuch offence. That no inn-keeper, &c. ſhall ſhew or play, or cauſe to be ſhewn or played, within his houſe, or yard, any play which ſhall not be firſt peruſed, and allowed by order of the lord-mayor and court of aldermen. And that no perſon ſhall be allowed to play, but ſhall be thereunto admitted by the lord mayor and aldermen. And that every perſon to be licenſed ſhall pay to the uſe of the poor in the hoſpitals of the city, or to the poor viſited with ſickneſs, certain ſums to be agreed upon, upon pain of forfeiting his ſaid licence. And that all ſums and forfeitures incurred by any offence againſt this act, ſhall be employed to the relief of the poor of the hoſpitals, or of the poor infected or diſeaſed in the city; to be ſued for and recovered by the chamberlain in the court of the outer chamber of Guildhall, London, called the Mayor's Court." Theſe regulations were followed by other reſtrictions. They were enjoined not to play on Sundays, and not to act after dark, but to conclude at ſuch time, that the audience might return home before ſunſet.

This year, Nov. 6. there happened a remarkable high tide in the river Thames. After having ebbed about an hour, a preternatural reflux returned with ſuch an amazing impetuoſity, that it ſoon overflowed its banks, and, by ſpreading over the marſhes, and filling the neighbouring cellars and warehouſes, did incredible damage.

Notwithſtanding the number of alehouſes had been reduced in the late reign, yet they were at this time ſo greatly multiplied, that they were repreſented by the lord chancellor Bacon as very prejudicial to the community. In conſequence of this, application was made to the lord-mayor, who, with the magiſtrates of Southwark and Lambeth, ſuppreſſed above two hundred alehouſes in their ſeveral juriſdictions; and the example was followed by the magiſtrates of Weſtminſter and other places round London.

In the year 1577, Mr. William Lamb, citizen and cloth-worker, drew together ſeveral ſprings into a head, at the upper end of Red-lion-ſtreet, Holborn, ſince denominated from him Lamb's Conduit; and, at the expence of 1500l. conveyed the water through leaden pipes to Snow-hill, where it was received into an old conduit which he had repaired for that purpoſe.

In the year 1579, Mr. William Kympton, alderman of London, was committed to the Fleet-priſon, by the lord-chancellor, for concealing a letter ſent him by the vicar of Hadley in Middleſex, informing him of an inſurrection at Northall, where the people had tumultuouſly pulled down ſome pales. This offence being deemed a miſpriſion of treaſon, he was, by the court of Star-chamber, fined five hundred marks, and ſentenced to impriſonment in the Fleet during her majeſty's pleaſure.

On the ſixth of April, in the following year, a dreadful earthquake happened in London, which, though its duration did not exceed a minute, ſhattered many houſes and churches, and ſeveral people were killed by the ſtones that fell from the buildings.

About this time, the queen iſſued an order for again aſcertaining the number of foreigners in London; when, on the report being made, it appeared, that they amounted to 6462. This review gave riſe to another conſideration, which was, the increaſe of buildings in London. The lord-mayor repreſented this matter to the miniſtry as an affair from which bad conſequences were to be apprehended both to the city and to the nation; and the miniſtry were ſo well ſatisfied with the juſtneſs of his lordſhip's obſervations, that a proclamation was immediately iſſued, forbidding any new buildings of any houſe or tenement within three miles from the gates of the city, where no former houſe could be remembered to have ſtood; and likewiſe not to ſuffer more families than one to inhabit any houſe; at the ſame time empowering the lord-mayor to commit ſuch as ſhould offend againſt the proclamation, or to hold them to bail. When the ſucceeding lord-mayor took the oath in the Exchequer, he was ſtrictly charged by the lord-treaſurer to enforce the ſaid proclamation, becauſe, ſaid he, from an increaſe of people there will ariſe an exceſſive price of victuals and fuel, and conſequently great danger of infection and plague. He farther admoniſhed the lord-mayor to enquire diligently after fugitives, eſpecially from Rome, who, he ſaid, were enemies to the religion, ſtate and government, practicers of ſedition, and perſons dangerous to the kingdom.

The principal citizens of London were become ſo extravagant in their dreſs about this time, that it was thought neceſſary to reſtrain the ſame; in conſequence of which a proclamation was iſſued by her majeſty againſt exceſs of apparel, gold chains and cloaks, the latter of which were made ſo long, that they reached down to the heels. By the ſame proclamation, the length of daggers was limited to twelve inches beſide the hilts, and ſwords to three feet.

In the year 1581, the croſs in Cheapſide having been frequently preſented by the inqueſt as a public nuiſance, and no redreſs found by the complainants, the populace (who were alſo offended at the ſuperſtitious figures with which it was decorated) pulled it down in the night, and entirely demoliſhed it.

In the year 1582, the luxury of dreſs having greatly increaſed, among people of all degrees, but particularly apprentices, the court of common-council, apprehending ſuch cuſtom might prove of dangerous conſequence, paſſed an act for regulating their dreſs in future, in which it was enacted as follows: "That no apprentice whatſoever ſhould preſume to wear any apparel but what he received from his maſter. To wear no hat, nor any thing but a woollen cap, without any ſilk in or about the ſame. To wear neither ruffles, cuffs, looſe collars, nor other thing than a ruff at the collar, and that only of a yard and a half long. To wear no doublets but what were made of canvas, fuſtian, ſackcloth, Engliſh leather, or woollen, without any gold, ſilver, or ſilk trimming. To wear no other coloured cloth, or kerſey in hoſe or ſtockings, than white, blue or ruſſet. To wear no other breeches but what ſhould be of the ſame ſtuffs as the doublets, and neither ſtitched, laced, or bordered. To wear no other ſurtout than a cloth gown or cloak, lined or faced with cloth, cotton, or baize, with a fixed round collar, without ſtitching, guarding, lace or ſilk. To wear no pumps, ſlippers or ſhoes, but of Engliſh leather, without being pinked, edged, or ſtitched; nor girdles or garters, other than of cruel, woollen, thread or leather, without being garniſhed. To wear no ſword, dagger, or other weapon, but a knife: nor a ring, jewel of gold nor ſilver, nor ſilk, in any part of his apparel, on pain of being puniſhed at the diſcretion of the maſter for the firſt offence; to be publickly whipped at the hall of his company for a ſecond offence; and to ſerve ſix months longer than ſpecified in his indentures for a third offence." And it was farther enacted, "That no apprentice ſhould frequent or go to any dancing, fencing, or muſical ſchool; nor keep any cheſt, preſs, or other place for keeping of apparel or goods, but in his maſter's houſe, under the penalties aforeſaid." This year is memorable for a ſcheme preſented by Peter Maurice, a German, to the lord-mayor and aldermen, for ſupplying the city with Thames water by a mill, to be worked by the waterfall at the return of the tide under London-bridge. The ſcheme being approved, the city, as an encouragement for his ingenuity, granted Maurice a leaſe of one arch, and a place for fixing his engine, at the north end of the bridge, for the term of five hundred years, at the rent of ten ſhillings per annum. Two years after this he obtained a leaſe for a ſecond arch; and from the improvements and utility of the invention Maurice and his poſterity acquired conſiderable wealth, in whoſe hands it continued till the year 1701, when the property was ſold to Richard Soams, a goldſmith, for thirty-ſix thouſand pounds; at which time the wheels occupied four arches. Soams, immediately after the purchaſe, obtained of the city a confirmation of Maurice's leaſe, at the yearly rent of twenty ſhillings, and a fine of three hundred pounds. After which he eſtabliſhed the undertaking into a company, by dividing the property into three hundred ſhares, at five hundred pounds each.

In the month of September, 1583, the citizens of London held a very ſplendid Shooting Match, under the direction of the captain of the London archers, who was ſtiled the duke of Shoreditch. The captain ſummoned his nominal officers to attend him, with their ſeveral companies, under the following titles, viz. the marquiſſes of Barlow, Clerkenwell, Iſlington, Hoxton and Shacklewell; the earl of Pancras, &c. The whole body being met at the time and place appointed, the pompous march began, and proceeded through Broad-ſtreet (the reſidence of the duke their captain) to Moorfields, and from thence by Finſbury to Smithfield; where, after performing ſeveral exerciſes, they ſhot at the target for glory. This body conſiſted of three thouſand archers ſumptuouſly apparelled, nine hundred and forty-two of whom had golden chains about their necks: beſides whifflers and bellmen, that made the number upwards of four thouſand. The whole formed a very ſplendid appearance; and the various feats of archery performed during the courſe of the day gave univerſal ſatisfaction to the numerous ſpectators aſſembled on the occaſion.

In the year 1585, her majeſty being apprehenſive of an invaſion from Spain, it was thought neceſſary to keep the nation prepared againſt any unforeſeen attack. In conſequence of which, the navy was put on a reſpectable footing; her ſubjects in general were diſciplined to the uſe of arms; and the citizens, at their own expence, ſent five thouſand men completely armed, to encamp on Blackheath, at which place they were ſeveral times reviewed by the queen. The citizens alſo ſoon after ſent a conſiderable body of men completely armed, to the aſſiſtance of the Dutch againſt the Spaniards.

This year furniſhes us with the firſt inſtance of the cuſtom of the lord-mayor nominating ſheriffs, by drinking to the perſon he approved of for that office. In the month of July, there were two great feaſts at London, one at Grocers Hall, and the other at Haberdaſhers Hall, but on what occaſion they were held, hiſtory does not inform us. Sir Edward Oſborne, the mayor, and ſeveral of the aldermen, with the recorder, were at Haberdaſhers Hall; where the mayor, after the ſecond courſe was come in, took the great cup, and ſilence being commanded, he, with a loud voice, ſpoke as follows: "Mr. Recorder of London, and you my good brethren the aldermen, bear witneſs that I drink unto Mr. alderman Maſſam, as ſheriff of London and Middleſex, from Michaelmas next coming, for one whole year; and I do beſeech God to give him as quiet and peaceable a year, with as good and gracious favour of her majeſty, as I myſelf, and my brethren the ſheriffs now being, have hitherto had, and as I truſt ſhall have." On the cloſe of this ſpeech, the whole company deſired the ſame. The ſword bearer was then ſent to Grocers Hall, where Mr. alderman Maſſam was at dinner, and reported what had paſſed at Haberdaſhers Hall, and the ſpeech made by the lord-mayor. Alderman Maſſam very modeſtly anſwered as follows: "Firſt, I thank God, who through his great goodneſs, hath called me from a very poor and mean degree unto this worſhipful ſtate. Secondly, I thank her majeſty for her gracious goodneſs in allowing us theſe great and ample franchizes. And thirdly, I thank my lord-mayor for having ſo honourable an opinion of this my company of Grocers, as to make choice of me, being a poor member of the ſame." The alderman having finiſhed his ſpeech, he and all his company drank to the lord-mayor, and gave him thanks.

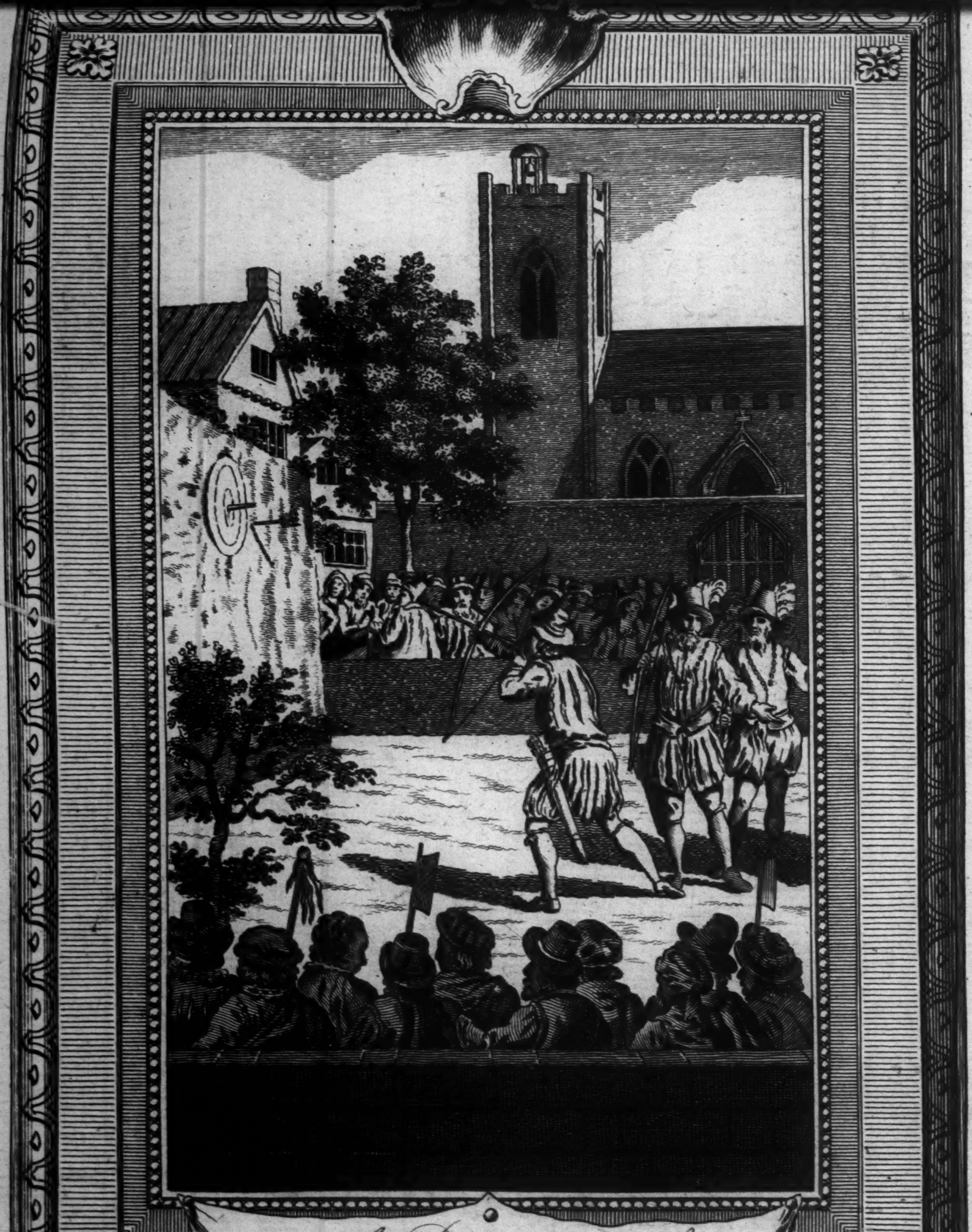
In the month of July this year the magiſtrates of London took great pains to diſcover the houſes that harboured the cut-purſes and robbers, who infeſted the city. Among the reſt, a regular ſchool was found out for the inſtruction of pick pockets, at Smart's-key, near Billingſgate. The method of teaching this art was as follows: In the centre of the room was a pocket with counters in it, and a purſe with ſilver, both of which were ſuſpended, and ſmall bells fixed round them. The teſt of proficiency was, to pick the pocket, or take the ſilver out of the purſe, without jingling the bells. The houſe where this ſchool was held was ſuppreſſed, and the man who kept it fined and impriſoned.

CHAP. XIV.

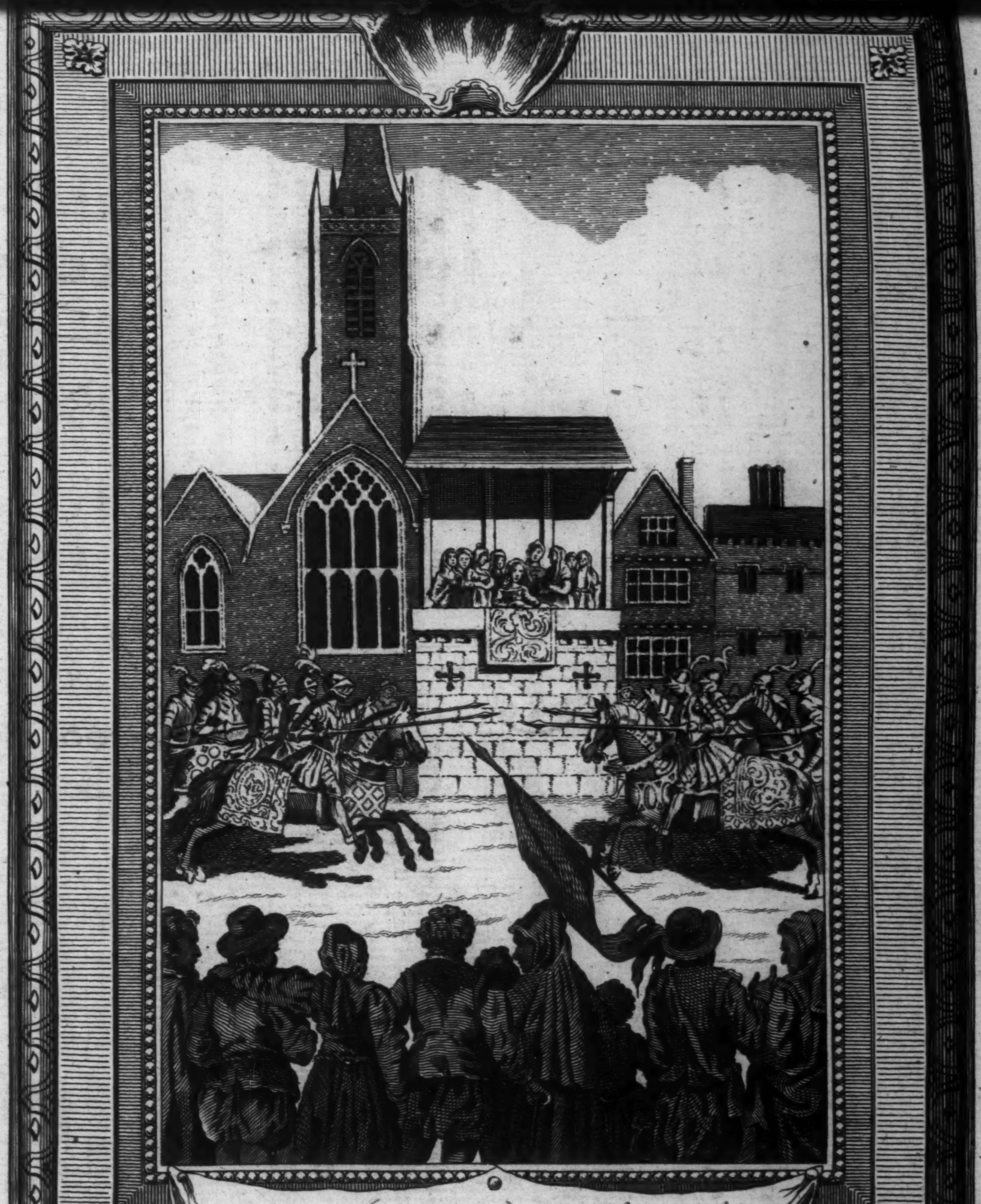
A Plot diſcovered for aſſaſſinating the queen—Execution of the conſpirators—Death of Mary queen of Scots—Ten thouſand troops raiſed by the citizens for the uſe of the queen—Tobacco firſt brought into England—Defeat of the Spaniſh Armada—The citizens lend the queen 15,000l.—Return of the plague—Proclamation for ſuppreſſing vagrants—Five rioters executed on Tower-hill—A thouſand men raiſed by the citizens in one day—Great famine—Remarkable hurricane—The earl of Eſſex beheaded in the Tower—Act of common council againſt hawkers and pedlers—Death of Queen Elizabeth.

A Conſpiracy was formed in the year 1586, by one Ballard a prieſt, and Anthony Babington, a young gentleman of good fortune in Derbyſhire, againſt the life of the queen, whom they intended to aſſaſſinate, and to place Mary queen of Scots on the throne. That princeſs had been long confined by Elizabeth in Chatſworth-caſtle in Derbyſhire, and, deſirous of being again reſtored to liberty, had given her concurrence to the proceedings of the conſpirators. The plot, however, being diſcovered, Ballard and Babington, with twelve others, were apprehended in different parts, and brought priſoners to London. During their impriſonment they were examined upon the particulars of the conſpiracy, and confeſſed all they knew, though nothing that could affect the queen of Scots as being privy to the deſign of aſſaſſinating Elizabeth, farther than that Babington had received letters from her in cypher, which they believed to have been written by her, or by her order. On the thirteenth of September, Ballard and Babington, with five of their accomplices, were arraigned, and pleaded guilty; and next day ſeven others concerned in the ſame conſpiracy were executed upon their own confeſſions, or thoſe of their aſſociates. The firſt ſeven

were



A Representation of
a grand SHOOTING MATCH *by the*
LONDON ARCHERS *in the Year*
1583.



A Representation of an
Antient TOURNAMENT *formerly practised*
by the Inhabitants *of* LONDON, *&c.*

London, Published as the Act directs, by Alexr. Hogg, No. 16, Paternoster Row.

were executed with all the rigour of the ſentence pronounced againſt traitors; but Elizabeth ordered that the other ſeven ſhould hang till they were dead. At the place of execution they behaved in general with decency and reſignation, and repented that part of the conſpiracy, in which they were to murder Elizabeth.

The leſſer conſpirators being thus puniſhed, meaſures were taken for the trial and conviction of her, for whoſe ſake this deep and dangerous plot had been formed againſt the life of the queen and the peace of the kingdom. The government having received all the information they could get reſpecting the conſpiracy, came to a reſolution that Mary ſhould be ſent to Fotheringay caſtle in Northamptonſhire.

The queen of Scots was at this time ignorant of the detection of the conſpiracy; and it was with equal ſurprize and concern, that ſhe received the intelligence of this event from Sir Thomas Gorges, who had been ordered by Elizabeth to execute that office. He choſe the time for giving her this intimation when ſhe was mounted on horſeback to take an airing; and ſhe was not allowed to return to her former place of abode, but led through the country from one gentleman's houſe to another, until ſhe arrived in Fotheringay-caſtle, which it was reſolved to make the laſt ſtage of her mortal pilgrimage. All her papers were ſeized and tranſmitted to the council. About ſixty different keys to cyphers were diſcovered; and many letters were found from perſons abroad, among which were ſeveral from Engliſh noblemen, expreſſing their attachment to her perſon and title.

It was determined to try Mary, not by the common ſtatutes of treaſon, but by an act of parliament that had been made the preceding year, whereby the perſon for whom, or by whom, any thing ſhould be attempted againſt the queen, was liable to death. Accordingly, on the eleventh of October, commiſſioners were ſent to Fotheringay-caſtle for that purpoſe, and the trial began on the fourteenth. At the upper end of the room was placed a chair of ſtate for the queen of England (had ſhe been preſent) under a royal canopy; oppoſite to this, at ſome diſtance, ſtood a chair for the queen of Scots; and, by the ſides of the room, were placed benches, on which ſat the commiſſioners.

The court being opened, the chancellor, addreſſing himſelf to Mary, told her, "that ſhe was accuſed of " conſpiring the deſtruction of the queen, the realm " of England, and the proteſtant religion; and they " were commiſſioned to examine the truth of the accuſation, and to hear her anſwer." To this Mary replied, "That ſhe was a queen, and no ſubject to " Elizabeth; and if ſhe appeared before them, it was " only to ſecure her honour and reputation."

Through the whole of her trial, Mary conſtantly denied being any way concerned in that part of the plot which tended to the taking away the life of Elizabeth; and denied having any correſpondence with Babington by letters. She alledged that it was eaſy to counterfeit the hand-writing and cypher of another; and complained of being denied the right of ſeeing her accuſers face to face. She did not attempt to deny that ſhe had tried all means, both in England and abroad to procure her own liberty; in which ſhe ſaid ſhe thought herſelf warranted by the laws of God and man. The lord Burleigh then aſked her if ſhe had any more to ſay; upon which Mary roſe with great conſciouſneſs of Majeſty, and demanded to be heard before a full parliament, or the queen and her council. No anſwer was made to this; but the court was adjourned from Fotheringay-caſtle, to ſit in the Star-chamber at Weſtminſter, on the twenty-fifth of October. On that day the commiſſioners attended, and though ſeveral of them were popiſh lords, they found her, Mary queen of Scots, guilty of the impeachment; and a formal ſentence was pronounced againſt her to be beheaded in the hall of Fotheringay-caſtle. This ſentence was publickly proclaimed in ſeveral parts of the city by the lord-mayor and aldermen in their formalities; with the aſſiſtance of ſeveral of the nobility, who attended this ſingular publication.

While the queen of Scots was preparing herſelf for her approaching fate, great intereſt was made by all the princes of Europe, in order to prevent the execution of the ſentence pronounced againſt her. They employed every argument, which could either move the pity or alarm the fears of Elizabeth: they pleaded from juſtice, generoſity and humanity: they intermingled reproaches and threats. But Elizabeth was deaf and inexorable to all.

We have now an awful, but humiliating ſcene to be diſcloſed; a daughter, a wife, a mother of kings, and herſelf a ſovereign queen, after being ſhut up in dreary priſons by a ſiſter queen, is, by her orders, to be dragged to the block, and her head ſtruck off by a common executioner.

On the ſeventh of February, 1587, the earls of Shrewſbury and Kent (who had been ſent by Elizabeth for that purpoſe) arrived in Fotheringay-caſtle, and, accompanied by Mary's two keepers, intimated to her that ſhe muſt die the following day. She received this dreadful news with great calmneſs and reſignation: ſhe confeſſed, indeed, ſhe did not think ſhe was to die ſo ſoon; but all her geſtures, looks and words, were full of chearful reſignation. She deſired of the earls that ſhe might have a conference with her almoner, confeſſor, and Andrew Melvill, the maſter of her houſhold. They would not allow her confeſſor to come near her, but recommended to her the biſhop or dean of Peterborough: which ſhe refuſing, the earl of Kent, out of his zeal to the reformed religion, inſiſted that ſhe ſhould have no other. After they were gone, ſhe ordered ſupper to be haſtened, that ſhe might have the more time to diſpoſe of her concerns. She ſupped temperately, as ſhe uſed to do: towards the end of her ſupper, ſhe drank to her ſervants, who pledged her upon their knees, begging pardon for their neglect of duty, as ſhe alſo did of them. After ſupper ſhe peruſed her will, and wrote down the names of thoſe to whom ſhe bequeathed her goods and jewels. At her accuſtomed time ſhe went to bed; ſlept ſome hours; and then, awaking, ſpent the reſt of the night in prayer.

The fatal day being come, ſhe dreſſed herſelf as ſhe was wont to do upon feſtival days, and, calling her ſervants together, commanded her will to be read, and then retired into her oratory, where ſhe ſtaid till the ſheriff acquainted her that ſhe muſt now come forth. She appeared with a compoſed countenance and chearful look: her head was covered with a veil, hanging down to the ground: her beads faſtened to her girdle, with a crucifix in her hand. In the porch ſhe was received by the earls and other noblemen; where, ſpeaking a ſhort ſpeech to Melvill, who bewailed his hard fate that he was to carry into Scotland the woeful tidings of the unhappy fate of his lady and miſtreſs, ſhe bade him farewell; and turning to the earls, deſired that her ſervants might ſtand by her at her death. Then the earls of Kent and Shrewſbury, and Sir Thomas Andrews, ſheriff of Northamptonſhire, going before her, ſhe came to the ſcaffold, at the upper end of the hall, on which was placed a chair, a cuſhion, and a block, covered with black cloth. As ſoon as ſhe was ſat down, the warrant for her execution was read, to which ſhe liſtened with a careleſs or rather chearful countenance. This done, Dr. Fletcher dean of Peterborough, began a long ſpeech to her, concerning her life, paſt, preſent, and to come; but ſhe interrupted him, praying him not to trouble himſelf, for ſhe was reſolved to die in the catholic religion. They then appointed the dean to pray; after which, the executioner having aſked her forgiveneſs, her women took off her upper garments, and covering her face with a handkerchief, ſhe laid her head upon the block, which was ſevered from her body at two ſtrokes. Thus died Mary Stuart, queen of Scotland by birth, and of France by marriage, in the forty-ſixth year of her age. She was buried in a royal manner, in the cathedral of Peterborough, where ſhe lay till her ſon king James's acceſſion to the crown of England; but he ordered her remains to be removed, in 1612, into the ſouth aile of king Henry the Seventh's Chapel, at Weſtminſter, where ſhe now lies under a ſtately monument erected to her memory.—See the account of Weſtminſter-abbey, p. 100.

The nation was at this time ſenſibly alarmed at the vigorous preparations made by the Spaniards for the reduction of England. The queen was very alert in purſuing the moſt defenſive meaſures. She ordered all the commercial towns in England to furniſh ſhips to reinforce the navy; and, on the eighth of March, ſhe ſent the following letter to the lord-mayor of London:

"Truſty, and well-beloved, we greet you well. "Whereas upon information given unto us of great "preparations made in foreign parts with an intent "to attempt ſomewhat againſt this our realm, we "gave preſent order that our ſaid realm ſhould be put "in order of defence, which we have cauſed to be "performed in all parts accordingly, ſaving in the "city of London. We therefore knowing your "readineſs, by former experience, to perform any "ſervice that well-affected ſubjects ought to yield to "their prince and ſovereign, do let you underſtand, that "within our ſaid city, our pleaſure is, that there be "forthwith put in readineſs to ſerve for defence of "our perſon, upon ſuch occaſions as may fall out, the "number of ten thouſand able men, furniſhed with "armour and weapons convenient; of which number "our meaning is, that ſix thouſand be enrolled under "captains and enſigns, and to be trained at times con"venient, according to ſuch further direction as you "ſhall receive from our privy-council, under ſix of "their hands, which our pleaſure is you do follow "from time to time in the ordering and training of the "ſaid number of men. And theſe our letters ſhall "be your ſufficient warrant for the doing of the ſame. "Given under our ſignet, &c."

This letter from the queen was followed by another from the privy-council to the ſame purport, both of which being laid before the common-council, they unanimouſly agreed to grant the royal requeſt, and that the aldermen and common-council ſhould raiſe them in their ſeveral wards reſpectively. Soon after this the privy-council ſent another letter to the mayor, requeſting him to have them ready to march at the ſhorteſt notice. This was not only complied with, but, on the third of April, the common-council granted a ſupply of ſixteen of the largeſt ſhips in the river, and four frigates, which were immediately fitted out, and ſupplied with all proper neceſſaries. Theſe ſhips were afterwards augmented to the number of thirty-eight, the expence attending which, together with the ten thouſand troops, was defrayed by the city during the time they continued in her majeſty's ſervice.

The number of troops raiſed in the ſeveral wards were levied in the following proportions:

	men
Farringdon within	807
Aldgate	347
Coleman-ſtreet	229
Baſſiſhaw	177
Billingſgate	365
Broad-ſtreet ward	373
Bread-ſtreet ward	386
Alderſgate ward	232
Bridge ward	383
Dowgate ward	384
Cornhill ward	191
Caſtle-baynard ward	551
Lime-ſtreet ward	99
Cheap ward	358
Queenhithe ward	404
Farringdon without	1264
Cordwainers ward	301
Tower-ſtreet ward	444
Walbrook ward	290
Vintry ward	364
Portſoken ward	243
Candlewick ward	215
Cripplegate ward	925
Biſhopſgate ward	326
Langbourn ward	349

This year Mr. Ralph Lane, a merchant, on his return from the Weſt Indies, brought ſome tobacco from thence to London, which was the firſt of that weed ever ſeen in England.

The Spaniards had been a conſiderable time making preparations to invade England; and at length fitted out a fleet of ſhips, which from their amazing ſtrength, and the confidence they had of ſucceſs, was preſumptuouſly called the Invincible Armada. This fleet conſiſted of 130 veſſels, of which nearly 100 were galleons, of a larger ſize than had ever before been ſeen in Europe. It had on board 19,290 ſoldiers, 8350 ſailors, 2080 galley ſlaves, and 2630 pieces of ordnance. It was victualled for ſix months, and attended with twenty ſmaller veſſels called caravals, and ten ſalves of ſix oars. There was not a noble family in Spain but had a ſon, brother, or nephew, in this expedition, in hopes of acquiring riches and revenues in England, which they looked upon as an eaſy conqueſt. And ſtill more to inſure ſucceſs, the king of Spain ordered the duke of Parma to provide tranſports, and an army of 25,000 men, to be conveyed into this kingdom as ſoon as the Spaniſh fleet ſhould appear on the coaſt of Flanders.

In the mean time Elizabeth uſed every effort that could be deviſed to repel the impending ſtorm. She equipped a conſiderable fleet under the command of Charles Howard of Effingham, lord-high-admiral of England; and he was ſent with a ſtrong ſquadron to the weſt, where he was joined by Sir Francis Drake, who was made vice-admiral on this occaſion. She ordered lord Henry Seymour to cruize along the coaſt of Flanders, with forty Engliſh and Flemiſh ſhips, to prevent the prince of Parma from putting to ſea with his forces. Twenty thouſand men were cantoned along the ſouthern coaſts of England: another body of well-diſciplined troops encamped at Tilbury, near the mouth of the Thames, under the conduct of the earl of Leiceſter; and the lord Hunſdon commanded a third army, amounting to 30,000 horſe and foot, for the defence of her majeſty's perſon.

The Invincible Armada ſet ſail from the port of Liſbon on the third of June, 1588; but being met at ſea by a violent tempeſt, was forced back to the Groyne, where it lay till the twelfth. On that day it again ſet ſail for England, and, after a troubleſome voyage, the whole fleet was, on the nineteenth, within ſight of our weſtern ſhores. It was thought impoſſible for the Engliſh ſhips, which for the moſt part, were no more than ſmall barks in compariſon with thoſe of the Spaniards, to ſtand againſt the force of thoſe floating citadels, whoſe upper works were above three feet thick, and almoſt cannon-proof. Nevertheleſs, this well-concerted ſcheme failed in almoſt every part: the Engliſh appeared before the enemy with one hundred ſail, and, notwithſtanding their inferiority in bulk, numbers and ſtrength, ſtopped the progreſs of this formidable fleet. They took ſeveral of the Spaniſh ſhips, and diſperſed the reſt by means of fire-ſhips, firſt uſed on this occaſion: a ſtorm ſeconded the efforts of the Engliſh; and the Spaniſh admiral's ſhip, called the Invincible, was very near being loſt on the coaſt of Zealand. The duke of Parma's army, which could not put to ſea without the aſſiſtance of the Spaniſh fleet, remained inactive. Philip's navy, unable to reſiſt the courage of the Engliſh and adverſe winds, retreated round the north part of our iſland; ſome were wrecked on the coaſt of Zealand; others upon the Orkney Iſlands and the coaſt of Scotland; and another was caſt away upon the Iriſh ſhore, where the country-people maſſacred moſt of the ſoldiers and ſailors who eſcaped the fury of the tempeſt, and the lord-lieutenant, Fitz-Williams, cauſed the reſt to be hanged. In ſhort, of the whole Invincible Armada, only fifty ſhips returned to Spain; and of near thirty thouſand men who had ſailed on this expedition, no more than ſix thouſand eſcaped, who, in alleviation of the diſgrace they had met with, related to their countrymen the moſt amazing ſtories of the deſperate valour of the Engliſh, and of the tempeſtuous ocean that ſurrounded the coaſt of England.

The lord high-admiral having entirely cleared the Engliſh coaſt of Spaniards, returned in ſafety back to the Downs, to join in the acclamations and thankſgiving of the whole nation for ſo great a deliverance. Two medals were ſtruck by the government's order, in memory of this ſignal victory: one in honour of the queen, which repreſented fire-ſhips, and a fleet in a hurry and confuſion, with this motto, *Dux fœmina facti*; another in honour of the Engliſh navy, with the device of a fleet flying under full ſail, and the inſcription, *Venit, vidit, fugit*. The Zealanders, whoſe very exiſtence depended on the ſucceſs of the Engliſh arms, ſtruck a medal, repreſenting the Spaniſh fleet in great confuſion; with this motto, *Impius fugit nemine ſequente*.

The queen ordered a public thankſgiving to be made in all the churches throughout the kingdom, and went herſelf to St. Paul's in great ſolemnity, to perform the ſacred duty; at the ſame time eleven ſtandards and colours, taken from the enemy, were hung up in the body of the church, as trophies of their defeat. A part of the ammunition taken from the Spaniards in this enterprize, together with different inſtruments deſigned for the torture and deſtruction of the Engliſh, had they ſucceeded, are ſtill preſerved in the Tower of London, as the reader will find, with a particular deſcription of them, in our account of that fortreſs, p. 66.

In the year 1589, a fleet was fitted out by private ſubſcription, countenanced by the queen, under the command of Drake and Norris, for the aſſiſtance of Don Antonio, king of Portugal. On the return of this fleet to England, the men who had been familiarized to plunder, being diſbanded, formed a ſcheme to pillage Bartholomew Fair; but the lord-mayor, having timely notice of their intentions, raiſed two thouſand men compleatly armed to march againſt them, information of which being given to the rioters, they immediately diſperſed, and their ſcheme was happily fruſtrated.

This year the city lent the queen 15,000l. at ten *per cent.* and ſupplied her with one thouſand men to aſſiſt in placing Henry of Navarre on the throne of France.

In the year 1590, the owners of the coal-pits at Newcaſtle entered into a combination to enhance the price of coals in London, from four ſhillings to nine ſhillings the chaldron. And, in the following year, the lord high-admiral of England claimed a right to the coal metage in the port of London; but the mayor and citizens invalidating this claim, his pretenſions were ſet aſide, and by the intereſt of the lord-treaſurer, Burleigh, they obtained of the queen a confirmation of their right to this office.

In the year 1592, the plague broke out again in London, and raged with ſuch violence, that, notwithſtanding the moſt ſalutary meaſures were taken for ſtopping its progreſs, it took off no leſs than 10,675 citizens; and the term was, on this diſmal occaſion, adjourned to Hertford.

About this time the papiſts began again to ſhew their inclination to rebellion, both in England and Scotland. One Richard Hacket was ſent by the Engliſh fugitives beyond ſea, to perſuade Ferdinand, earl of Derby, to aſſume the regal title, by claim of deſcent from Mary, daughter to Henry VII. and to threaten him, that, unleſs he undertook this enterprize, and withal concealed the adviſer, he ſhould ſhortly die in a moſt wretched manner; and, as an encouragement, he was told, that he might aſſuredly rely on the aſſiſtance of the king of Spain. The earl, however, fearing this was a trap laid for him, diſcovered the whole matter to the council, and Hacket was taken and hanged; but the threats of that villain were unhappily fulfilled upon the poor earl, who, in leſs than four months after, died in the moſt excruciating torture, ſuppoſed to be the effects of poiſon. The ſuſpicion fell upon his gentleman of the horſe, who diſappeared on the morrow after his lordſhip's death. There was found in the earl's chamber an image of wax, with hairs thruſt through the belly of it, of the ſame colour with his own; which was thought to have been placed there on purpoſe to take off the ſuſpicion of his having been poiſoned, and to throw it upon the effects of necromancy, which, in thoſe days, was greatly credited. Coppinger and Arthington, two principals concerned with Hacket, died ſoon after, the former in Bridewell, and the latter in Wood-ſtreet Compter.

In the year 1593, the city of London, and its ſuburbs, being greatly peſtered with vagrants, beggars and thieves, her majeſty iſſued a proclamation for ſuppreſſing them: and commanded the lord-mayor to ſee the ſame properly executed within three miles of the city.

The following year, in obedience to the queen's deſire, the lord-mayor and common-council fitted out ſix ſhips of war with two frigates, and ſtored the ſame with ammunition and proper proviſions for ſix months; two days after which they added four hundred and fifty ſoldiers, and the expence of maintaining the whole was defrayed by a fifteenth raiſed from the citizens. This year an ineffectual attempt was made to ſupply the weſtern parts of the city with Thames water, by a horſe engine, erected with four pumps at Broken Wharf in Thames-ſtreet; but the undertaking proved too expenſive to ſubſiſt. The wetneſs of the ſeaſon this year advanced the price of wheat to 3l. 4s. per quarter, and grain of all ſorts was ſo ſhort, that the companies were ordered to lay up ſtores of it for ſupply till the next harveſt.

In the year 1595, the licentiouſneſs of the populace, who drew in the London apprentices to join them, produced ſuch repeated and alarming riots, that it was thought neceſſary by the mayor to lay the caſe before the lord-treaſurer for her majeſty's protection. In conſequence of which, on the fourth of July, a proclamation was iſſued, wherein her majeſty appointed a provoſt-marſhal, with power to apprehend all rioters and ſuch as might be refractory to the officers of juſtice, and, by order of martial law, to puniſh them accordingly. Sir Thomas Wilford, who was appointed provoſt-marſhal, patroled the city, with a numerous attendance on horſeback armed with piſtols, and apprehended many of the rioters, whom he took before the juſtices appointed for their examination. On the twenty-ſecond of July they were tried at Guildhall, and five of them being condemned were, two days after, agreeable to their ſentence, executed on Tower-hill. This example had the deſired effect, for the reſt were ſo intimidated that they immediately diſperſed, and peace was again reſtored in the city.

This year her majeſty, having preferred the recorder of London, informed the citizens that ſhe intended making choice of one herſelf; for which purpoſe ſhe deſired the lord-mayor to ſend her the names of ſuch perſons as were intended to be put in nomination for that office. The citizens, alarmed at this extraordinary proceeding, and ſuſpecting it to be an attempt of the court to get the appointment of the recorder out of their hands, prudently nominated only one perſon for that office, Mr. James Altham, of Gray's-inn. With this nomination, Sir John Spencer, the mayor, ſent a letter to the lord-treaſurer in recommendation of this gentleman as reſiding in the city, and explaining the inconveniences ariſing from recorders who were abſentees from their truſt. And concluded with his earneſt requeſt that her majeſty would be pleaſed to approve this nomination. How the affair ended does not appear, only that another name ſtands on the liſt as elected at this time.

In the year 1596, while the mayor and aldermen were attending a ſermon at St. Paul's Croſs, they received a meſſage from the queen, ordering them to raiſe one thouſand able-bodied men for immediate ſervice. In compliance with which they immediately left their devotion, and applied ſo diligently, that, before eight o'clock at night, they obtained the complement required, who were compleatly armed and ready to march before next morning. They were deſtined for the relief of the French in Calais againſt the Spaniards; but ſome unexpected intelligence arriving from that place, their appearance became unneceſſary, and this little army was diſbanded before it had exiſted twenty-four hours. The court, however, being again alarmed, on Eaſter-day in the morning, ſent another meſſage to the lord-mayor and aldermen, commanding them to raiſe the like number of men as before. In obedience to which they, with their proper officers, repaired to the different churches in their reſpective juriſdictions, during the time of divine ſervice, and, cauſing the doors to be ſhut, they ſelected the number of men required; who, being properly armed with all poſſible expedition, began their march the night after for Dover, in order for their embarkation for France; but advice being received of the reduction of Calais, they were ordered home, after a week's abſence, and immediately diſbanded.

The harveſt failing this year by the great quantity of rain that fell in England, occaſioned ſo great a famine, that wheat ſold in London at the enormous price of 5l. 4s. the quarter, and rye at 3l. 12s.

In the year 1599, a report having been univerſally circulated, that the Spaniards were meditating a ſecond invaſion on England, the queen, as uſual, applied to the citizens of London for their aſſiſtance, when they immediately ſupplied her with ſix thouſand ſoldiers, and compleatly fitted out ſixteen ſhips of war. One moiety of the troops were to take the field, and the other, compoſed of eminent citizens, to attend the queen as her body guard, at their own, and the city's expence. During this time of expected danger, ſtrong guards were kept in all quarters of the city, chains drawn acroſs every night at the ends of all ſtreets and lanes, and a candle and lanthorn hung out at every door on pain of death. On the 23d of December this year, there happened a moſt terrible hurricane in London, which did conſiderable damage in various parts of the city, by blowing down chimnies, ſtripping churches and houſes, and tearing up trees by the roots. Among other accidents, the Graveſend tilt-boat was loſt in the ſtorm, and nineteen perſons who were on board periſhed.

In the year 1600, the citizens of London raiſed five hundred ſoldiers for the uſe of her majeſty, who, being properly furniſhed with all warlike neceſſaries, were, by her orders, ſent to Ireland. And ſoon after they fitted out ſeveral gallies for ſea-ſervice, the expence of which was defrayed by three fifteenths levied by the common-council throughout the city. About this time the queen was greatly affected by the death of lord Burleigh, who was a moſt zealous and faithful counſellor. This great man had long and earneſtly begged from his miſtreſs ſome moments of interval between buſineſs and the grave; but death, on the fourteenth of Auguſt, gave him that repoſe which Elizabeth would not afford him. Lord Burleigh, at the time of his death, was near eighty years of age; and though many miniſters lived with leſs envy, none ever died with greater reputation.

The loſs of this able miniſter was ſenſibly perceived by a ſcene of diſtractions and diviſions that ſucceeded, eſpecially with reſpect to the affairs of Ireland, which at this time were in a deſperate ſituation, the whole country being in open rebellion. The earl of Eſſex had gained a great aſcendency over the queen, which was not a little increaſed by the death of lord Burleigh, who had been a conſtant check to the earl's ambition. A council was held to conſider of a proper perſon to be ſent over to quiet the rebellious Iriſh, and the lord Montjoy was propoſed by the queen as a man, who, though hitherto leſs accuſtomed to arms than literature, was endowed with talents equal to that undertaking. The earl of Eſſex, however, who was deſirous of obtaining this government for himſelf, oppoſed the queen's nomination; and ſuch was the great credit and quality of the earl, and the influence he had over the queen, that he bore down all oppoſition, and not only obtained the lieutenancy of Ireland, but alſo many conſiderable privileges that had never before been granted to any of his predeceſſors.

The earl of Eſſex enjoyed this elevated ſituation but a ſhort time. His conduct while in Ireland was highly impeachable, and little calculated to appeaſe the diſtractions in which that nation was involved. Among other imprudent actions he made an inglorious truce with the earl of Tyrone, and other rebels, which ſo highly offended the queen, that ſhe could not help ſuſpecting him of ill deſigns, and began to give ſome credit to reports which had been ſpread, charging him with intentions of aſpiring to the crown, on a pretended right of ſucceſſion from Edward III.

Eſſex, underſtanding how greatly the queen was incenſed, reſolved to return to England, even without leave, to counterwork the efforts of his enemies at court. Accordingly, leaving the adminiſtration of Ireland in other hands, he ſet ſail for England on the fourth of September; and on the twenty-eighth of the ſame month, he went to the queen at Nonſuch, ten miles from London, where the court had reſided for ſome days. Elizabeth was informed time enough of his arrival to prevent any ſudden ſurprize, and received him without any emotion, and with ſome marks of favour; but after upbraiding him for his irregular conduct, ſhe commanded him to his own apartment till further orders, and he was ſuperſeded in his appointment of the lieutenancy of Ireland. Soon after this he was committed to the cuſtody of the lord-keeper, from whence ſome of his friends propoſed to reſcue him, if he would have given his conſent. His rejecting this offer did not, however, hinder his friends from exciting the people to an inſurrection in his favour. They repreſented him as the moſt accompliſhed lord England ever ſaw ſince the foundation of monarchy; they inveighed bitterly againſt the miniſtry, and threw out many malicious reflections on the conduct of the queen.

Theſe proceedings greatly injured the earl, and increaſed the queen's ſuſpicions of him; and therefore, to ſatisfy the populace that his confinement was juſt and neceſſary for the public peace and ſafety, ſhe ordered his conduct to be examined in the Star-chamber, where it was unanimouſly condemned by all the privy-counſellors; but no ſentence was paſſed upon him, only he was more narrowly watched in his confinement at the lord-keeper's houſe.

In this ſituation he continued for about ſix months, when, from the violence of his ſpirit, and the ſtrength of his popularity, he entered into cabals againſt the government, and, with other malcontents, concerted an inſurrection. His friends perſuaded him, that if he only made his appearance in London, all the citizens would riſe in his favour; and upon intimation that his ſeditious intentions were diſcovered, he indiſcreetly made the experiment. With about two hundred attendants, armed only with ſwords, he iſſued from Eſſex-houſe, and, in his way to the city, was joined by the earl of Bedford and lord Cromwell. As he paſſed the ſtreets, he called out, "For the "queen, for the queen, my life is in danger!" which words he often repeated as he rode along. Finding, however, that the people only crouded to ſee him paſs, without joining in the attempt, he cried, "Arm, "my friends, or you can do me no good." He then proceeded to the houſe of Thomas Smith, one of the ſheriffs, in Fenchurch-ſtreet, who he was made to believe would aſſiſt him with a thouſand men, but, on his approach, the ſheriff withdrew by a back-door to the lord-mayor; which diſappointment convinced the earl that his affairs were in a dangerous ſituation. During the time he continued at the ſheriff's houſe, in a ſtate of uncertainty how to act, word was brought him, that lord Burleigh, with an herald, had proclaimed him a traitor in one of the wards of the city, and that the earl of Cumberland had done the ſame in another. He then quitted the ſheriff's houſe, and proclaimed in the ſtreets, as he ſtrolled with his little army, "That England was going to be delivered to "the infanta of Spain;" and conjured the inhabitants to take arms for the prevention of ſo great a misfortune. But ſeeing no one preparing to aſſiſt him, and hearing withal that the lord-admiral was marching againſt him with a ſtrong party, he reſolved to return to his own houſe, but was intercepted by Sir John Leveſon, who had ſecured the poſt at Ludgate. The earl now retired back to St. Paul's; but finding no way to retreat in ſafety through the ſtreets, which, by the care of the biſhop of London, were by this time chained and guarded by ſoldiers, he ordered Blount, one of his principal attendants, to begin the attack, and to force a paſſage, and ſeconded him with great reſolution, ſword in hand; in which ſkirmiſh Blount was taken priſoner, and the earl was repulſed and ſhot through the hat; in conſequence of which he, with his followers, went down to Queenhithe, and returned by water to Eſſex-houſe, where he began to fortify himſelf with the utmoſt haſte.

The earl of Eſſex was now reduced to deſpair; and the lord-admiral, who ſurrounded his houſe with a large body of the guards, ſummoning him to ſurrender, he appeared determined, by the advice of lord Sandys, to defend himſelf to the laſt extremity, and rather periſh like a brave man, ſword in hand, than by the ſtroke of a worthleſs executioner. But, after ſome parly, and demanding in vain, firſt hoſtages, then conditions from thoſe without, he ſurrendered at diſcretion, requeſting only civil treatment and a fair and impartial hearing. He and Southampton were immediately conveyed over the water to the archbiſhop of Canterbury's palace at Lambeth, from whence they were next day ſent to the Tower, and his friends were confined in other priſons.

The queen, who, during all this commotion, had behaved with great tranquility and preſence of mind, ſoon gave orders for the trial of the moſt conſiderable of the criminals. The earls of Eſſex and Southampton were arraigned on the nineteenth of February, before a jury of twenty-five peers; and their guilt being too apparent to admit of any doubt, they received ſentence of death. When the dreadful ſentence was pronounced, Eſſex ſpoke like a man who laid his account to die; but he added, he ſhould be ſorry if he was repreſented to the queen as a perſon that deſpiſed her clemency, though he would not be ſuppoſed to make any cringing ſubmiſſions to attain it. Southampton's behaviour was more mild and ſubmiſſive; he intreated the good offices of the peers in ſo modeſt and becoming a manner, as excited compaſſion in every one.

During the warmth of the queen's affection for Eſſex, ſhe had, on his expreſſing fears of the ill offices of his enemies, preſented him with a ring, deſiring him to keep that as a pledge of her affection; and at the ſame time aſſured him, that in whatever diſgrace he ſhould fall, whatever prejudices ſhe might be induced to entertain againſt him, yet if he ſent her that ring, ſhe would, immediately upon ſight of it, recollect her former tenderneſs, would afford him again a hearing, and would lend a favourable ear to his apology. Eſſex, notwithſtanding all his misfortunes, reſerved this precious gift to the laſt extremity; but, after his trial and condemnation, he reſolved to try the experiment, and he committed the ring to the counteſs of Nottingham, whom he earneſtly enjoined to deliver it to the queen. The counteſs was adviſed by her huſband, who was a mortal enemy to Eſſex, not to execute the commiſſion, and by his influence ſhe treacherouſly with-held the pledge. Elizabeth, who ſtill expected that her favourite would make the laſt appeal to her tenderneſs, and who aſcribed the neglect of it to his obſtinacy, was, after much delay, and many internal combats, urged by reſentment and policy, to ſign the warrant for his execution, which was ſent by lord Darcy, who informed the earl it was her majeſty's order that he ſhould be beheaded on the twenty-fifth of February, according to his own requeſt, in the court-yard of the Tower.

On the day of execution, the earl was attended by one Aſhton, a diſſenting miniſter, and two divines of the church of England. Several noblemen, by Elizabeth's order, were preſent on the ſcaffold, with ſome of the aldermen of London, and principal gentlemen of the court. His behaviour to the laſt moment was full of penitence and contrition; but his puniſhment was greatly augmented by the inexperience or timidity of the executioner, who made ſeveral ſtrokes before his head was ſevered from his body. Thus died Robert Devereux, earl of Eſſex, who was a nobleman poſſeſſed of excellent and amiable qualities; brave, liberal and humane; a patron of learning, in which he himſelf held a conſiderable rank; he was a warm friend, and an open enemy. His foibles were, vanity, ambition, and an impetuoſity of temper, to which he fell a ſacrifice before he had attained thirty-ſix years of age, on the 25th of February, in the year 1601. Several of his principal accomplices were afterwards executed, two of whom were beheaded, and the reſt hanged at Tyburn. The earl of Southampton was detained in the Tower till the acceſſion of king James, by whom he was ſet at liberty, and reſtored in blood by act of parliament.

In the year 1602, her majeſty ordered a number of ſhips to be got ready and ſent out for the protection of the trade on the Engliſh coaſts, which had been greatly interrupted by the depredations of the Spaniſh privateers. No leſs than five fifteenths were raiſed in the city of London towards this purpoſe; and the debtors in the ſeveral priſons of London were encouraged, by proclamation, to enter on board the ſaid ſhips, on which condition they were diſcharged from the demands of their creditors.

The trade of the city of London having been greatly injured by the increaſe of foreign huckſters, hawkers and pedlars, and the ſtreets greatly obſtructed by their ſtalls and other projections, the common-council enacted as follows: "That no citizen, or, "other inhabitant of London, for the future, ſhould "under any pretence whatever, preſume to let before "his, her, or their houſe, any ſtall or ſtand, on the "penalty of twenty ſhillings. And that all hawkers "offending againſt the tenor of this act ſhould "not only forfeit all their goods ſo offered to ſale, "but likewiſe pay a fine of twenty ſhillings for every "ſuch offence."

In the year 1603, the citizens of London, by the queen's command, fitted out and maintained two ſhips and a tender, at the annual expence of 6000l. This was the laſt demand made by Elizabeth on the citizens; and it is remarked by hiſtorians, that during the long reign of that princeſs, and conſidering the readineſs with which the citizens of London always anſwered her demands, ſhe did not grant them any new charter of privileges, or even ſo much as confirm thoſe which had been given by her predeceſſors.

We come now to the period which cloſes the life of queen Elizabeth, and produces a ſequel to the circumſtances which attended the unhappy fate of the earl of Eſſex. The counteſs of Nottingham, who had ſecreted the ring ſhe was intruſted with by the earl, falling ſick, and finding herſelf approaching towards her end, was ſeized with remorſe for her conduct; and having obtained a viſit from the queen, ſhe craved her pardon, and revealed to her the fatal ſecret. The queen, aſtoniſhed at this horrid intelligence, flew into a violent rage, and ſhaking the dying offender in her bed, told her, “That God might pardon her, but ſhe never could.” She then left the room in great haſte, and from that time reſigned herſelf over to the deepeſt and moſt incurable melancholy. She had been accuſtomed to be particularly careful of her health, but now ſhe would not take any thing, and obſtinately refuſed all the remedies preſcribed by her phyſicians. When the archbiſhop of Canterbury, and others of her council, begged on their knees, that ſhe would take what was neceſſary for her ſuſtenance and relief, ſhe deſired them, in an angry tone, to let her die in quiet, as ſhe had reſolved. And ſhe was frequently heard to exclaim, O Eſſex! Eſſex!

The anxiety of her mind had at length ſo preyed upon her conſtitution, that her end was viſibly approaching, and the council had many ſerious deliberations concerning the ſucceſſion. Though the counſellors in general were firmly attached to James, king of Scotland, yet they knew not what the ſecret intrigues of the Popiſh and Puritan faction might produce, and therefore reaſonably thought, that Elizabeth's own declaration in favour of James, would give great ſtrength to his title; but, leſt ſhe had been too weak to expreſs herſelf, the lord admiral declared, that when ſhe was laſt at Weſtminſter, ſhe had, as it were, foreſeeing her own death, in private ſaid to him, “My throne hath always been filled by a ſucceſſion of princes, and ought only to go to my next heir.”

It was then thought proper that the lord high-admiral, the lord-keeper, and ſecretary Cecil ſhould, in the name of the council, intreat her to ſignify her laſt will on that head. They found her almoſt ſpeechleſs, but ſhe had ſtrength enough to repeat the meaning of her former orders to the lord-admiral, “that ſhe had filled a royal throne, and deſired to have a royal ſucceſſor.” Cecil thought that this declaration was not ſufficiently explicit, and urged her to a farther explanation: “I deſire, ſaid ſhe, that a king ſhould ſucceed me, and who ſhould that king be, but my neareſt kinſman, the king of Scotland?”

Although there was no great danger of any oppoſition being made to the appointed ſucceſſion, yet the council thought it expedient to take every precaution for ſecuring the peace and ſafety of the kingdom. Great numbers of idle and ſuſpected perſons, who ſwarmed about the metropolis, were ſeized and ſent to Holland for the Dutch ſervice; a fleet, which lay ready equipped, was ordered to guard the mouth of the Thames, and the ſea-ports were all ſhut. It was alſo reſolved by the council to ſummon all the peers to town, and, if any commotion happened on the death of the queen, to make the earl of Northumberland general of the forces. The queen in the mean time was in a deplorable condition: ſhe ſat ten ſucceſſive days and nights in a penſive poſture without an hour's reſt all the time, till, on the twenty-firſt of March, 1603, ſhe was put into bed by force, and though ſhe then ſeemed to be better, ſhe lay on her ſide without ſpeaking to or regarding any one, only ſhe cauſed ſome meditations to be read to her. The archbiſhop of Canterbury attending her on this occaſion, ſhe heard his exhortations, and joined him in prayer, with great humility and devotion. On the twenty-third ſhe was ſpeechleſs all the day; and having in the night got a continued ſleep of five hours, waked only to die in the calmeſt manner, and almoſt inſenſibly, about two o'clock in the morning, in the ſeventieth year of her age, and the forty-fifth of her reign.

Her corpſe, without being opened or embalmed, was removed, on the 28th of March, from Richmond to Whitehall; but, on the pretence of her having given orders that it ſhould not be opened or ſeen, after her deceaſe, no perſon was permitted to a ſight of it, which occaſioned ſome rumours among the people that hated her miniſters, as if her death had who been cauſed by violence. It was interred on Thurſday the twenty-eighth of April, in the chapel of Henry VII. in Weſtminſter-abbey, with great magnificence, king James having given orders that no expence ſhould be ſpared on the occaſion.

CHAP. XV.

Acceſſion of James I.—Return of the plague—The royal family make their public entry into London—Coronation of the king—Proclamation for ſuppreſſing fairs, and prohibiting new buildings—The power of the Court of Conſcience farther eſtabliſhed by parliament—A plot diſcovered for blowing up the parliament-houſe—The king grants the citizens a charter—Is entertained by the lord mayor at Clothworkers-hall, and preſented with the freedom of that company—Great froſt—The king grants the citizens a ſecond charter, and gives them the province of Ulſter in Ireland—Public granaries erected in Bridewell—The Charter-houſe eſtabliſhed as a charitable foundation, by Mr. Thomas Sutton—Hicks's-hall built—New River cut by Sir Hugh Middleton—Smithfield paved by order of the king—His majeſty grants the citizens a third charter—The lord mayor ſtops the king's carriages on a Sunday—Sir Walter Raleigh beheaded in Palace-yard, Weſtminſter—The king goes to St. Paul's Cathedral—The Spaniſh ambaſſador publickly inſulted by the citizens—Death of James I.

THE direct line of the Engliſh royal family being extinct by the death of Elizabeth, the ſucceſſion was peaceably admitted to be in James VI. of Scotland, as great grandſon of Margaret, eldeſt daughter of Henry VII. and he was accordingly proclaimed at the gates of Whitehall, by ſecretary Cecil, and in Cheapſide, by the lord-mayor, with the uſual pomp and ceremony, on the 24th of March 1603.

On his majeſty's arrival in England, he was met at Waltham by Sir John Swinnerton, one of the ſheriffs, (his colleague being ill) attended by ſixty ſervants in rich liveries; and on his arrival at Stamford-hill, he was received by the lord-mayor and aldermen in their ſcarlet robes, with gold chains about their necks, accompanied by five hundred of the principal citizens on horſeback. Amidſt this cavalcade his majeſty was conducted to the Charter-houſe in London, where he was ſumptuouſly entertained by lord Howard for four days ſucceſſively.

Great preparations had been making by the citizens for the king's public entry into London; but this ceremony was poſtponed on account of the plague, which raged with ſuch violence, that in a ſhort time it carried off 30,578 perſons, 3090 of whom died in one week. This dreadful calamity, however, having happily ſubſided, on the fifteenth of May the king, queen, and their eldeſt ſon prince Henry, rode from the Tower through the city, which on this occaſion was decorated in the moſt pompous manner, and embelliſhed with ſeven magnificent triumphal arches, and a great number of ſtately pageants. The ſtreets were adorned with the richeſt ſilks and carpets, and lined on each ſide by the ſeveral companies in their formalities and ſtands, with their flags and bands of muſic. Their majeſties expreſſed great ſatisfaction at the ſplendor of the citizens, and the populace teſtified their regard for the royal family by the loudeſt acclamations.

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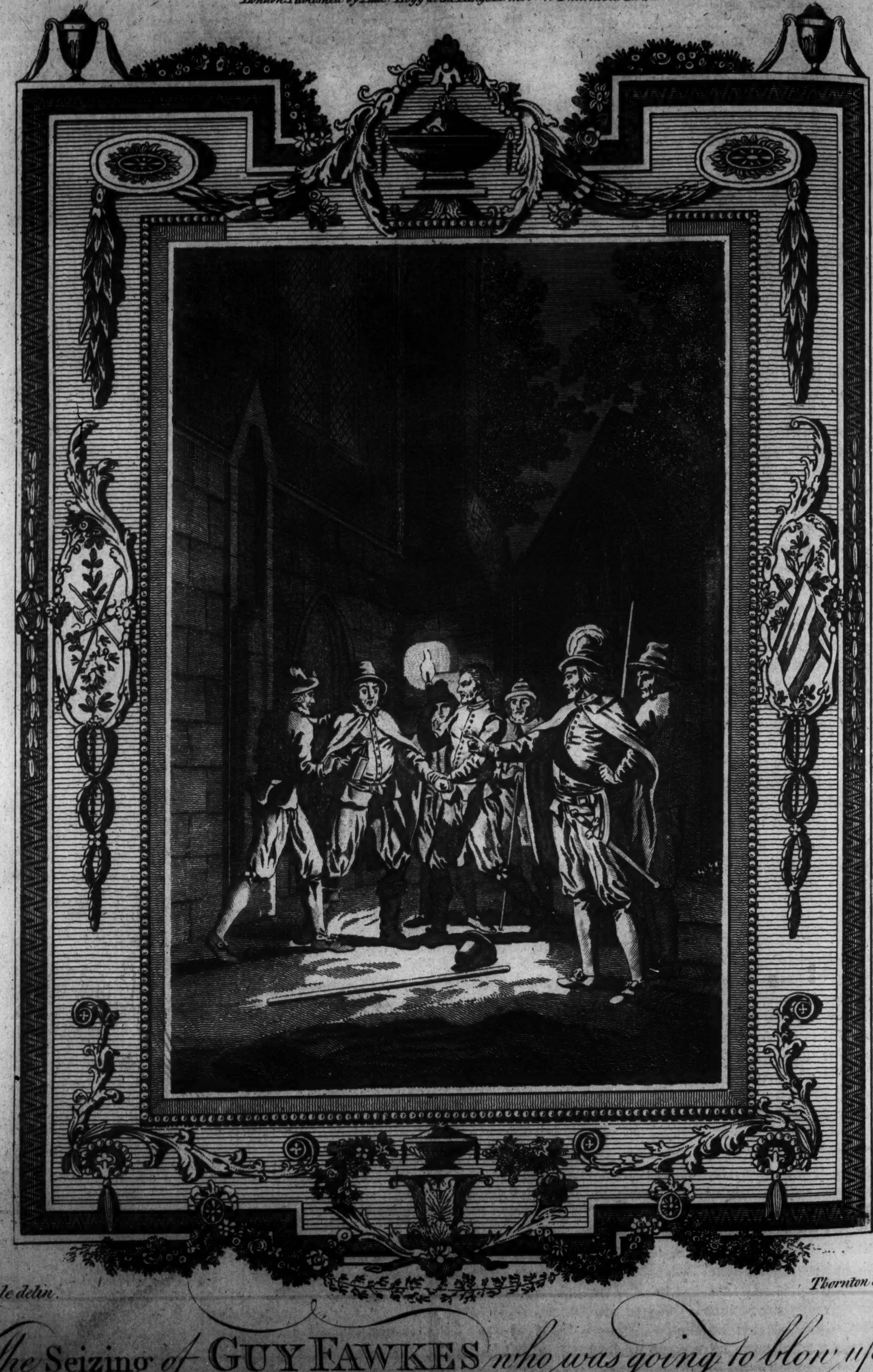
London Published by Alexr. Hogg at the Kings Arms No. 16 Paternoster Row.



Wale delin. Thornton sculp.

The Seizing of GUY FAWKES who was going to blow up the Parliament House, in the reign of James the first, 1606.

The coronation being fixed for the 28th of July, on that day the lord-mayor, aldermen and principal citizens, richly dreſſed, attended the ceremony in their uſual quality, and the lord-mayor received the accuſtomed fee of a gold cup and ewer. The following day the lord-mayor and aldermen waited on his majeſty, agreeable to the royal command, and thoſe who had not been knighted on the preceding day, were now dignified with that honour.

Soon after the king's coronation, a proclamation was iſſued, in conſequence of the late plague, for ſuppreſſing not only Bartholomew Fair, but all others within fifty miles of London. At the ſame time another proclamation was iſſued, prohibiting all perſons from building on new foundations within the walls, and within three miles of the city gates, on penalty of ſuch buildings being entirely demoliſhed.

The Court of Conſcience, which had been originally eſtabliſhed by an act of common-council, was found ſo beneficial to the inferior claſs of citizens, that the corporation, in order to ſtrengthen its utility, and evade the artful meaſures uſed by debaſed lawyers and mercileſs creditors, applied to parliament, and, in the year 1604, obtained an act for more firmly eſtabliſhing the ſaid court. This judicious ſtep, however, failed of the good end propoſed; for many ill-diſpoſed perſons converted ſome particular words in the ſaid act to anſwer their own ſiniſter purpoſes, contrary to the good intent of the ſame. In conſequence of which the city again applied to parliament, and obtained another act, whereby the authority of the ſaid court was conſiderably enlarged; and in which, among other regulations, it was enacted as follows:

"That every citizen and freeman of London, and "every other perſon and perſons, inhabiting, or that "ſhall inhabit, within the city of London, or liberties thereof, being a tradeſman, victualler, or labouring man, which have, or ſhall have, any debts owing "to him or them, not amounting to forty ſhillings, by "any citizen or freeman, or by any other perſon or "perſons, being a victualler, tradeſman, or labouring "man, inhabiting within the ſaid city, or the liberties "thereof, ſhould or might cauſe ſuch debtors to be "warned to appear before the ſaid commiſſioners of "the ſaid Court of Requeſts. And the ſaid commiſſioners, or any three or more of them, ſhall have "power to ſet down ſuch orders between plaintiff and "defendant, creditor and debtor, touching ſuch debts "not amounting to forty ſhillings, as they ſhall find to "ſtand with equity and good conſcience, and to adminiſter an oath to the creditor or debtor, and to "ſuch witneſſes as ſhall be produced on each part; "and to commit to priſon, in one of the Compters, "ſuch creditor and debtor as ſhall not appear upon "lawful ſummons, or not perform ſuch order, as the "ſaid commiſſioners, or any three or more of them, "ſhall ſet down." With this proviſo, "That this "ſhall not extend to any debt for any rent upon any "leaſe of lands or tenements, or any other real contracts: nor to any other debt that ſhall ariſe by "reaſon of any cauſe concerning teſtament or matrimony, or any thing concerning or properly belonging to the eccleſiaſtical court, albeit the ſame ſhall be "under forty ſhillings."

About this time one Thomas Douglas, a Scot, who had lately been ſent in character of envoy from the count palatine of the Rhine, was committed cloſe priſoner to the Tower, for having counterfeited the king's privy-ſeal to divers princes of Germany; and being, upon due trial, fully convicted of the ſame, he was drawn upon a hurdle to Smithfield, and there hanged and quartered.

We come now to that period which diſcovers to us a plot, the moſt daring and impious that occurs in the annals of mankind. This is no other than the Gunpowder Treaſon, by which the conſpirators propoſed to blow up the king, the royal family, and both houſes of parliament, while in full ſeſſions, and thus involve the nation in utter and inevitable ruin.

This moſt diabolical deſign was ſet on foot by ſeveral Roman Catholicks, who were enraged to hear that the king was firmly reſolved to put in force the laws againſt them. Their infernal cabal conſiſted of Henry Garnet, an Engliſhman, who about the year 1586, had been ſent over here as ſuperior of the Engliſh Jeſuits; Cateſby, an Engliſh gentleman; Teſmond, a Jeſuit; Thomas Wright; two gentlemen of the name of Winter; Thomas Piercy, a near relation of the earl of Northumberland; Guido Fawkes, a bold and enterprizing ſoldier of fortune; Sir Edward Digby; John Grant, eſq. Francis Treſham, eſq. and Robert Keyes and Thomas Bates, gentlemen.

Everard

Moſt of theſe were both men of birth and fortune; and Cateſby, who had a large eſtate, had already expended two thouſand pounds in ſeveral voyages to the court of Spain, in order to introduce an army of Spaniards into England, for overturning the preſent government, and reſtoring the Roman catholic religion; but, being diſappointed in his project of an invaſion, took an opportunity of diſcloſing to Piercy, (who was his intimate friend, and who, in a ſudden fit of paſſion, had hinted a deſign of aſſaſſinating the king) a nobler and more extenſive plan of treaſon, ſuch as would include a ſure execution of vengeance; and, at one blow, conſign over to deſtruction all their enemies.

Piercy aſſented to the project propoſed by Cateſby, and they reſolved to impart the matter to a few more, and, by degrees, to all the reſt of their cabal, every man being bound by an oath and taking the ſacrament (the moſt ſacred rite of their religion) not to diſcloſe the leaſt ſyllable of the matter, or to withdraw from the aſſociation, without conſent of all concerned.

, and tie

Theſe conſultations were held in the ſpring and ſummer of the year 1604, and it was towards the cloſe of that year they began their operations; the manner of which, and the diſcovery we ſhall give the reader with as much brevity as is conſiſtent with perſpicuity.

It had been agreed, that a few of the conſpirators ſhould run a mine below the room in which the parliament was to aſſemble, and chuſe the very moment when the king ſhould deliver his ſpeech to both houſes, and then, by one blow, to cut off the king, the royal family, lords, commons, and all the other enemies of the catholic religion, in that very ſpot where that religion had been moſt oppreſſed. For this purpoſe Piercy, who was at that time a gentleman-penſioner, undertook to hire an houſe adjoining to the upper-houſe of parliament, with all diligence; and the others, expecting the parliament would meet on the ſeventeenth of February following, began, on the eleventh of December, to dig in the cellar, through the wall of partition, which was three yards thick. There were ſeven in number joined in this labour: they went in by night, never after appeared in ſight, and, having ſupplied themſelves with all neceſſary proviſions, had no occaſion to ſend out. In caſe of diſcovery, they had provided themſelves with powder, ſhot, and fire-arms, with a reſolution rather to die than yield, or be taken.

On Candlemas-day, 1605, they had dug ſo far through the wall as to be able to hear a noiſe on the other ſide; upon which unexpected event, fearing a diſcovery, Guido Fawkes (who perſonated Piercy's footman) was diſpatched to know the occaſion, and returned with the favourable report, that the place from whence the noiſe came was a large cellar, under the upper houſe of parliament, full of ſea-coal, which was then on ſale, and the cellar offered to be lett.

On this information, Piercy immediately hired the cellar, and bought the remainder of the coals: he then ſent for thirty barrels of gunpowder from Holland, and landing them at Lambeth, conveyed them gradually, by night, to this cellar, and covered them with ſtones, iron bars, a thouſand bullets, and five hundred faggots; all which they did at their leiſure, the parliament being prorogued to the fifth of November.

Billets

This being done, the conſpirators next conſulted how they ſhould ſecure the duke of York, who was too young to be expected at the parliament-houſe, and his ſiſter the princeſs Elizabeth, educated at lord Harrington's, in Warwickſhire. It was reſolved, that Piercy and another ſhould enter into the duke's chamber, and a dozen more, properly diſpoſed at ſeveral doors, with two or three on horſeback at the court-gate to receive him, ſhould carry him ſafe away as ſoon as the parliament-houſe was blown up; or, if that could not be effected, to kill him, and to declare the princeſs Elizabeth queen, having ſecured her, under colour of a hunting-match that day.

Several of the conſpirators propoſed obtaining a foreign aid previous to the execution of their deſign; but this was over-ruled, and it was agreed only to apply to France, Spain, and the arch-duke, for aſſiſtance after the plot had taken effect: they alſo reſolved to proclaim the princeſs Elizabeth queen, and to ſpread a report after the blow was given, that the puritans were the perpetrators of ſo inhuman an action.

All matters being now prepared by the conſpirators, they, without the leaſt remorſe of conſcience, and with the utmoſt impatience, expected the fifth of November. But all their councils were blaſted by a happy and providential circumſtance. One of the conſpirators, with a deſire to ſave William Parker, lord Monteagle, ſent his lordſhip the following letter:

> “ My Lord,
>
> “ Out of the love I bear to ſome of your friends, I have a care for your preſervation; therefore I adviſe you, as you tender your life, to deviſe ~~you~~ ſome excuſe to ſhift off your attendance at this parliament; for God and man have concurred to puniſh the wickedneſs of this time: and think not ſlightly of this Advertiſement, but retire yourſelf into the country, where you may expect the event with ſafety; for though there be no appearance of any ſtir, yet I ſay they ſhall receive a terrible blow, this parliament, ~~yet~~ they ſhall not ſee who hurts them. This counſel is not to be contemned, becauſe it can do you good, and can do you no harm; for the danger is paſt ſo ſoon (or as quickly) as you burn this letter; and I hope God will give you the grace to make good uſe of it, to whoſe holy protection I commend you.” but

The lord Monteagle was for ſome time at a loſs what judgment to form of this letter, and unreſolved whether he ſhould ſlight the advertiſement or not; and fancying it a trick of his enemies to frighten him into an abſence from parliament, would have determined on the former, had his own ſafety been only in queſtion; but apprehending the king's life might be in danger, he took the letter at midnight to the earl of Saliſbury, who was equally puzzled about the meaning of it; and though he was inclined to think it a wild and waggiſh contrivance to alarm Monteagle, yet he thought proper to conſult about it with the earl of Suffolk, lord-chamberlain. The expreſſion, “that the blow ſhould come, without knowing who hurt them,” made them imagine that it would not be more proper than the time of parliament, nor by any other way like to be attempted than by gunpowder, while the king was ſitting in that aſſembly; the lord-chamberlain thought this the more probable, becauſe there was a great cellar under the parliament-chamber, never uſed for any thing but ſome wood or coal, belonging to Wineyard, the keeper of the palace; and having communicated the letter to the earls of Nottingham, Worceſter and Northampton, proceeded no farther till the king came from Royſton, on the firſt of November.

His majeſty being ſhewed the letter by the earls, who at the ſame time acquainted him with their ſuſpicions, he was of opinion that either nothing ſhould be done, or elſe enough to prevent the danger; and that a ſearch ſhould be made on the day preceding that deſigned for the execution of the diabolical enterprize.

Accordingly, on Monday the fourth of November, in the afternoon, the lord-chamberlain, whoſe office it was to ſee all things put in readineſs for the king's coming, accompanied by Monteagle, went to viſit all places about the parliament-houſe, and taking a ſlight occaſion to ſee the cellar, obſerved only piles of billets and faggots, but in greater number than he thought Wineyard could want for his own uſe. On his aſking who owned the wood, and being told it belonged to one Mr. Piercy, he began to have ſome ſuſpicions, knowing him to be a rigid papiſt, and ſo ſeldom there, that he had no occaſion for ſuch a quantity of fuel; and Monteagle confirmed him therein, by obſerving that Piercy had made him great profeſſions of friendſhip.

Though there were no other materials viſible, yet Suffolk thought it was neceſſary to make a farther ſearch; and, upon his return to the king, a reſolution was taken that it ſhould be made in ſuch a manner as ſhould be effectual, without ſcandalizing any body, or giving any alarm.

Sir Thomas Knevet, ſteward of Weſtminſter, was accordingly ordered, under the pretext of ſearching for ſtolen tapeſtry hangings in that place, and other houſes thereabouts, to remove the wood, and ſee if any thing was concealed underneath. This gentleman going at midnight, with ſeveral attendants, to the cellar, met Fawkes juſt coming out of it, booted and ſpurred, with a tinder-box and three matches in his pockets; and ſeizing him without any ceremony or aſking him any queſtions, as ſoon as the removal of the wood diſcovered the barrels of gunpowder, he cauſed him to be bound and properly ſecured.

Fawkes, who was an hardened and intrepid villain, made no heſitation of avowing the deſign, and that it was to have been executed on the morrow. He made the ſame acknowledgment at his examination before a committee of the council; and though he did not deny having ſome aſſociates in this conſpiracy, yet no threats of torture could make him diſcover any of them, declaring, “he was ready to die, and had rather ſuffer ten thouſand deaths, than willingly accuſe his maſter, or any other.”

By repeated examinations, however, and aſſurances of his maſter's being apprehended, he at length acknowledged, “that whilſt he was abroad, Piercy had kept the keys of the cellar, had been in it ſince the powder had been laid there, and in effect that he was one of the principal actors in the intended tragedy.”

In the mean time it was found out, that Piercy had come poſt out of the north on Saturday night, the ſecond of November, and had dined on Monday at Sion Houſe, with the earl of Northumberland; that Fawkes had met him on the road; and that, after the lord-chamberlain had been that evening in the cellar, he went about ſix o'clock to his maſter, who had fled immediately, apprehending the plot was detected.

The news of the diſcovery immediately ſpreading, the conſpirators fled different ways, but chiefly into Warwickſhire, where Sir Everard Digby had appointed a hunting-match, near Dunchurch, to get a number of recuſants together, ſufficient to ſeize the princeſs Elizabeth; but this deſign was prevented by her taking refuge in Coventry; and their whole party, making about one hundred, retired to Holbeach, the ſeat of Sir Stephen Littleton, on the borders of Staffordſhire, having broke open ſtables and taken horſes from different people in the adjoining countries.

Sir Richard Walſh, high ſheriff of Worceſterſhire, purſued them to Holbeach, where he inveſted them, and ſummoned them to ſurrender. In preparing for their defence, they put ſome moiſt powder before a fire to dry, and a ſpark from the coals ſetting it on fire, ſome of the conſpirators were ſo burned in their faces, thighs and arms, that they were ſcarce able to handle their weapons. Their caſe was deſperate, and no means of eſcape appearing, unleſs by forcing their way through the aſſailants, they made a deſperate ſally for that purpoſe. Cateſby (who firſt propoſed the manner of the plot) and Piercy, were both killed. Thomas Winter, Grant, Digby, Rookwood and Bates, were taken and carried to London, where the firſt made a full diſcovery of the conſpiracy. Treſham, lurking about the city, and frequently ſhifting his quarters, was apprehended ſoon after, and, having confeſſed the whole matter, died of the ſtranguary in the Tower. The earl of Northumberland, ſuſpected by reaſon of his being related to Thomas Piercy, was, by way of precaution, committed to the cuſtody of the archbiſhop of Canterbury, at Lambeth, and was afterwards fined thirty thouſand pounds and ſent to the Tower, for admitting Piercy into the band of penſioners, without tendering him the oath of ſupremacy.

Some eſcaped to Calais, and arriving there with others who fled to avoid a proſecution, which they apprehended on this occaſion, were kindly received by the governor; but one of them declaring before him, that he was not ſo much concerned at his exile, as that the powder-plot did not take effect, the governor was ſo much incenſed at his glorying in ſuch an execrable piece of iniquity, that he endeavoured, but without effect, to throw him into the ſea.

On the twenty-ſeventh of January, eight of the conſpirators were tried and convicted; among whom was Sir Everard Digby, the only one that pleaded guilty to the indictment, though all the reſt had confeſſed their guilt before. Digby was executed on the thirtieth of the ſame month, with Robert Winter, Grant, and Bates, at the weſt end of St. Paul's Church-yard. And Thomas Winter, Keyes, Rookwood, and Fawkes were executed the following day in Old Palace-yard.

Garnet was tried on the twenty-eighth of March, "for his knowledge and concealment of the conſpiracy; for adminiſtering an oath of ſecrecy to the conſpirators; for perſuading them of the lawfulneſs of the treaſon, and for praying for the ſucceſs of the great action in hand at the beginning of the parliament." Being found guilty, he received ſentence of death, but was not executed till the third of May, when, confeſſing his own guilt, and the iniquity of the enterprize, he exhorted all Roman catholics to abſtain from the like treaſonable practices. Gerard and Hull, two Jeſuits, got abroad; and Littleton, with ſeveral others, were executed in the country.

The lord Monteagle had a grant of two hundred pounds a year in land, and a penſion of five hundred pounds for life, as a reward for diſcovering the letter which gave the firſt hint of the conſpiracy. And the anniverſary of this providential eſcape was ordered to be for ever commemorated.

In the year 1605, king James granted the citizens his firſt charter, in which he not only confirmed all their antient rights and privileges, but alſo adjuſted the diſputes which had ſeveral times happened between the corporation of London and the lieutenant of the Tower, reſpecting the metage of coals, &c. The latter had claimed it as his right: but the king, by this charter, finally determined it to be the property of the corporation of London.

On the 12th of June, 1606, his majeſty was ſumptuouſly entertained by the lord-mayor of London, at Clothworkers-hall, where he accepted of the freedom of the company, and granted them yearly two brace of bucks, for their anniverſary feaſt on the election of the maſter and wardens.

On the third of July, his majeſty paid a debt of ſixty thouſand pounds, contracted by queen Elizabeth, who had borrowed that ſum on the third of February, 1598, of the citizens of London, and had left it undiſcharged at her deceaſe.

On the fifteenth of the ſame month, the king, with his eldeſt ſon prince Henry, was magnificently entertained at Merchant Taylors Hall. After dinner, the maſter and wardens preſented the king a roll, containing a liſt of royal and illuſtrious perſons who had been free of their company; his majeſty told them he was already engaged, having accepted of the freedom in the company of Clothworkers, but that his ſon ſhould become a member. The young prince was accordingly admitted; and, at his deſire, ſuch alſo of the nobility then preſent as had not entered into other companies. Before they left the hall, they were each preſented with a purſe of gold, on the receipt of which his majeſty teſtified the ſtrongeſt marks of affection for the citizens, and told them, they might ever depend on his countenance and protection.

The proclamations hitherto publiſhed to prevent new buildings having proved ineffectual, another proclamation was now iſſued to enforce the ſaid acts. But this alſo not appearing to have the deſired effect, the matter was at length taken into conſideration by the Star-Chamber; and many perſons were proſecuted for not regulating their buildings according to the royal edict.

The city being ſtill greatly peſtered with foreign hawkers and pedlars, the common-council paſſed an act, in which it was ordained as follows: "That no foreigner whatſoever ſhould preſume to vend his, her, or their goods in the city, by connivance or otherwiſe, either in houſe, ſhop, ſtall, or ſtreet, upon the penalty of five pounds for every offence; except ſuch as brought proviſions to the city."

In the month of December, this year, the river Thames was frozen ſo hard, that fairs were held on it, all ſorts of diverſions were exhibited, and carriages paſſed with ſafety from London to Southwark. The ſeverity of the weather was ſo great, that many animals and birds periſhed, and the produce of the gardens was almoſt all deſtroyed.

In the beginning of the year 1607, a new tranſlation of the bible was ordered to be written, which was publiſhed in 1611, and is the ſame as that in common uſe at this time.

printed

In the month of May, this year, the king wanting money, applied to the citizens, who, in conſideration of his having diſcharged the debt contracted by Elizabeth, readily advanced him the ſum of ſixty-three thouſand pounds.

In acknowledgment for this favour his majeſty ſoon after granted the citizens a ſecond charter; by which he not only confirmed their ancient rights, liberties and immunities, in the moſt ample manner, but alſo added the precincts of Duke's Place, St. Bartholomew's the Great and Leſs, Black and White Friars, and Cold Harbour, to the bounds of the city and juriſdiction thereof.

In the 1609, his majeſty offered the citizens of London the whole province of Ulſter in Ireland, on condition that they would engage to ſettle an Engliſh colony therein; which being accepted, the common-council immediately paſſed an act to raiſe 20,000l. for carrying the deſign into execution; and a committee of ſix aldermen, and eight commoners (ſince increaſed to twenty) was appointed to be annually choſen for the government thereof. In conſequence of this, the lands of that province were greatly improved; and Ulſter, from being the wildeſt, ſoon became the beſt cultivated ſpot in the whole kingdom of Ireland. The particulars and circumſtances attending this grant will be farther explained hereafter.

year

In the year 1610, the lord-mayor and aldermen, being apprehenſive that the great increaſe of inhabitants in London might occaſion a famine, prepared againſt its dreadful conſequences by erecting twelve new public granaries at Bridewell, large enough to contain ſix thouſand quarters of corn, which, in caſe of a ſcarcity, or any combination by the dealers in that commodity, was to be ſold to the poor at prime coſt.

This year the king, in behalf of the London archers, empowered commiſſioners to level all ditches, banks, and other incloſures within two miles of the ſuburbs; and to reduce the fields to the ſame ſtate and order in which they were left by king Henry VIII.

In the year 1611, Mr. Thomas Sutton, a wealthy citizen and bachelor, purchaſed of the earl of Suffolk the religious houſe of the Carthuſian monks, called the Charter-houſe, for 13,000l. in order to eſtabliſh it as a charitable foundation for penſioners and ſcholars; for which he obtained letters patent from the king, that were afterwards confirmed by parliament. The expence of fitting up this houſe amounted to 7000l. and he endowed the hoſpital and ſchool with fifteen manors and other lands to the annual value of 4493l. but the eſtates have been ſo conſiderably improved, that at this time the produce is ſo great as not to be aſcertained.

This charitable foundation was inſtituted for the maintenance of eighty penſioners, conſiſting of decayed gentlemen, merchants, or others, reduced by misfortunes, who are provided with handſome apartments, and all the neceſſaries of life, except cloaths, inſtead of which each of them is allowed a cloak and 7l. per annum. There are alſo forty-four boys ſupported in the houſe, where they have good lodgings, and are inſtructed in claſſical learning. Among theſe, there are twenty-nine ſtudents at the univerſities, who are each allowed 20l. per annum for eight years. Others, who are judged more fit for trades, are put out apprentices, and the ſum of 40l. is given with each of them. As a farther encouragement to the ſcholars brought up in this foundation, there are nine eccleſiaſtical preferments in the patronage of the governors, who, according to the conſtitution of the charity, are to confer them upon thoſe who receive their education in that ſchool. The penſioners and ſcholars are taken in at the recommendation of the governors, who appoint in rotation.

The Charter-houſe is ſituated between St. John's-ſtreet on the weſt, Goſwell-ſtreet on the eaſt, and Long-lane on the ſouth. The buildings are very irregular, and have little to recommend them but their convenience and ſituation. The rooms are well diſpoſed, and the court within, though ſmall, is very neat. In one corner of this court is a handſome chapel, in which, among others, is a very ſuperb monument erected to the memory of Mr. Thomas Sutton, the founder. In the front of theſe buildings is a very handſome ſquare, and behind a large garden, which at once contribute both to the health and pleaſure of thoſe who receive the benefit of ſo valuable a foundation.

This year, 1611, Sir Baptiſt Hicks, one of the juſtices of peace in Middleſex, built a ſeſſions-houſe in St. John's-ſtreet for the better accommodation of the juſtices, who, before this time, uſed to tranſact their buſineſs in the Caſtle Inn. The juſtices gave it the name of Hicks's-hall, which it has retained from that time to the preſent. It has lately been pulled down, being in a ruinous condition, and a noble edifice erected in its ſtead, in Clerkenwell-Green, which is the county hall, wherein the juſtices hold their ſeſſions for the county of Middleſex.

On the ſixth of November, 1612, died Henry prince of Wales, a very promiſing youth, in the 19th year of his age; and was buried at Weſtminſter on the 7th of December following. The expences attending his funeral amounted to ſixteen thouſand and ſixteen pounds.

The following year the elector palatine Frederick, who afterwards aſſumed the title of king of Bohemia, was married to the princeſs Elizabeth, the king's only daughter; from which marriage are deſcended the preſent royal family of England. The elector, previous to his marriage, was entertained at Guildhall by the lord-mayor and aldermen, who complimented him with ſeveral valuable preſents; and on the wedding-day, the city preſented the bride with a necklace of oriental pearls valued at 2000l.

This year, 1613, was compleated that uſeful undertaking of cutting a new river, to run from certain ſprings in Hertfordſhire to a reſervoir at Iſlington, in order to ſupply the cities of London and Weſtminſter with ſweet and wholeſome water; which ſcheme was projected and executed by Sir Hugh Middleton, a citizen and goldſmith of London.

An act of parliament having paſſed in the year 1605, empowering the corporation of London to cut and convey a river from any part of Middleſex or Hertfordſhire, to ſupply the city with water, Sir Hugh undertook, after it had been attempted by ſeveral others without ſucceſs, to bring ſuch a river from the ſprings of Chadwell and Amwell, near Ware in Hertfordſhire, to a baſon or reſervoir near Iſlington. He began this great undertaking on the 20th of February, 1608, and with great difficulty, art, induſtry, and expence, cut a trench in ſome places full thirty feet deep, through ouzy, muddy, ſtiff, craggy, and ſtony ground; and with ſo many windings to find out a proper current, that, from the fountain to the reſervoir, it meaſured thirty-eight miles three quarters and ſixteen poles. The whole expence attending the execution of this great work amounted to near five hundred thouſand pounds, which was defrayed by the undertaker, with the aſſiſtance of the king, and the mayor and commonalty of London.

Sir Hugh having ſo far accompliſhed this great work as to bring it to the intended reſervoir, on Michaelmas-day, 1613, Sir Thomas Middleton, his brother, with Sir John Swinnerton, the lord-mayor, and many others of the corporation of London, went in grand cavalcade to the reſervoir, ſince called the New-River-head. On their arrival, ſixty labourers, handſomely dreſſed with green caps, walked with their tools three times round the baſon, preceded by drums and trumpets; and after addreſſing the lord-mayor in a copy of verſes adapted to the occaſion, the ſluices were opened under the diſcharge of cannon, the ſound of muſic, and the loud acclamations of all the ſpectators.

This river, in its preſent ſituation, has forty-three ſluices, and over it are two hundred and fifteen bridges. In the courſe of it are two vallies, over which it is carried in long wooden frames or troughs lined with lead; one of thoſe is at Buſhill, 660 feet in length, and thirty feet high; the other is a little to the northward of Highbury, and is 462 feet long and 17 feet high. Over and under this river, a great number of brooks, rills, and water-courſes, have their paſſage, beſides many conſiderable currents of land-waters. In other places the river is conducted through ſubterraneous paſſages; and its head or reſervoir fills fifty-eight main pipes of ſeven inch bore (beſides thoſe added to ſupply the liberties of Weſtminſter) by which the water is conveyed into the ſeveral ſtreets, lanes, alleys, courts, &c. of London and its ſuburbs; to the northern liberties of Weſtminſter and parts adjacent.

After Sir Hugh Middleton had ſpent his whole fortune in the execution of this noble work, he was not only obliged to part with a moiety of the profits for a ſum of money advanced by king James, but was alſo reduced to the neceſſity of ſelling many other ſhares; and, in the end, was entirely ruined by a project which had turned out of ſuch ineſtimable value to the city of London. At that time ſo little did the people underſtand the advantages that might be made of this river, that for upwards of thirty years the proprietors did not divide above five pounds to each of the ſeventy-two ſhares into which the property was divided; and ſo great is the difference between that time and this, that the preſent value of each ſhare is eſtimated at eight thouſand pounds.

The proprietors are incorporated, and now form one of the moſt flouriſhing companies exiſting. The corporation conſiſts of a governor, deputy-governor, treaſurer, and twenty-ſix directors, who are the proprietors of the firſt thirty-ſix ſhares; for though the crown's moiety is in private hands, yet they have no ſhare in the management.

The officers and ſervants belonging to the company are, a clerk and his aſſiſtant; a ſurveyor and his deputy; fourteen collectors, who, after deducting 5l. per cent. for collecting the company's rents, pay their money every Thurſday to the treaſurer; fourteen walkſmen, who have their ſeveral walks along the river, to prevent any kind of filth being thrown into it; ſixteen turn-cocks; twelve paviours; and twenty borers of pipes; beſide horſe-engines for boring of others, together with a great number of inferior ſervants and labourers.

In the year 1614, Weſt-Smithfield, the public market-place for cattle, having become almoſt impaſſable, his majeſty, to remedy the inconveniences which daily aroſe from that circumſtance, ordered the lord-mayor and aldermen to pave the ſame; to which order the citizens readily complying, it was immediately begun, and finiſhed within ſix months, the expence of which amounted to ſixteen hundred pounds. Soon after this the citizens began to pave the margins of the ſtreets before their doors with broad flag ſtones for the accommodation of foot paſſengers.

His majeſty having appointed a general muſter to be made of all the militia throughout the kingdom, the city of London muſtered ſix thouſand men compleatly armed, who performed their various evolutions with ſuch dexterity as gained them univerſal applauſe. Such was the martial ſpirit of the citizens at this time, that even the children endeavoured to imitate their parents. They formed themſeves into companies, appointing an officer over each, and frequently marched into the fields with drums beating and colours flying, where, by repeated practice, they became very expert in military diſcipline.

About this time the city obtained a third charter from the king, which confirmed to the corporation the admeaſurement and metage of coals in the port of London, from Yenleet to Staines-bridge.

In the year 1615, Sir Thomas Overbury, who had been committed priſoner to the Tower, was poiſoned by an envenomed clyſter which was adminiſtered to him at the inſtigation of the earl and counteſs of Somerſet. He was buried in the place of his confinement with the greateſt ſecrecy, under pretence that he died of ſuch a loathſome diſeaſe as rendered his corpſe unfit to be ſeen; and although it occaſioned a ſtrong ſuſpicion immediately in the public, it was not diſcovered till ſome time after. The murder was detected by the apothecary's boy, who had been employed in preparing the poiſoned clyſter, and had fled abroad, where, falling ſick, he diſcovered all he knew of the matter to a perſon who correſponded with the then ſecretary of ſtate. This matter was farther confirmed by the counteſs of Shrewſbury, a prying intriguing lady, and then a priſoner in the Tower, who had rendered herſelf ſo intimate with Sir Jervaiſe Elwis, the lieutenant, that ſhe drew from him part of the ſecret, which ſhe whiſpered ſo artfully about, that Elwis was charged with being an accomplice in Overbury's murder. It was not long before this reached the ears of the king; and the lieutenant being queſtioned on the fact, could not help being viſibly ſhocked; and acknowledged that he did indeed know of ſome attempts made againſt Overbury. On this, the king ordered one of the privy-council to take, under the lieutenant's own hand, all he knew of the matter: which being brought to court, Weſton, who had adminiſtered the poiſoned clyſter; Mr. Turner, who was the chief counſellor to the counteſs of Somerſet; Franklin the apothecary, who had prepared the poiſon; and Sir Jervaiſe Elwis, the lieutenant of the Tower, were ordered to be apprehended: and ſoon after, with the king's privity, a warrant was made out for arreſting Somerſet and his counteſs; and they, with the other accomplices in Overbury's murder, were, upon the fulleſt evidence, and moſt impartial trial, convicted of that dreadful act. Sir Jervaiſe Elwis, Weſton, Turner and Franklin, ſuffered the puniſhment due to their crime; but the king granted a pardon to the principals, Somerſet and his counteſs; and, to mitigate the ſeverity of their fall, after ſome years impriſonment, he reſtored them to their liberty, and indulged them with a penſion, on which they retired into the country, and languiſhed out the remainder of their lives in infamy and obſcurity; for their former affection was converted into deadly hatred, and they lived ſeveral years in the ſame houſe, without any intercourſe or correſpondence with each other.

The cultivation of the province of Ulſter in Ireland had gone on with ſuch rapidity, that, in the year 1616, two capital towns were colonized by the names of Londonderry and Colerain; the firſt of which the king formed into a city, and the latter into a corporate town under a mayor. Soon after which, by a ſpecial commiſſion from the king and the city of London, Sir Peter Proby, alderman of London, and governor of the colony, attended by ſeveral principal citizens, went over to Ireland, and preſented each of the before-mentioned places with a rich ſword of ſtate, to be carried before their chief magiſtrates.

This year the king made a viſit to Scotland, previous to which he iſſued a very extraordinary proclamation, commanding "all noblemen, knights and gentlemen, who have manſion-houſes in the country, to depart within twenty days after the date hereof, with their wives and families out of the city and ſuburbs of London, and to return to their ſeveral habitations in the country, there to continue and abide until the end of the ſummer vacation, to perform the duties and charge of their places and ſervice; and likewiſe by houſekeeping to be a comfort unto their neighbours, in order to renew and revive the laudable cuſtom of hoſpitality in their reſpective counties. Excepting, however, ſuch as have neceſſary occaſion to attend in our city of London for term buſineſs, or other urgent occaſions, to be ſignified to, and approved by, our privy-council."—This ſingular proclamation was, in all probability, iſſued by the king from political motives; he had found his parliaments become refractory, and conjectured, that if the members were diſperſed to their reſpective country retreats, they could not ſo readily concert meaſures of oppoſition during his abſence, as they might if he left them collected together in the metropolis. Whatever were his motives, however, he renewed this proclamation ſeveral times during the courſe of his reign.

The king's ſtay in Scotland was but very ſhort, for he returned in the month of September in the ſame year, by way of Windſor; and was received at Hyde-Park with great pomp by the lord-mayor, aldermen, &c. in their formalities, who preſented his majeſty with a purſe containing five hundred broad pieces of gold; for which compliment his majeſty conferred the honour of knighthood on the recorder of London.

In the year 1617, the king iſſued another very ſingular proclamation, which authoriſed the practice of lawful games and exerciſe on the Sabbath-day, to the great aſtoniſhment of the more ſerious part of his ſubjects. Certain rules were drawn up, by the king's order, under the title of *The Book of Sports*, which the parochial miniſters were enjoined to read in their reſpective churches; but many of them refuſing obedience, were proſecuted in that ſpecies of inquiſition called the High Commiſſion Court. The lord-mayor and citizens were greatly diſpleaſed with this uncommon edict, and ſo ſtrongly oppoſed the execution of it, that his lordſhip even cauſed the king's carriages to be ſtopped, as they were driving through the city in time of divine ſervice. This circumſtance being related to the king, he ſwore in a great rage, "he thought there had been no more kings in England than himſelf;" and ſent an order to the mayor to let them paſs. The mayor immediately complied with the royal mandate; and at the ſame time ſaid, "While it was in my power, I did my duty; but that being "taken away by a higher power, it is my duty to obey." This well-timed conceſſion highly pleaſed the king, and the mayor was acquitted of the breach he had made on the royal orders with great reputation.

In the year 1618, Sir Walter Raleigh was beheaded on a ſcaffold erected for that purpoſe, in Palace-yard, Weſtminſter. He had been convicted of treaſon ſo far back as the year 1603, and was kept priſoner in the Tower (where he wrote his Hiſtory of the World) till the year 1617, when he was permitted by king James, at his own requeſt, to go in ſearch of gold to a certain mine at Guiana in the Weſt-Indies. Failing, however, in this attempt, he returned to England, when the king affirmed the former ſentence which had been paſſed on him, and, after fifteen years reſpite, he was executed, to the great regret of the public in general; who thought it very unreaſonable that ſuch a puniſhment, in ſuch a caſe, ſhould be inflicted on a man of the moſt diſtinguiſhed abilities.

This year the king iſſued a ſpecial commiſſion to ſeveral lords and gentlemen, for laying out and improving the ground called Lincoln's-Inn-fields, among whom was that great architect Inigo Jones, then ſurveyor of his majeſty's works. The expence of defraying this undertaking was to be levied on the ſurrounding pariſhes and inns of court; and ſeveral of the buildings round the ſquare, originally conſtructed by Inigo Jones, are ſtill remaining; as are alſo ſome on the ſouth ſide of the adjoining ſtreet, called Great Queen-Street.

A reſolution having been formed of repairing St. Paul's cathedral, his majeſty, on the 26th of March, 1620, attended by the prince of Wales, and many of the chief nobility, came in great ſtate from Whitehall to the city. At Temple-bar he was received by the lord-mayor, aldermen, and ſheriffs, in their formalities, who preſented him with the city ſword, and a purſe of gold; the former of which being returned, it was carried by the mayor on horſeback before his majeſty, to St. Paul's church; when the king, alighting at the weſt door, repaired to the altar, and, kneeling before it, invoked the Almighty to give a bleſſing on his preſent deſign. After which, an anthem being ſung, and a ſermon preached upon the occaſion, he proceeded to the biſhop of London's palace, to concert meaſures for the more effectual execution of this great and good work.

Notwithſtanding king James was a ſtrenuous aſſertor of orthodox opinions, yet he was a latitudinarian in morals; as appears not only by his Book of Sports before mentioned, but alſo by a grant which he this year gave to Clement Cottrel, Eſq. groom-porter of his houſhold, to licence gaming-houſes for cards, dice, bowling alleys, and tennis-courts. The numbers allowed were as follow; In London and Weſtminſter, including the ſuburbs, twenty-four bowling-alleys; in Southwark, four; in St. Catharine's, one; in Shoreditch, one; and in Lambeth, two: and every other town or village within two miles of London and Weſtminſter, was allowed one. Within theſe limits alſo, fourteen tennis courts were tolerated, and forty taverns or ordinaries, for playing at cards and dice. The motives of this indulgence were expreſſed in the grant, in the following terms: "For the honeſt and reaſonable recreation of good and civil people, who, by their quality and ability, may lawfully uſe the games of bowling, tennis, dice, cards, tables, nine-holes, or any other game hereafter to be invented."

This year the king wanting money to aſſiſt his ſon-in-law, the Elector Palatine, applied to the citizens for a loan of twenty thouſand pounds, to be raiſed by way of benevolence. The lord-mayor and citizens thinking, on deliberation, this ſum too conſiderable, advanced only half, which was raiſed by the reſpective companies of the corporation. This, however, not ſufficiently anſwering the purpoſe, the king was obliged to have recourſe to parliament; but the commons, after a vote of money, preſented him with remonſtrances againſt public grievances. Amongſt other abuſes diſcovered, the lord-chancellor Bacon was charged with having been guilty of taking bribes in the execution of his high office, and was thereupon committed to the Tower, where, conſcious of his guilt, he implored the mercy of his judges, and endeavoured, by a general confeſſion, to avoid the ſhame of a ſtricter enquiry. The lords, however, were inexorable, and inſiſted on a full acknowledgment of all his corruptions; in conſequence of which he owned twenty-eight articles, and was ſo very particular, that he mentioned a dozen of gold buttons which his ſervants had taken as a gift from a ſuitor. He was condemned to pay a fine of forty thouſand pounds, to be impriſoned in the Tower during the king's pleaſure, to be for ever incapable of any office, place, or employment; and never again to ſit in parliament, or come within the verge of the court. This dreadful ſentence he ſurvived five years; and being in a little time reſtored to liberty, his genius, yet unbroken by calamities, ſupported itſelf amidſt involved circumſtances, and a depreſſed ſpirit, and ſhone out in literary productions, which, notwithſtanding all his failings, have made him be juſtly conſidered as the glory and ornament of his age and nation.

In the year 1622, the citizens of London were ſo exaſperated at the influence which Gondomar, the Spaniſh ambaſſador, had over the king, that they aſſaulted him in the public ſtreets. At which his majeſty was ſo highly offended, thar he came to Guildhall, and not only reprimanded the lord-mayor and the other city magiſtrates for the inſolence of the populace, but threatened to reſtrain them by a military power in caſe of ſuch offence for the future. He alſo commanded diligent enquiry to be made after the aggreſſors; and one perſon, though no otherwiſe guilty than reflecting on the ambaſſador, was, by order of the king, publickly whipped the next day from Aldgate to Temple-bar.

On the 24th of October, 1623, a very melancholy accident happened in the French ambaſſador's houſe in Black-friars; where a congregation of three hundred perſons being aſſembled to hear one Drury, a famous preacher, the floor of the room, which was three ſtories high, gave way with the weight, and burſting through the under floor, the preacher, with above one hundred of his hearers, were killed, and near the ſame number miſerably wounded and otherwiſe maimed.

In the year 1624, his majeſty iſſued out warrants for the immediate raiſing of ten thouſand men for the elector palatine his ſon-in-law, and for the ſupport of the Proteſtant intereſt in Germany; on which occaſion, the citizens, to ſhew their affection for the king, and their zeal for the intereſt of that prince, readily raiſed two thouſand men, who were completely armed and properly equipped with all neceſſaries for the expedition.

In the ſpring of the year 1625, the king was ſeized with a tertian ague; and though ſuch agues are not held dangerous in that ſeaſon of the year, yet he was ſo reduced by repeated fits of it, that he died at Theobald's his favourite place of reſidence, on the 27th of March, 1625, in the fifty-ninth year of his age, after reigning over England upwards of twenty-two years, and over Scotland almoſt from his cradle.

In this king's reign the manufacture of whited-brown paper was firſt made in England, particularly in Surry, and about Windſor. And the intereſt of money was reduced from ten to eight *per cent.* by parliament.

CHAP. XVI.

Acceſſion of Charles I.—Return of the plague—Hackney-coaches firſt ply on the ſtreets of London—The king demands of the citizens 100,000l. towards carrying on the war with France—They refuſe to comply—Reſentment of the court on the occaſion—Dr. Lamb murdered by the populace in the city—The privy-council command enquiry to be made after the offenders—City fined ſix thouſand pounds on the occaſion—Riot in Fleet-ſtreet—Act of common-council to prohibit ſtalls being erected in the ſtreets for the ſale of proviſions—Decree of Star-chamber againſt foreſtalling, &c.—A grand maſque—The king's writ for levying ſhip-money—The clergy's petition for increaſe of tythes—Sedan chairs firſt uſed in London—Proclamation againſt hackney coaches—Return of the plague—His majeſty's firſt charter to the citizens of London—Decree of the Star-chamber for diveſting the citizens of the plantation of Ulſter in Ireland—The decree deemed unlawful by the parliament—The citizens raiſe 1200 men to march againſt the Scots—Riot at the archbiſhop's palace at Lambeth—The king's arbitrary proceedings againſt the city—His majeſty grants the citizens a ſecond charter—The Scots take poſſeſſion of the town of Newcaſtle—Their letter to the magiſtrates of London—The city petition the king to call a new parliament—His majeſty requeſts a loan of 200,000l. from the citizens.

THE death of James cauſed very little alteration in the Engliſh court, as that monarch had, before his deceaſe, been altogether under the guidance of the prince and his favourite the duke of Buckingham: their friends were in full poſſeſſion of the court and cabinet, and all the great officers of ſtate were continued. The council meeting immediately after notice given of the king's deceaſe, they cauſed Charles prince of Wales, his only ſon then living, and at that time in the twenty-fifth year of his age, to be proclaimed king, which was done with the uſual ſolemnities, and attended with the greateſt acclamations of joy from the populace.

The funeral rites of the king were celebrated on the ſeventh of May, being carried from Somerſet-houſe, (to which place it had been conveyed from Theobalds) to Weſtminſter, where it was interred in St. Peter's Church with great funeral pomp and ſolemnity: the young king himſelf performed the office of chief mourner, which, though it was contrary to cuſtom, yet he choſe rather to relinquiſh ſome part of his dignity, than be ſeen to want a proper ſenſe of filial affection.

As ſoon as the funeral obſequies were performed, the king ſent to haſten the coming over of the princeſs Henrietta Maria of France, his deſtined conſort, to whom, on the firſt of May, he had, by his proxy, the duke of Chevreuſe, been eſpouſed, in the church of Notre Dame at Paris, the cardinal de Richlieu performing the nuptial ceremony. Soon after the queen began her journey towards England, being accompanied as far as Amiens by the queen her mother, the duke of Orleans her brother, and a great train of French nobility, together with the duke of Buckingham, and many of the Engliſh nobility, who were ſent over for that purpoſe. From Amiens they proceeded to Boulogne, where a fleet of twenty-one Engliſh ſhips were waiting to receive her, with the dutcheſs of Buckingham, and other ladies of quality, her attendants. On Trinity Sunday, June 12, 1625, late at night, ſhe arrived at Dover; which being ſignified to the king, he went the next morning to meet her, and that evening the marriage was conſummated at Canterbury.

The intended public entry of the new king and his conſort, which was fixed for the 18th, was obliged to be laid aſide on account of the plague, which again broke out, and raged with ſuch violence in the city and ſuburbs, that in the ſpace of one year it took off 35,470 perſons, beſides upwards of 18,000 who died of other diſtempers.

On account of this dreadful calamity, the coronation was poſtponed to the ſecond of February in the following year; at which the lord-mayor of London carried the ſhort ſceptre, and after diſcharging his office of chief butler, received his uſual fee of a golden cup and ewer.

In this year 1625, we meet with the firſt account of hackney-coaches being uſed in London; at which time they were only twenty in number, and inſtead of ſtanding in the ſtreets as they do at this time, were kept at inns ready for call as occaſion might require.

In the month of June 1626, there happened ſo violent a ſtorm of hail, rain and wind, attended with thunder and lightening, that the walls of St. Andrew's Church-yard, Holborn, and St. Botolph's Biſhopſgate, were entirely blown down, and many bodies laid there by the ravages of the plague, were, for ſome time, publickly expoſed.

Charles had but a ſhort time aſcended the throne before thoſe troubles commenced, which continued, in different degrees to that period that unhappily cloſed his life. A war had been ſome time ſubſiſting between England and France; to carry on which his majeſty had applied to parliament, but they, inſtead of complying with his requeſt, only anſwered his pleas with complaints, and accuſed him of imprudence in his partial attachment to his father's favourite the duke of Buckingham, who had become univerſally odious to the nation. Thus diſappointed by the parliament, and determined to raiſe money by ſome means or other, he exacted loans of his ſubjects, and demanded of the city of London 100,000l. but the temper of the times was altered, and they refuſed to comply with his requeſt. This ſo irritated the privy-council, who conſidered the people as ſlaves, and their property at the diſpoſal of their ſovereign, that they prevailed on his majeſty peremptorily to demand the above ſum. The citizens, however, endeavoured to evade the demand by modeſt apologies and excuſes, which being conſidered by the privy-council as frivolous and inſignificant, a poſitive order was ſent to the mayor and aldermen, either to comply, or riſque the conſequences of an obſtinate refuſal. The citizens were inflexible in their determination, nor would they liſten either to remonſtrances or threats.

A ſhort time after this, his majeſty commanded the citizens to fit out twenty of the beſt ſhips in the river, well manned, and ſtored with ammunition and proviſions for three months. The citizens urged their inability to comply with this requeſt, and begged that his majeſty would be pleaſed to accept of half that number. But they were anſwered, "that the number demanded was neceſſary for the preſervation of the ſtate, and that the charge impoſed did not exceed the value of ſome (one) of their eſtates: that all excuſes on that occaſion were to be rejected, as tending to the manifeſt danger of the public; and that as the ſaid demand was not only directed to the generality of the city, but likewiſe to the ſeveral members, his majeſty would therefore require an account of every citizen in particular." In conſequence of this anſwer, the citizens were obliged to comply with the royal demand, which was the firſt inſtance of ſhip money in this reign that afterwards bred ſo much general diſguſt.

The loans which had been required by the king, met with univerſal oppoſition; and many perſons of fortune were thrown into priſon for refuſing to comply with the mandates of the king and miniſtry, among whom were twenty principal citizens of London; and the lower claſs of people were forced into the ſervice of his majeſty either by ſea or land. This political oppreſſion only tended to ſpread the ſpirit of liberty wider, and to give it freſh ſtrength. The citizens grew more and more reſolute, and were determined to oppoſe the machinations of the miniſtry.

The king, finding they were not to be brought to a ſub-a ſubmiſſion by arbitrary meaſures, and dreading the conſequences that might follow ſeverity, cauſed an order of council to be made for the releaſement of thoſe gentlemen who had been impriſoned on account of the loan; and an order was ſent to the lord-mayor to proceed moderately in his demands on the citizens within his juriſdiction.

A plauſible pretence, however, ſoon offered for procuring a ſum of money from the city in a more peremptory manner. During theſe diſguſts, one Dr. Lamb (who was not only hated by the populace for being a creature of the duke of Buckingham, the king's favourite, but likewiſe a reputed conjurer) being found in the city, was attacked firſt by a few boys, and ſoon after by a great multitude, who purſued him down Wood-ſtreet, crying out, "Conjuror, Vizard, "Devil." The Doctor finding himſelf thus expoſed to the reſentment of the populace, took ſhelter in a private houſe, where he continued for ſome time; but the mob threatening to pull it down if he was not immediately given up, the people of the houſe were obliged to comply. When the rabble had again got him into their hands, they dragged him through the ſtreets, calling out, "Lamb, Lamb, the Conjurer, the "Conjurer;" and not only ſeverely beat him with ſticks, but otherwiſe treated him with great cruelty.

The king hearing of this diſturbance ordered out his guard, and accompanied by ſome of his principal nobility, came in perſon to the city to appeaſe the tumult. He met the rabble dragging along the doctor, in St. Paul's church-yard; and, after remonſtrating with them on their ill-judged conduct, exhorted them to keep the public peace, and to deliver up the doctor to be tried by the laws of his country, aſſuring them, that of whatever offence the law ſhould find him guilty, he ſhould be puniſhed accordingly. This was ſo far from making any impreſſion on the minds of the enraged populace, that they only anſwered, "they had judged him already;" and then pulling him by his legs and arms, they ſo diſlocated his limbs, that they left him dead on the ſpot.

When the king found this, and that his endeavours to appeaſe the tumult had proved in vain, he immediately returned to his palace; and the next day the privy council ſent a letter to the lord-mayor, aldermen and ſheriffs, commanding them to make ſtrict ſearch for the principal actors and abettors in the murder, and to bring them to puniſhment. So little regard, however, did the city magiſtrates pay to this order of council, that they took no trouble about it, and only reported that they were not able to diſcover any of the ſaid rioters.

On this they were ordered to attend the privy-council, when they were threatened that if they did not deliver up the principal actors in the late murder, their charter ſhould be confiſcated. Notwithſtanding this threat, their reſolution was ſo great to ſcreen the parties ſought after, that they gave no other anſwer than "they could not be found." At this the king was ſo incenſed, that he amerced the city in a fine of ſix thouſand pounds; but ſeveral of the rioters being afterwards committed to priſon, the fine was mitigated to fifteen hundred marks.

In the year 1628, a circumſtance happened, which though ſhocking in itſelf, gave great ſatisfaction to the public in general; namely, the aſſaſſination of the Duke of Buckingham, the king's favourite. The town of Rochelle having been for ſome time beſieged by the French, the earl of Denbigh was diſpatched, with a fleet, to the relief of that place; but, neglecting to attack the French fleet, had returned with diſhonour. In order to wipe out this ſtain, the duke of Buckingham reſolved to take the command upon himſelf, and repaired to Portſmouth, where the fleet and forces were rendezvouſed: but before he could ſet out on his expedition, he met with that fate from the hand of an aſſaſſin, which, had he ſurvived much longer, he would probably have ſuffered from the general reſentment of the nation. This aſſaſſin was John Felton, a gentleman by birth, who had been a lieutenant of infantry, and diſappointed in his expectation of a captain's commiſſion, which Buckingham had promiſed him, but had beſtowed on another. This man was a fanatic in religion, and his revenge ſeems to have co-operated with his enthuſiaſm. The duke was walking with Sir Thomas Fryer, through an entry in the houſe where he lodged, that led from one apartment to another, when Felton, who by ſome means or other had got admittance into the houſe, coming behind him, ſtabbed him with a knife, which he left ſticking in the wound. The duke immediately exclaimed, "The villain hath killed me!" and, pulling out the knife, dropped down, and expired on the floor. The aſſaſſin, inſtead of endeavouring to make his eſcape, ſeemed to rejoice in his crime, and immediately ſurrendered himſelf to juſtice.

The king was at a gentleman's ſeat within four miles of Portſmouth (whither he had come to haſten the duke's preparations) when his favourite was killed, and he received the news of it while he was at church; but he was ſo intent in his devotions, that no diſcompoſure appeared in his action, nor alteration in his countenance, till the ſervice was over, when he threw himſelf on his bed, and poured forth a flood of tears, and the moſt paſſionate expreſſions, for the memory of his beloved Buckingham, whom he always cheriſhed, and ſhewed his regard for, by a noble train of munificent acts towards his widow and family. When the firſt tranſports of grief were a little ſubſided, he ſent one of his chaplains in ordinary, to try if he could learn from the aſſaſſin by what inducement he had committed the horrid fact. Felton ſtrenuouſly denied having been dealt with by any one for that purpoſe, declaring his only motive to have been, that the duke had been declared an enemy to the commonwealth; and this he perſiſted in, both at the time of his examination before the lords of the council, and at his execution. The circumſtance which excited Felton to ſo horrid a murder, appeared alſo to have influenced the people in general, who rejoiced at the death of the duke as of the greateſt enemy of their country. tampered

Thus, in the flower of life, being but thirty-ſix years of age, fell George Villiers, duke of Buckingham, whoſe riſe was ſudden, his promotions rapid, and his end untimely. The chief misfortunes which attended this great man proceeded from jealouſy in others, who thought the extenſive power he enjoyed dangerous to the rights of a free people. He was of a noble and generous diſpoſition, and ſeldom ſtudied to conceal his reſentments, either of love or hatred. His courage was great, but it ſometimes tranſported him too far; for if he had a little yielded to the times, and withdrawn from thoſe ſtorms he could neither prevent nor allay, he might, perhaps, have found a milder fate than that which befell him on the 23d of Auguſt, in the year 1628.

In the year 1629, a ſcheme was projected by the miniſtry to raiſe money from the citizens of London without parliamentary authority. New duties, called tonnage and poundage, were impoſed on merchandize by order of privy-council only; and thoſe who had reſolution to oppoſe the ſaid order, had their effects arbitrarily ſeized on; while others, by the king's order, were committed to priſon. The money, however, thus raiſed by prerogative came in ſo ſlowly, and left ſuch ill-humour among the people, that recourſe was once more had to parliament. But the commons appeared to be ſtill actuated by an independent ſpirit: they paſſed an act againſt arbitrary impriſonments and forced loans, voted five ſubſidies to the king, and then framed the celebrated petition of right; which, after it had paſſed both houſes, was, with great regret ſigned by the king.

The principal buſineſs of the ſucceeding ſeſſion conſiſted of debates concerning the king's right to levy tonnage and poundage. The officers of the cuſtoms were ſummoned before the houſe to give an account by what authority they had ſeized the goods of merchants on non-payment of theſe duties; and one of the ſheriffs of London was committed to the Tower for ſupporting the officers in theſe exactions. The king, however, with an obſtinacy peculiar to himſelf, put an end to their proceedings by a forcible diſſolution of the parliament; and reſolutely determined not to call them again, till the diſpoſition of the people ſhould appear more compliant.

In the year 1630, an order was made by the privy-council to confine the ſouth ſide of Cheapſide (then called Goldſmiths-Row) from the Old Change to Bucklerſbury, to the trade of Goldſmiths only. And in the ſame year Sir Richard Deane, the lord-mayor, publiſhed an order againſt vending of goods on the Sabbath-day; and to enforce a more regular obſervance of the ſame.

About this time an affray happened which had nearly proved of dangerous conſequence. The ſheriffs officers having arreſted a man in Fleet-ſtreet, the populace, in a tumultuous manner, attempted his reſcue; but being ſtrongly oppoſed by the conſtables, a deſperate fray enſued, in which ſeveral perſons were killed, and others dangerouſly wounded. The lord-mayor hearing of the diſturbance, marched with a party of the trained-bands to ſuppreſs the riot; which being ſtrongly reſiſted by the populace, his lordſhip iſſued a proclamation for apprehending the principal ringleaders, many of whom being taken, were afterwards tried at Guildhall, and convicted of murder; but only one, who was found to be the moſt active in the riot, was executed.

On the 29th of May, this year, the queen was delivered of a prince, who was baptized by the name of Charles, and was afterwards king Charles II. ×

× The same Day of ye year remarkable for his Birth & Restoration —

In the year 1631, the ſtreets of London being ſtill greatly incumbered with ſtalls and ſtands for the ſale of various kinds of goods, notwithſtanding former ordinances to the contrary, the common-council, to prevent ſuch nuiſance for the future, enacted as follows: "That no inhabitant whatever ſhould preſume to ſell any thing in the ſtreets or lanes of the city, on pain of forfeiting for the firſt offence twenty ſhillings, for the ſecond forty ſhillings, for the third four pounds, and for each offence afterwards the penalty to be doubled."

This year his majeſty revived the proclamation againſt enlarging the cities of London and Weſtminſter by laying new foundations within three miles of the gates of London, or of the palace of Weſtminſter. He alſo enjoined the rebuilding old houſes with brick or ſtone, forbad cellars for victualling-houſes, and ſheds, or other annoyances in the ſtreets.

Complaint being made of the bad practices of engroſſers, vintners, bakers, &c. in London, the Star-Chamber, to reform thoſe abuſes, in the year 1633 made a decree, in which it was enjoined as follows, "That no perſon whatſoever ſhould preſume to engroſs any ſort of proviſion; and particularly, that no chandler ſhould buy corn, grain, meal, or flour, to ſell again at market, or elſewhere. That no vintner ſhould ſell any thing but bread and wine; nor permit any fleſh, or other ſorts of proviſion, to be brought into his houſe, to be there eaten by any of his gueſts. That no baker ſhould ſell bread of any other rate than twelve, or at moſt thirteen loaves to the dozen. That the keepers of victualling-houſes ſhould take no more of each gueſt for a meal than two ſhillings, including wine and beer; and of a ſervant, eight-pence. That no inn-holder within London and Weſtminſter, and ten miles of the ſame, ſhould take above ſix-pence in twenty-four hours for hay for one horſe, nor more than ſix-pence for a peck of oats. That to prevent the many inconveniences that might ariſe from the increaſe of the number of livery ſtables in London, Weſtminſter, and Southwark, it was decreed, that the ſaid ſtable-keepers, after they had conſumed their ſtock of hay and oats, ſhould not lay in any further proviſion, but entirely relinquiſh the buſineſs. And laſtly, that neither victuallers nor vintners ſhould ſuffer cards, dice, tables, or other unlawful games in their houſes, under penalty of loſing their licence."

This year the king made a journey to Scotland, to paſs the ceremony of coronation there, and to hold a parliament. On his return to London, he was entertained by the gentlemen of the four inns of court with a ſplendid proceſſion of maſques, the expence of which amounted to more than 21,000l. Among theſe maſquerades were ſome in burleſque characters, intended by the contrivers (among whom was the famous lawyer Noy) to convey hints of reproof to the king, on the many patents granted for monopolies and projects. The proceſſion ſat out from Ely-houſe in Holborn, and proceeded to Whitehall, where their majeſties viewed them from a window of the Banqueting-houſe; after which they were received into the palace, where they were ſumptuouſly entertained; and the whole was concluded with a grand ball. Her majeſty in particular was ſo delighted with the pompous pageantry that formed this grand proceſſion, that ſhe expreſſed a great deſire of having it repeated, intimation of which being given to Ralph Freeman, then lord-mayor of London, he invited their majeſties to dine at Merchant-Taylor's-hall; which they readily accepting, his lordſhip entertained them with the greateſt magnificence, and the maſquerade was repeated in the ſame manner as it had been exhibited at Whitehall, to the great ſatisfaction of her majeſty in particular, and the numerous ſpectators aſſembled on the occaſion.

This maſque, for variety of fancy and dazzling ſplendor, exceeded every other exhibition of the kind before ſeen in England: the particulars of which, as a matter of curioſity, and to ſhew not only the method of burleſque, but alſo the taſte of thoſe times, we ſhall here preſerve from a deſcription of it given by the famous Mr. Whitelocke, one of the committee appointed to prepare the ſame.

"On Candlemas-day in the afternoon, the maſquers, horſemen, muſicians, dancers, and all that were actors in this buſineſs, according to order, met at Ely-houſe in Holborn: there the grand committee ſat all day, to order all affairs; and when the evening was come, all things being in full readineſs, they began to ſet forth in this order down Chancery-lane to Whitehall.

"The firſt that marched were twenty footmen in ſcarlet liveries, with ſilver lace, each one having his ſword by his ſide, a baton in his hand, and a torch lighted in the other hand; theſe were the marſhal's men who cleared the ſtreets, made way, and were all about the marſhal, waiting his commands. After them, and ſometimes in the midſt of them, came the marſhal, then Mr. Darrel, afterwards knighted by the king; he was of Lincoln's-inn, an extraordinary handſome, proper gentleman; he was mounted upon one of the king's beſt horſes, and richeſt ſaddles, and his own habit was exceeding rich and ſplendid, his horſemanſhip very gallant; and beſides his marſhal's-men, he had two lacquies, who carried torches by him, and a page in livery that went by him, carrying his cloak.

"After him went an hundred gentlemen of the inns of court, twenty-five choſen out of each houſe, of the moſt proper and handſome young gentlemen of the ſocieties; every one of them was moſt gallantly mounted on the beſt horſes, and with the beſt furniture, that the king's ſtable and the ſtables of all the noblemen in town would afford; and they were forward on this occaſion to lend them to the inns of court.

"Every one of theſe hundred gentlemen were in very rich clothes, ſcarce any thing but gold and ſilver lace to be ſeen of them; and each gentleman had a page and two lacquies waiting on him in livery by his horſe's ſide, the lacquies carried torches, and the page his maſter's cloak. The richneſs of their

about

their apparel and furniture glittering by the light of a multitude of torches attending on them, with the motion and ſtirring of their mettled horſes, and the many and various gay liveries of their ſervants, but eſpecially the perſonal beauty and gallantry of the handſome young gentlemen, made the moſt glorious and ſplendid appearance that ever was beheld in England.

“After the horſemen came the antimaſquers: and as the horſemen had their muſick, about a dozen of the beſt trumpeters proper for them, and in their livery, ſounding before them; ſo the firſt antimaſque, being of cripples and beggars on horſeback, had their muſick of keys and tongs, and the like, ſnapping, and yet playing in a concert before them.

“Theſe beggars were alſo mounted, but on the pooreſt, leaneſt jades that could be gotten out of the dirt-carts, or elſewhere; and the variety and change from ſuch noble muſick and gallant horſes as went before them, unto their proper muſick and pitiful horſes, made both of them the more pleaſing.

“The habits and properties of theſe cripples and beggars were moſt ingeniouſly fitted (as of all the reſt) by the commiſſioners directions; wherein (as in the whole buſineſs) Mr. Attorney Noy, Sir John Finch, Sir Edward Herbert, and Mr. Selden, thoſe great and eminent perſons, as all the reſt of the committee, had often meetings, and took extraordinary care and pains in the ordering of this buſineſs, and it ſeemed a pleaſure to them.

“After the beggars antimaſque came men on horſeback, playing upon pipes, whiſtles, and inſtruments, ſounding notes like thoſe of birds of all ſorts, and in excellent concert, and were followed by the antimaſque of birds: this was an owl in an ivy-buſh, with many ſeveral ſorts of other birds in cluſter about the owl, gazing, as it were upon her. Theſe were little boys put in covers of the ſhapes of thoſe birds, rarely fitted, and ſitting on ſmall horſes with footmen going by them with torches in their hands; and here were ſome beſides to look unto the children; and this was very pleaſant to the beholders.

“After this antimaſque came other muſicians on horſeback, playing upon bagpipes, and ſuch kind of northern muſic, ſpeaking the following antimaſque of projectors to be of the Scotch and northern quarters; and theſe, as all the reſt, had many footmen with torches waiting on them.

“Firſt, in this antimaſque, rode a fellow upon a little horſe, with a great bit in his mouth, and upon the man's head was a bit, with head-ſtall and reins faſtened, and ſignified a projector, who begged a patent, that none in the kingdom might ride the horſes, but with ſuch bits as they ſhould buy of him.

“Then came another fellow with a bunch of carrots upon his head, and a capon in his fiſt, deſcribing a projector who begged a patent of monopoly, as the firſt inventor of the art to feed capons fat with carrots; and that none but himſelf ſhould make uſe of that invention, and have the privilege for fourteen years, according to the ſtatute.

“Several other projectors were in like manner perſonated in this antimaſque; and it pleaſed the ſpectators the more, becauſe by it an information was covertly given to the king of the unfitneſs and ridiculouſneſs of theſe projects againſt the law; and the attorney Noy, who had moſt knowledge of them, had a great hand in this antimaſque of the projectors.

“After this, and the reſt of the antimaſques were paſt, all which are not here remembered, there came ſix of the chief muſicians on horſeback upon foot-cloths, and in the habits of heathen prieſts, and footmen carrying of torches by them.

“After theſe muſicians followed a large, open chariot, drawn with ſix brave horſes, with large plumes of feathers on their heads and buttocks; the coachman and poſtilion in rich antique liveries. In the chariot were about a dozen perſons, in ſeveral habits of gods and goddeſſes, and by them many footmen on all ſides bearing torches.

“After this chariot followed ſix more of the muſicians on horſeback, with foot-cloths, habited, and attended with torches, as the former were.

“After them came another large open chariot like the former, drawn with ſix gallant horſes, with feathers, liveries, and torches, as the other had.

“Theſe chariots were made purpoſely for this occaſion; and in this latter chariot were about a dozen muſicians in like habit (but all with ſome variety and diſtinction) as thoſe in the firſt chariot.

“Theſe going immediately before the grand maſquers chariots, played upon excellent and loud muſick all the way as they went.

“After this chariot came ſix more muſicians on foot-cloth horſes, habited and attended as the other.

“Then came the firſt chariot of the grand maſquers, which was not ſo large as thoſe that went before, but moſt curiouſly framed, carved and painted with exquiſite art, and purpoſely for this ſervice and occaſion. The form of it was after that of the Roman triumphant chariots, as near as could be gathered by ſome old prints and pictures extant of them. The ſeats in it were made of an oval form in the back end of the chariot, ſo that there was no precedence in them, and the faces of all that ſat in it might be ſeen together.

“The colours of the firſt chariot were ſilver and crimſon, given by the lot to Gray's-inn, as I remember. The chariot was all over painted richly with theſe colours, even the wheels of it moſt artificially laid on; and the carved work of it was as curious for that art, and it made a ſtately ſhow. It was drawn by four horſes all on breaſt, and they were covered to their heels all over with cloth of tiſſue, of the colours of crimſon and ſilver, huge plumes of red and white feathers on their heads and buttocks. The coachman's cap and feather, his long coat, and his very whip and cuſhion, of the ſame ſtuff and colour.

“In this chariot ſat the four grand maſquers of Gray's-inn, their habits, doublets, trunk-hoſe and caps of moſt rich cloth of tiſſue, and wrought as thick with ſilver ſpangles as they could be placed; large white ſilk ſtockings up to their trunk-hoſe, and rich ſprigs in their caps; themſelves proper and beautiful young gentlemen.

“On each ſide of the chariot were four footmen in liveries of the colour of the chariot, carrying huge flambeaus in their hands, which with the torches, gave ſuch a luſtre to the paintings, ſpangles and habits, that hardly any thing could be invented to appear more glorious.

“After this chariot came ſix more muſicians on foot-cloths, and in habits like the former; theſe were followed by the ſecond chariot, as the lot fell for the Middle Temple. This differed not in any thing from the former, but in colours only, which were of this chariot ſilver and blue. The chariot and horſes were covered and decked with cloth of tiſſue, of blue and ſilver, as the former was with ſilver and crimſon.

“In this ſecond chariot were the four grand maſquers of the Middle Temple, in the ſame habits as the other maſquers were, and with the like attendance, torches, and flambeaus with the former. After theſe followed the third and fourth chariots, and ſix muſicians between each chariot, habited on foot-cloths and horſes as before. The chariots were all of the ſame make, and alike carved and painted, differing only in the colours.

“In the third chariot rode the grand maſquers of the Inner Temple; and in the fourth chariot went thoſe of Lincoln's-inn, according to the lot of each of them.

"The habits of the ſixteen grand maſquers were "all the ſame, their perſons moſt handſome and "lovely, the equipage ſo full of ſtate and height of "gallantry, that it never was outdone by any repre- "ſentation mentioned in our former ſtories."

Although a good underſtanding appeared at this time to ſubſiſt between the king and his ſubjects, yet its continuance was very tranſitory. In 1633 he renewed his father's edict for allowing ſports and recreations on Sundays, which all the clergy were ordered to read after divine ſervice; and many miniſters, for refuſing to obey the edict, were either ſuſpended, deprived, or proſecuted, before the high-commiſſion. This ſtep greatly tended to inflame the Puritans, whoſe principles were too pure to conſider it in any other light than as a profanation of religion; and the great encouragement given by the king and biſhops to wakes, bride ales, and other feſtivals, was beheld with equal deteſtation.

If theſe proceedings, calculated to check the principles in religion that then prevailed, diſpleaſed only the Puritans, the general extenſion of ſhip-money diffuſed a univerſal diſcontent throughout the nation.

In the month of October, 1634, writs were iſſued to all the port-towns and maritime counties of the kingdom, to furniſh a certain number of ſhips, manned, victualled, and furniſhed with all neceſſary ammunition, for the defence of the realm. Inſtructions and directions were ſent with theſe writs from the lords of the council, for the aſſeſſing and levying the ſhip-money, which were directed to the ſheriffs of the different counties; and by them it appears, that the ſhips aſſeſſed on the counties of Middleſex and Hertford were to coſt three thouſand pounds; and thoſe who refuſed payment of their portion were to be diſtreſſed, and their goods ſold for the payment; and this without any reſpect of perſons. The reſt of thoſe inſtructions contain only the particular manner of levying the tax, and gave very arbitrary power to the officers of the peace. The writ for this purpoſe being ſerved on the lord-mayor of London, he immediately ſummoned a court of common-council, who unanimouſly voted the following petition to be preſented to the king:

"To the king's moſt excellent majeſty,

"The humble petition of your faithful ſubjects, "the mayor, commonalty, and citizens, of your "city of London moſt humbly ſhewing,

"That whereas your writ, bearing teſte 20 Octobris "laſt, commands your petitioners, at their charge, to "provide ſeven ſhips of war, furniſhed with men, "victuals, and all warlike proviſions, to be at Portſ- "mouth the firſt of March next, and continue thence "by the ſpace of twenty-ſix weeks in your majeſty's "ſervice, upon the defence of the ſeas, and other "cauſes in the ſaid writ mentioned:

"Your petitioners do, in all ſubmiſſive humbleneſs, "and with acknowledgments of your ſacred majeſty's "favours unto our ſaid city, inform your majeſty, "that they conceive, that by antient privileges, grants "and acts of parliaments (which they are ready hum- "bly to ſhew forth) they are exempt, and uſed to be "freed from that charge.

"And do moſt humbly pray,

"That your majeſty would be graciouſly pleaſed, "that the petitioners, with your princely grace "and favour, may enjoy the ſame privileges and "exemptions, and be freed from providing the "ſaid ſhips and proviſions,

"And they ſhall pray, &c.

This oppoſition of the city was little noticed by the king, who appeared abſolute in his determination of raiſing money by this project; and the ſhip-money, which was at this time only levied on port-towns and maritime counties, was ſoon after extended over the whole kingdom.

This year the clergy of London petitioned his majeſty for an increaſe of their tithes; alledging, that by the colluſion between landlord and tenant, the payment of tithes was greatly evaded; and that, in their preſent ſituation, they were not able to contend with their pariſhioners. The king ſo far liſtened to their petition, that he appointed commiſſioners to enquire into the alledged grievances; but the citizens oppoſed the proceedings of the clergy with ſuch warmth, by petitions to the king and council, that the deciſion of the diſpute was entirely ſubmitted to his majeſty; who, being unwilling to paſs an award in a matter of any popular concern at a time when the nation was in the greateſt ferment, no iſſue was found, and the diſpute was entirely dropped.

About this time a very ſingular caſe was heard in the court of Star-Chamber, which made a great noiſe, and ſhewed the extreme ſeverity of the court againſt ſuch as were thought to fail ever ſo little in the ſubmiſſion expected from them. The caſe was this: Mr. William Prynne, a barriſter of Lincoln's-inn, had compoſed a large quarto of a thouſand pages, which he entitled Hiſtorio Maſtyx. Its profeſſed deſign was, to decry tragedies, comedies, interludes, muſic and dancing; but the author had likewiſe directed his ſatire againſt hunting, public feſtivals, Chriſtmas-keeping, bonfires and May-poles. Though he had obtained a licence from the archbiſhop of Canterbury's chaplain, for printing this book, yet he was indicted in the Star-Chamber as a libeller. It was thought ſomewhat hard, that general invectives againſt plays ſhould be conſtrued into ſatires againſt the king and queen, merely becauſe they frequented theſe amuſements, and becauſe the queen ſometimes acted a part in paſtorals and interludes, which were repreſented at court. The author, indeed, had taken occaſion, in the moſt violent manner to condemn the hierarchy, the ceremonies, and the innovations in religious worſhip; which circumſtances, in all probability, were the occaſion of the ſevere puniſhment inflicted on him, for he was condemned to be put from the bar; to ſtand on the pillory in two places, Weſtminſter and Cheapſide; to loſe both his ears, one in each place; to pay a fine of five thouſand pounds to the king; and to be impriſoned during life.

Among the many monopolies granted by the king about this time was one, which gave riſe to the uſe of ſedan chairs in London. This grant was made to Sir Sanders Duncomb, and expreſſed in the following terms: "That whereas the ſtreets of our cities of "London and Weſtminſter, and their ſuburbs, are of "late ſo much incumbered with the unneceſſary mul- "titude of coaches, that many of our ſubjects are "thereby expoſed to great danger; and the neceſſary "uſe of carts, and carriages for proviſions, thereby "much hindered:——and Sir Sanders Duncomb's "petition, repreſenting that in many parts beyond "ſea, people are much carried in chairs that are co- "vered; whereby few coaches are uſed among them: "——wherefore we have granted to him the ſole "privilege to uſe, let, or hire a number of the ſaid "covered chairs for fourteen years from the date "hereof."

This patent was followed by a proclamation againſt hackney coaches, which was iſſued on the 19th of January, ſtrictly commanding, "That after the 24th "of June next enſuing, no hackney coach ſhould be "uſed in the city of London, or ſuburbs thereof, "other than by carrying of people to and from their "habitations in the country; and that no perſon "ſhould make uſe of a coach in the city, except ſuch "perſons as could keep four able horſes fit for his "majeſty's ſervice, which were to be ready when called "for, under a ſevere penalty."

This year 1635, the city of London was again viſited by the plague, which raged with ſuch violence, that, in the courſe of the year, it took off ten thouſand four hundred citizens; and Bartholomew and Southwark fairs were forbid to be held as uſual, in order to prevent the ſpreading of the infection.

vigour

The raiſing of ſhip-money, which was ſtill purſued by the council with the greateſt vigour, was oppoſed in moſt parts of the kingdom; but in none more than the city of London, where many people abſolutely refuſed to pay, conſidering it as a tax of the moſt arbitrary and iniquitous nature. Among theſe was Mr. Richard Chambers, a merchant, who peremptorily refuſing, was committed to priſon by Sir Edward Bromfield the then mayor. Mr. Chambers brought an action againſt the mayor for falſe impriſonment; but Sir Robert Berkley, one of the juſtices of the King's Bench, ſoon quaſhed the cauſe, by declaring in court, "That there was a rule of law, and another
"of government; and that many things that could
"not be done by the rule of law, might be done by
"that of government."

This determination, however, did not deter the citizens from their reſolutions in oppoſing the payment of ſhip-money; in conſequence of which, ſoon after, an order was ſent by the privy-council, inſiſting on their ſubmiſſion to the authority of the king and council; but the citizens not paying any regard to this order, the council ſent the following letter to the lord-mayor and aldermen:

"We have received by ſome of you the aldermen,
"a denial in the name of the city, to our late letter
"for the ſetting forth of ſhipping for the preſent and
"neceſſary defence of the kingdom; and the excuſes
"that are made on the like occaſions we cannot impute
"truly to any thing but want of duty.

"We do therefore, in his majeſty's name, and by
"his commandment, require you to ſee the directions
"of our ſaid letter performed, upon your allegiance,
"and as you will anſwer the contrary at your perils.
"And ſo, &c."

This letter produced a petition from the citizens, for an abatement of his majeſty's demands, praying, he would accept of ten ſhips inſtead of twenty he required; but this propoſed compromiſe was rejected. And in order to perplex the Londoners ſtill more, the privy-council ſent an arbitrary letter, in the king's name, commanding the lord-mayor and aldermen to ſhut up all their ſhops in Cheapſide and Lombard-ſtreet that were not occupied by goldſmiths; and this order was ſoon after farther enforced by a decree of the court of Star-Chamber. The citizens, however, not paying a proper regard to the order, another letter was afterwards ſent to the lord-mayor and aldermen, commanding them to inform the deputies of thoſe wards in which Cheapſide and Lombard-ſtreet were ſituated, that if they did not forthwith put their former directions in that particular into execution, they would give ſuch further orders as ſhould teach them to know that the commands of that board were not to be treated with contempt.

About this time the king monopolized the ballaſt raiſed from the river Thames; ordering, by proclamation, that no one ſhould purchaſe any ballaſt from thence, but ſuch as were employed by him for that purpoſe. He alſo erected a rival corporation to London, by incorporating "all the tradeſmen and artificers, inhabiting ſuch places in the city of London, as were exempted from the freedom thereof, as alſo thoſe in the out-parts of Weſtminſter and Middleſex, within three miles of the ſaid city of London."

Notwithſtanding the diſcontent which prevailed at this time between the citizens and the king, yet we find, that in 1638, he granted the corporation of London a charter, wherein he confirmed all their former privileges, the garbling of tobacco only excepted. The granting of this charter, however, muſt not be conſidered as a free gift; for the citizens paid very conſiderable ſums to obtain that confirmation of their antient privileges from Charles, which had been ſo readily granted by his predeceſſors.

Theſe recent confirmed privileges were not long reſpected; for, in the year 1639, the miniſtry, in an arbitrary and illegal manner, commenced a ſuit in the court of Star-Chamber, againſt the lord-mayor and citizens, together with the governor and aſſiſtants of the new plantation in the province of Ulſter in Ireland, in order to deprive them of the improvements they had made, at a very conſiderable expence, in that province; when, after a hearing of ſeventeen days, the defendants were, by a decree of that court, condemned to loſe all their lands and poſſeſſions which had been granted them by his late majeſty in that kingdom; and at the ſame time the court amerced the citizens, in a fine of fifty thouſand pounds.

Such unbounded oppreſſion ſo embittered the ſpirits of the citizens, that though they were ſingularly applied to for loans of money, and were not without abundance, yet they would not contribute any ſums to his majeſty towards an expedition then intended to be made againſt the Scots, who had taken up arms to oppoſe the violent impoſition laid on them of epiſcopal government.

singly

The parliament thinking it high time to interpoſe in behalf of the citizens of London, and to ſtop the arbitrary proceedings of the court of Star-Chamber reſpecting the late affair of the province of Ulſter in Ireland, came to ſuch reſolutions as deterred the king from executing the decree of that court with reſpect to the fine which had been impoſed. Who alſo farther declared the decree againſt the Iriſh eſtate abſolutely unlawful, and confirmed the grant of the province of Ulſter made to them by the late king.

In the year 1640, a general levy of men being required to ſerve againſt the Scots, the privy-council called on the city to raiſe twelve hundred for that purpoſe, which, though not without much diſcontent on the part of the populace, were accordingly raiſed, and ſhipped at Blackwall.

On the 9th of May this year, an incendiary paper was ſtuck up at the Royal Exchange, inviting the city apprentices, and others, to plunder and deſtroy the archbiſhop of Canterbury's palace at Lambeth. The populace in general were greatly incenſed againſt the archbiſhop, whom they conſidered as a principal leader in all miniſterial oppreſſions. In conſequence of the above paper, on the 11th of May at night, they aſſembled to the number of five hundred, and marched to the palace with an intent to deſtroy him and the building; but the archbiſhop being apprized of their coming, had provided ſuch a defence, that their intentions were fruſtrated, and they were obliged to retire. The following day upwards of two thouſand of the populace ruſhed into St. Paul's, at the time the High Commiſſion Court was ſitting, where they tore down all the benches, crying out, "No biſhop, no
"high commiſſion."

Laud

Theſe outrages greatly alarming the court, the privy-council ſent an order to the lord-mayor to provide a double watch, and to oblige every houſekeeper to keep his apprentices and ſervants at home, and not ſuffer them to go out of their houſes at any hour till further orders.

The lord-mayor ſtrictly obeyed theſe orders; notwithſtanding which, ſo turbulent and enraged were the citizens in general againſt the court and miniſtry for their deſpotic government, that they ſtuck up papers in various parts of the city, exciting the people to a general inſurrection. This occaſioned another order from the privy-council, commanding the lord-mayor to draw forth the city trained bands, the more effectually to ſuppreſs all diſorderly and riotous meetings.

Notwithſtanding theſe indications of general diſaffection, the king continued firm to his infatuated purpoſe of ſubduing the ſpirit of the people. The privy-council ſummoned the lord-mayor and aldermen to attend, in order to give in the names of ſuch citizens in each ward as were able to advance money for the ſervice of the king. The ſum demanded by the

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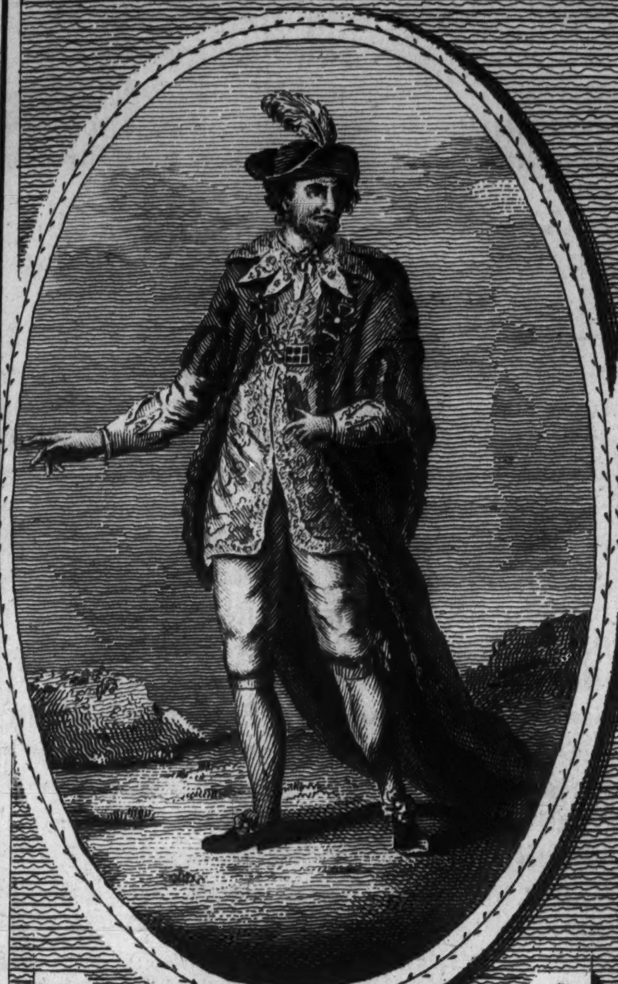
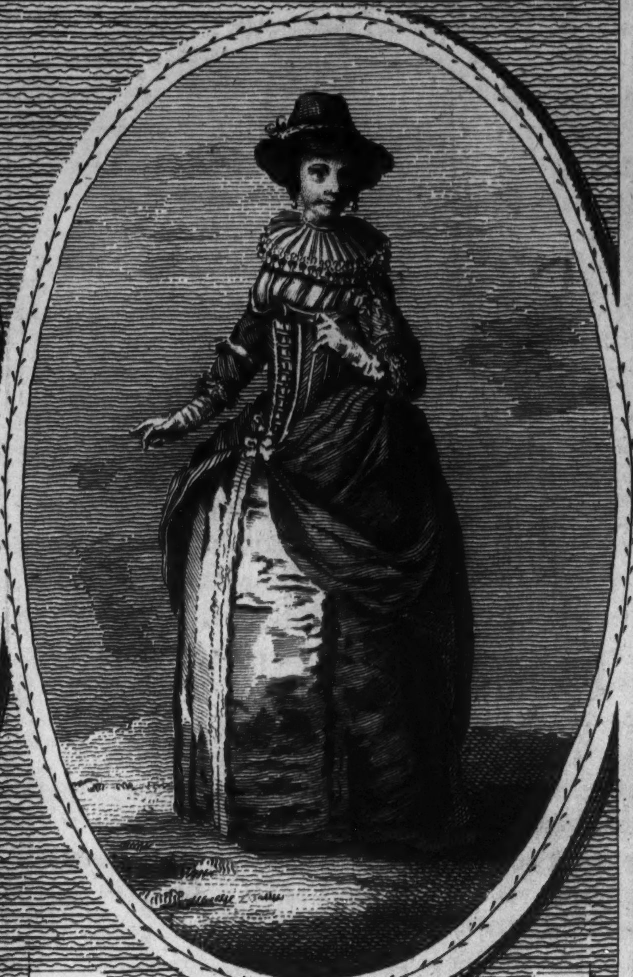


Habit *of the* LORD MAYOR *of* LONDON *in the Year 1640.*



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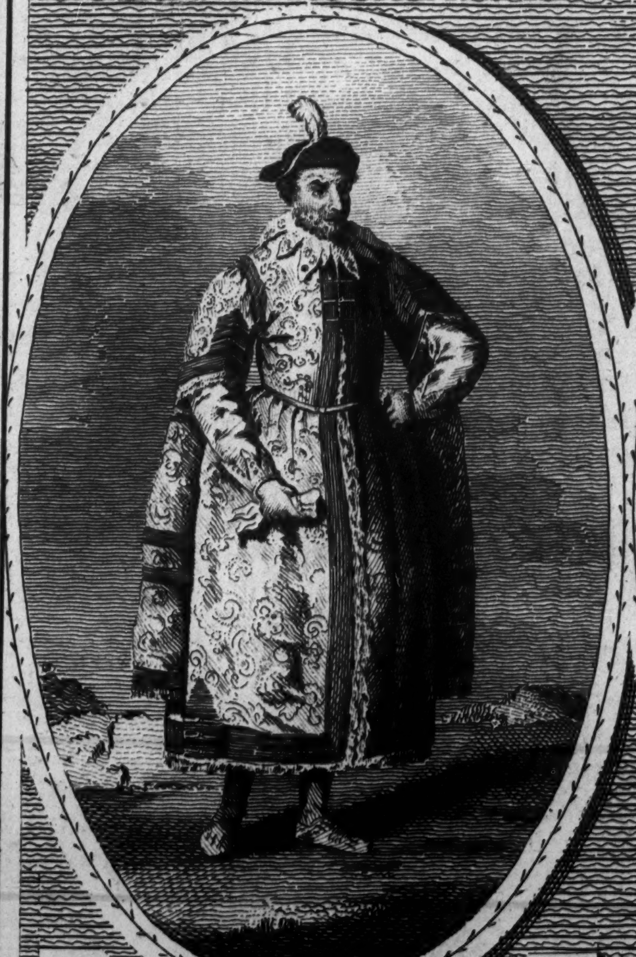
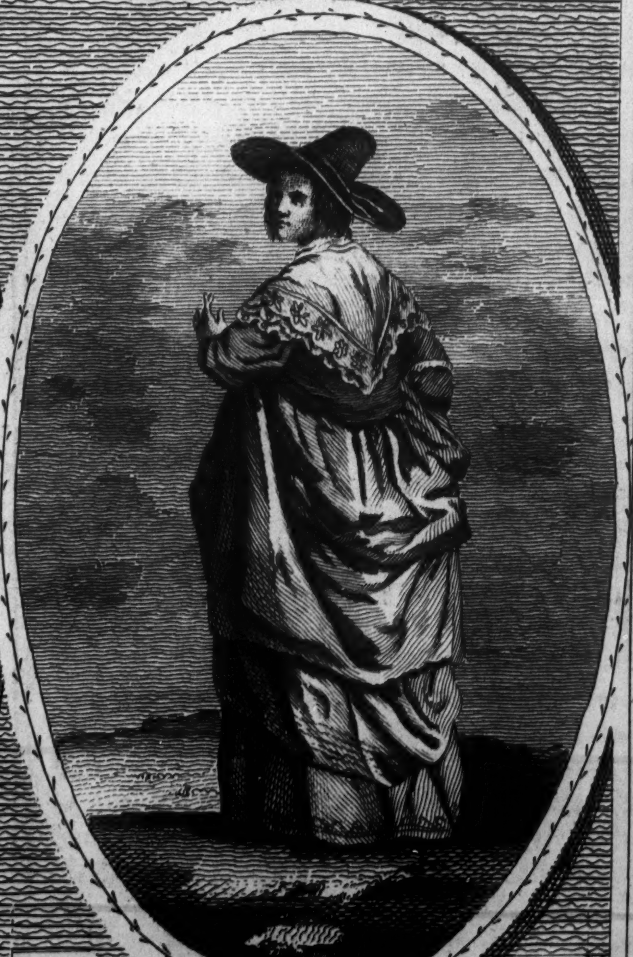


Habit *of a* MERCHANT *of* LONDON *in the Year 1640.*



Habit *of a* MERCHANT'S WIFE *of* LONDON *in the Year 1640.*

Published as the Act directs, by Alexr. Hogg, at the Kings Arms, No. 16, Paternoster Row, London.

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the privy-council was 200,000l, which the lord-mayor and aldermen were ordered to raiſe according to the abilities of the reſpective wards. Several aldermen, who refuſed obedience, were committed to priſon; and an order was aferwards iſſued by the privy-council to proſecute the lord-mayor and the ſheriffs of London and Middleſex for default in the proſecution of the writ of ſhip-money.

Soon after the king ordered the citizens to raiſe four thouſand men well accoutred, and ſupplied with conduct-money, to join the army to march againſt the Scots; which the citizens complied with on a promiſe of being repaid the expence out of his majeſty's exchequer.

Although the king ſtill continued violently exerting undue powers, to the deſtruction of the rights of the ſubject in general, and to thoſe of the citizens in particular, yet, provided any means offered whereby he could facilitate his main purpoſe of raiſing money by methods leſs arbitrary, he was very ready to comply. And, notwithſtanding the diſſentions between him and the citizens, yet, on the latter advancing him a ſum of money, he, even at this time, granted them a ſecond charter; by which he not only confirmed all their former privileges, but alſo eſtabliſhed to the city an office for the ſcavage, ſurveying, baillage, package, carriage, and portage of all ſorts of goods and merchandize; and farther confirmed theſe rights to the citizens only, by the following particular clauſe: "That no other porter or carrier, or any other perſon or perſons whatſoever, ſhall preſume to intrude him or themſelves to carry or lade any of the ſaid goods or merchandize from any wharf, ſhore, or lane, within the limits aforeſaid, into any ſhip or veſſel; or to unlade any goods or merchandizes from any veſſel upon any wharf, ſhore, or lane, within the limits aforeſaid, without the ſpecial appointment or licence of the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the city aforeſaid, or of their officers or deputies for that purpoſe firſt had and obtained." And concludes with giving power and authority to the mayor and his proper officers, in the aforeſaid employments, "To give and adminiſter an oath upon the holy evangeliſts, from time to time, to all perſons ſuſpected of withdrawings, concealments, colourings, frauds and covins. And that it ſhall and may be lawful to the ſaid mayor, his miniſter and deputy, or officer for the time being, by all lawful ways and means, to compel all ſuch perſons ſuſpected, or to be ſuſpected, to take the ſaid oath." This charter is dated the 5th day of September, in the 16th year of his reign.

The Scots, having defeated the king's army at Newburn, ſoon after got poſſeſſion of the town of Newcaſtle upon Tyne. This circumſtance greatly alarmed the citizens, fearing they ſhould be deprived of the uſual and neceſſary ſupply of coals from that place. But theſe apprehenſions were ſoon laid aſide by a letter ſent from the Scotch commanders to the city magiſtrates, in which they promiſed not to ſtop the free traffic of coals in the river Tyne, and declared themſelves friends to the liberties of England.

The citizens of London ſtill labouring under thoſe grievances which had been ſo long inflicted on them by the miniſtry, and invigorated by the letter they had received from the Scots, which, in all probability, had been interpreted as an aſſurance of farther ſtrength to the popular cauſe, they drew up a petition to his majeſty to call a new parliament, and to redreſs the many impoſitions complained of by the whole nation. As this petition, at a time when the nation appeared on the eve of a civil war, contains a ſhort ſummary of the complaints which then agitated the people, we ſhall preſerve a copy of it. It was as follows:

"Moſt gracious ſovereign,

"Being moved with the duty and obedience, which by the laws your petitioners owe unto your ſacred majeſty, they humbly preſent unto your princely and pious wiſdom, the ſeveral preſſing grievances following, viz.

"1. The preſſing and unuſual impoſitions upon merchandize, importing and exporting, and the urging and levying of ſhip-money, notwithſtanding both which, merchants ſhips and goods have been taken and deſtroyed both by Turkiſh and other pirates.

grievous

"2. The multitude of monopolies, patents, and warrants, whereby trade in the city, and other parts of the kingdom, is much deſtroyed.

"3. The ſundry innovations in matters of religion.

"4. The oath and canons lately enjoined by the late convocation, whereby your petitioners are in danger to be deprived of their miniſters.

"5. The great concourſe of papiſts, and their inhabitations in London, and the ſuburbs, whereby they have more means and opportunity of plotting and executing their deſigns againſt the religion eſtabliſhed.

"6. The ſeldom calling, and ſudden diſſolutions of parliaments, without the redreſs of grievances.

"7. The impriſonment of divers citizens for non-payment of ſhip-money, and impoſitions; and the proſecution of many others in the Star-Chamber, for not conforming themſelves to committees in patents of monopolies, whereby trade is reſtrained.

"8. The great danger your ſacred perſon is expoſed unto in the preſent war, and the various fears that ſeized upon your petitioners and their families by reaſon thereof; which grievances and fears have occaſioned ſo great a ſtop and diſtraction in trade, that your petitioners can neither buy, ſell, receive or pay as formerly, and tends to the utter ruin of the inhabitants of this city; the decay of navigation and clothing, and the manufactures of this kingdom.

"Your humble petitioners conceiving, that the ſaid grievances are contrary to the laws of this kingdom, and finding, by experience, that they are not redreſſed by the ordinary courſe of juſtice, do therefore moſt humbly beſeech your moſt ſacred majeſty, to cauſe a parliament to be ſummoned with all convenient ſpeed, whereby they may be relieved in the premiſes.

"And your petitioners and loyal ſubjects ſhall ever pray, &c."

The privy-council, ſuſpecting that diſagreeable conſequences might accrue to them from the preſenting of ſuch petition to the king, in order to prevent its being carried into execution, ſent a letter to the lord-mayor and aldermen, telling them, that ſuch a petition was very dangerous, and unwarranted by the charter and cuſtoms of the city; and that it was unneceſſary, as his majeſty was already taking the ſaid grievances into conſideration. The citizens paid little attention to this letter from the miniſtry; but, on the contrary, ſent the petition, by a deputation from the court of aldermen and common-council, to his majeſty, who was at that time with his army at York.

This petition had ſo far the deſired effect, that his majeſty, in a letter dated the 25th of September, promiſed them a parliament ſhould be immediately called to redreſs their grievances; but a requeſt was at the ſame time added, for a loan of 200,000l. to enable him to pay his troops, and conduct a negotiation with the Scots to a ſatisfactory concluſion. The citizens engaged to advance the ſum required, on condition that the noblemen at that time with his majeſty would join in ſecurity for the re-payment of the ſame: which they readily aſſenting to, the loan was accordingly negotiated.

The treaty of pacification between the Engliſh and Scots was begun at Rippon, but adjourned to be finiſhed at London, where the Scots commiſſioners arrived in great ſtate, and were accommodated with a very handſome houſe near London Stone. The church of St. Swithin adjoining was aſſigned for their public devotions,

votions, where one of their chaplains always preached; and ſo eager were the populace to hear their ſermons, that, on Sundays, the church was thronged from morning till night; and thoſe who could not get admiſſion, thought themſelves happy in crouding round the doors. Such were the powerful effects of novelty and bigotry!

C H A P. XVII.

The parliament meet at Weſtminſter—The citizens petition for redreſs of grievances—The earl of Strafford impeached of high-treaſon—The citizens advance the parliament a loan of 100,000l.—The Spaniſh ambaſſador's houſe attacked by the populace—Diſpute concerning the election of ſheriffs—Trial and execution of the earl of Strafford—The citizens grant a loan of 50,000l. to the parliament, for the relief of the diſtreſſed Proteſtants in Ireland—The king's return from Scotland, and reception into London—The citizens petition the parliament to reſtrain the increaſe of popery—Great tumults on the appointment of an officer to the lieutenancy of the Tower—The king goes to the parliament-houſe to demand five members impeached of high treaſon—The members are protected by the citizens—The king goes to Guildhall, and makes a ſpeech to the common-council on the occaſion—The city trained-bands appointed to guard the parliament-houſe—The lord-mayor committed to the Tower—The battle of Edge-hill between the royal army and that of the parliament—The city fortified by order of common-council—Various petitions to parliament, &c. &c.

THE king, to fulfil his engagements with the citizens of London, ſummoned a parliament to meet on the third of November, 1640, at Weſtminſter, which from its duration, was afterwards called the Long Parliament.

No ſooner had the great aſſembly met, than a petition was preſented to the houſe of commons, by Mr. Alderman Pennington, in the name of the city, praying for the aboliſhment of epiſcopal church-government, with all its dependencies, roots and branches; "It being found, by woeful experience, to be a main "cauſe and occaſion of many foul evils, preſſures "and grievances of a very high nature, unto his majeſty's ſubjects, in their own conſciences, liberties "and eſtates." This petition was upwards of 15,000 citizens, and was thought to have been ſtrongly abetted by the Scots commiſſioners at this time reſiding in London.

signed by

The firſt five days of this ſeſſion were taken up in ſettling ſtanding committees for grievances, religion, courts of juſtice, trade, and privileges and elections; and in ſeveral declamatory ſpeeches againſt the maladminiſtration of government, both in church and ſtate, the chief part of which were aſcribed to the earl of Strafford and archbiſhop Laud (the king's two principal counſellors) who were become equally obnoxious to the people in their civil and eccleſiaſtical capacities.

The Scots commiſſioners, who deteſted the earl of Strafford, had many friends in the houſe of commons; and it had been agreed between them that the earl ſhould be impeached at his firſt coming to the houſe of peers, for he was as yet at York. This meaſure was thus ſuddenly reſolved on, to prevent an impeachment that nobleman had againſt Mr. Pym, and ſome others of the leading members of both houſes, for holding intelligence with the Scots, which he intended to have offered in the houſe of peers as ſoon as he had taken his ſeat amongſt them.

On the 10th of November, early in the morning, while the houſe of commons was in a debate about Papiſts, information was brought that the earl of Strafford was arrived in town; on which a motion was immediately made, "That no member ſhould leave the houſe; that the outward room or lobby, ſhould be kept clear from ſtrangers; and the outer door, upon the ſtair-head, be kept locked." This ſecrecy was ſomewhat interrupted by a meſſage from the lords, who demanded a meeting with the commons, which the latter refuſed; and Pym, with the other enemies of Strafford, were ſo vehement in their ſpeeches, and ſo quick in their diſpatch againſt the earl, that his impeachment was carried up that very day by Pym, who at the bar of the houſe of peers, in preſence of the earl, accuſed him of high treaſon. On this Strafford was deſired to withdraw, and it was warmly debated by the peers, whether he ſhould be impriſoned on a general accuſation as this was, without any particular act of treaſon charged againſt him; but, upon the queſtion, it was carried in the affirmative; and the earl, upon being called in, was put into the cuſtody of the black-rod, until the houſe of commons ſhould exhibit a more particular charge againſt him. Thus the matter reſted till the 24th of February following, when the particular charge againſt the earl was carried up to the lords by Mr. Pym, under twenty-eight articles. In conſequence of which he was taken out of the cuſtody of the uſher of the black-rod, and committed to the Tower. He moved the lords to have council allowed him, which was much oppoſed by the commons; but his accuſation being found to have many points of law in it, he was at length indulged with a grant of his requeſt.

The houſe of commons had alſo appointed a committee to prepare an impeachment againſt the archbiſhop of Canterbury, for having, as they alledged, endeavoured to overturn the laws and religion of his country. The Scots commiſſioners, who acted in conſort with the Puritan party, at the ſame time preſented to the lords an accuſation againſt that prelate, charging him with being the author of all the troubles in Scotland, by impoſing the book of canons and the liturgy upon the natives of that kingdom, and exciting a war between his majeſty and his ſubjects. In conſequence of this accuſation, and the impeachment which had been prepared by the houſe of commons, the archbiſhop was taken into cuſtody, and ordered to be ſent to the Tower; but, upon his humble ſuit to the lords, his commitment was reſpited.

During theſe tranſactions, the Scots commiſſioners exerted their utmoſt endeavours for the overthrow of the hierarchy, and the introduction of their Preſbyterian diſcipline into the church of England, and had, by their confederates, made an active party in the houſe of commons, which was almoſt filled with Puritans, who took every occaſion of aſperſing the biſhops, and in their ſpeeches ſpared not the epiſcopal order itſelf. The city petition, already mentioned, was now taken into conſideration, and, in the courſe of the debates, ſeveral motions were made for entirely aboliſhing the order of biſhops; but theſe motions were ſtrongly oppoſed by the lord Falkland, and ſeveral other noblemen of integrity and erudition, who, by the ſtrength and eloquence of their reaſoning, ſo far prevailed, that the order of epiſcopacy was yet preſerved, though its power was much leſſened by a vote paſſed in the houſe of commons, reſolving, "That no biſhop ſhall have any vote in parliament, "or any judicial power in the Star-Chamber, nor "bear any ſway in temporal affairs; and that no clergyman ſhall be in the commiſſion of the peace."

The parliament at this time wanting money for the payment of both the Engliſh and Scots armies, they applied to the citizens of London for a loan of 100,000l.

on the credit and ſecurity of the ſubſidy bills. But however diſpoſed the citizens might be to aſſiſt the parliament, yet from an apprehenſion of its being abruptly diſſolved, they refuſed to advance the money, ſaying, the parliament might perſuade, but they could not compel them to lend their money for any purpoſe foreign to the corporation.

The houſe of lords not having yet proceeded in the bill of attainder brought againſt the earl of Strafford, his enemies, to haſten the proſecution, prevailed on their friends in the city to draw up a petition, which was accordingly done, and ſigned by 20,000 citizens, praying, that the puniſhment of the ſaid earl might be haſtened; alledging, “That he had counſelled “the plundering of the city, and putting it to fine “and ranſom; and ſaid, that it would never be well, “till ſome of the aldermen were hanged up, becauſe “they would not yield to illegal levies of money.”

In this petition the citizens complained, that the freedom and fullneſs of trade was ſtill greatly hindered; the affairs of the church remained unſettled; the Papiſts tolerated and armed; the Iriſh army not diſbanded, nor the courts of juſtice yet reformed; and humbly prayed that they would redreſs theſe their grievances.

The populace were at this time ſo incenſed againſt the toleration given to Papiſts for the exerciſe of their religion, that a great number of apprentices and others beſet the houſe of the Spaniſh ambaſſador in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, threatening to deſtroy him and his houſe for permitting Engliſh Papiſts to frequent his chapel. To ſuppreſs this diſturbance, the lord-mayor went to the ambaſſador's, and, with great difficulty, at length prevailed on the mob to diſperſe. The lord-mayor afterwards entering the ambaſſador's houſe, was deſired by that miniſter to drop the point of his ſword, ſaying, that it was then in a place where the king of Spain, his maſter, had juriſdiction. To which his lordſhip complying, the ambaſſador told him, that he had never ſeen ſo barbarous an attempt; and deſired to know, whether this could juſtly be called a civilized nation, where the laws of hoſpitality were ſo horribly violated? The mayor replied, that the rioters were the very refuſe of the people, therefore entreated his excellency not to impute the ſedition to the city: to which the ambaſſador anſwered, that he hardly knew how to call that a city, or even a ſociety of rational creatures, which were ſeemingly diveſted both of humanity and government. The mayor told him, that the people were enraged, becauſe maſs was publickly ſaid in his chapel. To which he replied, that the Engliſh miniſter at Madrid enjoyed the free exerciſe of his religion without diſturbance; and that he would rather loſe his life, than the privileges due to him from the law of nations. The mayor anſwered, that the people were the more incenſed becauſe the citizens of the popiſh communion frequented maſs, contrary to law. The ambaſſador replied, that if the mayor would prevent their coming, he would not ſend for them; but if they came, he could neither in conſcience to his religion, nor to his maſter's honour, deny them acceſs to their devotions, or protection to their perſons, while they were with him.

The lord-mayor, on his return to the city, ſent a ſtrong guard to be placed at the ambaſſador's houſe, which not only ſecured him from farther inſults, but alſo prevented the popiſh citizens from reſorting thither to attend maſs.

This diſturbance was hardly adjuſted, before another, much more violent, commenced. A diſcovery having been made of a project formed, with the king's approbation, for bringing up the Engliſh army from the north to awe the parliament, and to favour the earl of Strafford's eſcape from the Tower; and this being farther aggravated by ſeveral principal preachers loudly declaiming in their pulpits on the neceſſity of executing juſtice upon great delinquents; the citizens were ſo irritated, that upwards of ſix thouſand, armed with ſwords, ſtaves and cudgels, repaired to Weſtminſter, where, poſting themſelves in the avenues leading to the houſe of lords, they called out for juſtice againſt Strafford; and preſented a petition to the lords, the ſubſtance of which ran thus:

“Foraſmuch as your petitioners underſtand, that “the Tower of London is preſently to receive a garriſon of men, not of the hamlets, as uſually they “were wont to do; but conſiſting of other perſons, “under the command of a captain, a great confident “of the earl of Strafford, which doth increaſe their “fears of the king and kingdom; and that this is “done to make way for the eſcape of the earl of “Strafford, the grand incendiary: they therefore “humbly pray, that inſtant courſe may be taken for “the diſcovery thereof; and that ſpeedy execution “of juſtice be done on the ſaid earl.”

Theſe riotous proceedings occaſioned the lords to demand a conference with the commons; wherein they acquainted them with the dangerous practices of the rabble, and their diſorderly manner of petitioning; urging, that if ſpeedy care was not taken to reſtrain ſuch pernicious tumults, the freedom of the lords was at an end, and their proceedings in the bill of attainder prevented. The citizens, however, continued to aſſemble at Weſtminſter in the ſame manner, till they were ſhewn a proteſtation ſubſcribed by the members of both houſes, whereby they engaged to maintain the power and privileges of parliament, the rights of the people, to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to bring to condign puniſhment all thoſe who ſhould, by force or otherwiſe, do any thing to the contrary; and to ſtand by and juſtify all ſuch as ſhould do any thing in proſecution of the ſaid proteſtation.

The following day, in conſequence of divers rumours of conſpiracies, an order was ſent from the houſe of commons to the lord-mayor, ſtrictly enjoining him to diſarm all Papiſts under his juriſdiction within the ſpace of three days. And ſoon after another order was ſent from the ſame houſe, commanding the lord-mayor, and the reſpective magiſtrates within the bills of mortality, to uſe their beſt endeavours to prevent his majeſty's ſubjects from frequenting the chapels of popiſh ambaſſadors.

About this time a diſpute aroſe between the lord-mayor and commonalty of the city, about the right of choice in one of the ſheriffs, which the former claimed by a preſcription of three hundred years, without the approbation and confirmation of the latter: The commonalty admitted of the mayor's nominating a perſon proper for that office, but inſiſted he ſhould not ſerve unleſs by their aſſent. The lord-mayor and aldermen applied to the king to determine the controverſy; but as he did not chuſe to interfere perſonally, in ſo critical a time, when his own power was publickly diſputed, he referred them to the houſe of lords. The peers at firſt recommended an accommodation among themſelves; but this not proving ſufficiently effectual, their lordſhips thought proper (with a ſalvo on each ſide) to iſſue the following order:

“That, for this time, the commonalty ſhall forthwith proceed to the nomination and election of both “their ſheriffs for the year following, hoping, that for “the firſt of the two ſheriffs they will make choice “of that party that was nominated by the lord-mayor: And their lordſhips do further declare, “that this order ſhall be no way prejudicial to any “right or prerogative claimed by the lords, the “mayors of the city of London, for the time being; “nor yet to any right or claim made by the commons “or citizens in this matter, now in queſtion amongſt “them.”

On the 22d of March, 1641, the unfortunate earl of Strafford was brought to his trial in Weſtminſter-hall, which, on this occaſion, was formed into a large court of judicature. The earl of Arundel preſided as high-ſteward; the peers ſat in their robes as judges, and the commons appeared as accuſers, on which account it was determined that the impeachment ſhould be managed by commoners, among whom were

George lord Digby (an Iriſh peer) and John Pym, eſq. At the upper end of the hall was a chair and cloth of ſtate for the king, and on each ſide a cloſe gallery, in which his majeſty and the queen ſat in private. As ſoon as the court was opened, the twenty-eight articles of impeachment were read; in which he was principally charged with having exerciſed illegal power and oppreſſions in many inſtances, both as preſident of the north, and as lord lieutenant in Ireland: with having been the cauſe of the war with the Scots (whom the commons had lately ordered to be ſtiled on all occaſions, “our brethren of Scotland”) againſt whom he had unjuſtly irritated his majeſty; with having levied an army of Iriſh papiſts to enſlave the kingdom; and with having adviſed the king to eſtabliſh an abſolute government on the ruin of the conſtitution.

Notwithſtanding theſe articles of accuſation were enforced with all the virulence of malice, yet the earl behaved with great dignity, courage and ~~and~~ compoſure: his defence was noble, ſpirited, and effectual; he acquitted himſelf of every accuſation, except a few acrimonious expreſſions, and ſome inſtances of indiſcretion, which might have been overlooked, as ariſing from the infirmities of human nature. Nothing had appeared againſt him to juſtify the charge of treaſon, when, on the 12th of April, Pym produced in the houſe of commons a paper of ſome notes taken by ſecretary Vane, of opinions delivered at the council-table. Young Vane pretended that he had found them by accident in his father's cabinet; and, as they were thought to bear teſtimony againſt the earl, his accuſers the next day read them openly at his trial. They were entitled, “No danger of a war with “Scotland, if offenſive, not defenſive.” The earl had adviſed the king to borrow a ſum of money: he ſaid his majeſty was abſolved by all rules of government, as having tried all legal ways, and been repulſed; and that he had an army in Ireland, which he might employ to reduce this kingdom to obedience.

The earl, in his defence, obſerved, “that it was a hard meaſure to be proſecuted, under the notion of treaſon, for opinions given in council: that his uſing the expreſſion, “this kingdom,” was not proved, as ſeveral lords, who were preſent at the board, declared upon their honours, that they never heard him ſpeak ſuch words. But, granting he had uſed the expreſſion, the word *this* could not rationally imply England, which had not been guilty of diſobedience; but Scotland, which was the immediate object of their deliberation, and in a ſtate of actual rebellion.” After making this anſwer, he recapitulated the ſeveral parts of his former defence, and in his concluſion ſaid, “My “lords, I have troubled you longer than I ſhould “have done, were it not for the intereſt of thoſe “dear pledges a ſaint in heaven hath left me.” Here he made a pauſe, pointing to his children, and ſhedding ſome tears: then proceeded in theſe words; “What I forfeit myſelf is nothing; but that my indiſcretion ſhould extend to my poſterity, woundeth me to the very ſoul.—You will pardon my infirmity: ſomething I ſhould have added, but am not able, ſo therefore let it paſs.—And now, my lords, for myſelf; I have been taught by the bleſſings of the Almighty God, that the afflictions of this preſent life are not to be compared to the eternal weight of glory which will be revealed hereafter; and ſo, my lords, even ſo, with all tranquillity of mind, I freely ſubmit myſelf to your judgment, be it life or death, “Te Deum laudamus.” The very chairman of the committee ſaid, this great and good perſon ſpoke with ſuch pathetic grace and eloquence, as moved the hearts of all his auditors (a few excepted) to pity and remorſe.

The accuſation and defence laſted eighteen days: Strafford, in his replies, was obliged to reſerve a ſeeming reſpect for his moſt implacable enemies, the Scottiſh nation and the Iriſh parliament. He took only a ſhort time to anſwer each article urged againſt him, yet he made ſuch a noble and ſatisfactory defence, that the commons ſaw it impoſſible, by a legal proſecution, ever to attain their purpoſe againſt him. But the death of Strafford was conſidered as a matter of too great importance to be left unaccompliſhed. A bill of attainder was therefore introduced into the lower houſe, which was paſſed on the 21ſt of April, after very warm debates, and was immediately ſent up to the lords. On the firſt of May the king went to the houſe of peers, and, in a ſpeech, earneſtly requeſted both houſes that they would not proceed ſeverely againſt the earl of Strafford, whom, in his own conſcience, he ſaid, he could not condemn of high-treaſon; but declared at the ſame time, that, for his miſdemeanors, he ſhould never ſerve him or the kingdom in any place of truſt, “no not ſo much as a conſtable.”

Notwithſtanding the king thus interfered in behalf of the perſecuted Strafford, yet ſo determined were the commons to accompliſh the deſtruction of that nobleman, that on Friday the fifth of May, they ſent to the king, deſiring to have acceſs to him, which was granted; and, about four o'clock they attended in the banquetting-houſe at Whitehall, where they preſented to him the bill of attainder againſt the earl of Strafford, and another bill for the continuance of the parliament, with an intimation that the preſent ſtate of the kingdom would not admit of delay; and therefore they humbly beſought him to give the royal aſſent to thoſe bills. The king diſmiſſed them, by ſaying, they might expect his anſwer on Monday.

Thus bewildered, the diſtreſſed king knew not what ſteps to take. Wherever he turned his eyes, he ſaw no remedy nor relief: his caſe, it is certain, called aloud for pity; he was racked with the pangs of conſcience about putting to death a miniſter whom he had eſteemed, and whom he believed to be innocent: not a counſellor about him, Juxon excepted, had the courage to ſpeak their mind, and all concurred in maintaining (a moſt manifeſt falſhood) that the king ought to ſatisfy his people in this demand, which would, it was preſumed, finally content them. The good biſhop, with a virtuous reſolution becoming the ſacred character he bore, adviſed the king, if in his conſcience he thought the bill unjuſt, by no means to give his aſſent to it.

Strafford, informed of the extreme perplexity his royal maſter was in, carried his loyalty to ſuch a heighth, as to write a letter to the king, exhorting him to conſent to his death. “In this, ſaid he, my conſent will more acquit your majeſty to God, than all the world can do beſides. To a willing mind there is no injury. And as, by God's grace, I freely forgive all the world, with a calmneſs and meekneſs of infinite contentment to my departing ſoul; ſo, Sir, to you, I can reſign the life of this world with the utmoſt chearfulneſs in the juſt ſenſe of your many, great, and exceeding favours.”

The king had the weakneſs to take this truſty ſervant at his word, and he aſſented to paſs the act, though he thought he was doing what merited eternal reproach here, and the vengeance of a juſt God hereafter; for it appears that Charles, notwithſtanding his paſſing the bill, had violent pangs about Strafford, ſince we find, that on the tenth of May, he ſent the prince of Wales to the houſe of peers with a letter, in which he enjoined them to interpoſe their good offices with the commons, in order to procure a mitigation of Strafford's ſentence, or at leaſt a ſhort delay; but to the indelible diſgrace of loyalty, humanity, and every ſocial or religious virtue, both his requeſts were flatly refuſed. A committee of twelve lords was appointed to ſatisfy the king, that even a delay of this illuſtrious criminal's execution would endanger his own and his family's ſafety; and Charles, with a reluctance to be felt, but not deſcribed, yielded to the neceſſity of the juncture, and it was reſolved that the earl ſhould die on the 12th of May.

He was aſſiſted, during this ſhort time, by archbiſhop Uſher, but was cruelly denied the comfort of ſpeaking with Laud; and on the day appointed, was brought to the ſcaffold on Tower-hill, where his head was ſevered from his body. It is hard to ſay, whether he ſhewed himſelf more pious or brave in his death, or whether he was more blameable or laudable in his life; but it is certain, that, however great his perſonal failings or political demerits were, the abilities and virtues he poſſeſſed, with the penalty of his head which he paid, ought to claim the pity of impartial poſterity for his fate, which, to his dying day, ſat heavy upon his royal maſter. Even a few weeks after Strafford's execution, this very parliament, as if conſcious of the iniquity, at leaſt illegality, of his ſentence, paſſed an act for reſtoring his children in blood and honour, and inveſted them with the poſſeſſions of their father's eſtates.

The commons having thus, by the death of the earl of Strafford, removed the grand obſtacle, as they imagined, to their intended reformation of the ſtate, proceeded to proſecute their projected plan with the utmoſt induſtry and vigour. All the taxes which the king had impoſed, the Star-Chamber and High-commiſſioned court, the extenſion of the foreſts, and the practice of impriſoning thoſe who refuſed to comply with ſuch impoſitions, were voted contrary to law, and the greater part of monopolies ſuppreſſed. The judges had hitherto enjoyed their patents only during his majeſty's pleaſure; the commons now petitioned the king to grant them patents during their good behaviour; and Charles was perſuaded to comply with their requeſts. The marſhal's court, which took cognizance of offenſive words, and was extremely arbitrary in its proceedings, was, for that reaſon, ſuppreſſed. The authority of the clerk of the market, who had a right to inſpect all the weights and meaſures throughout the kingdom, was transferred to the mayor, ſheriffs, and ordinary magiſtrates. And many other regulations were made in the early part of this parliament, equally for the ſecurity and welfare of the people.

The treaty with the Scots being brought to a concluſion, Charles allowed the parliament of Scotland to aſſemble, and declared his intention of aſſiſting at it in perſon. The commons, ſuſpecting that he deſigned to put himſelf at the head of his army in the north, on pretence of viſiting his kingdom of Scotland, demanded a conference with the lords, and propoſed that both armies ſhould be diſbanded before his departure, which the king poſtponed till the tenth of Auguſt, when they both were accordingly diſbanded, and his majeſty, on the ſame day, ſat out on his journey.

When Charles arrived at Edinburgh, he was received there with great demonſtrations of affection by the people; in return for which he confirmed not only the articles of the treaty between the two nations by act of parliament, but all his former conceſſions alſo, and all ſuch things as had been tranſacted by them in their general aſſemblies; and likewiſe, the more effectually to gain their eſteem, he conferred titles of honour and dignity on ſome, and places of power, truſt and profit, on others.

While the king was in Scotland, he employed all his time and endeavours to adjuſt the troubles of that kingdom; and was preparing to return to England, in order to perfect the ſame ſalutary work here, when he received intelligence of a rebellion which had broke out in Ireland. The catholics of that country thought they had found the faireſt opportunity of ſhaking off the Engliſh yoke; and religion and liberty, thoſe two ſources of the greateſt actions, hurried them into a deſign the moſt cruel hiſtory hath recorded. They plotted to riſe throughout all the provinces in one day, and murder every proteſtant in the kingdom, after having ſurprized the caſtle of Dublin, which, though the grand magazine of the kingdom, and a place of ſuch importance, was provided with no more than fifty men for its garriſon. The deſign upon the caſtle, which was to have been put in execution the 23d of October, was prevented by a timely diſcovery of the plot to the two lords-juſtices, the very night only before; and thus the capital was preſerved, but the bloody part of the conſpiracy was paſt prevention, for the conſpirators were in arms the day affixed in all the counties of the kingdom, and actually maſſacred upwards of forty thouſand defenceleſs proteſtants. It would ſhock the feelings of humanity to deſcribe the particulars of this bloody tragedy; it may ſuffice to ſay, that death was the ſlighteſt puniſhment which thoſe bigotted and blood-thirſty catholics inflicted upon the unhappy proteſtants of all denominations, without diſtinction either of age or ſex.

The king communicated this horrid intelligence to the Engliſh parliament, to whom he recommended a vigorous proſecution of the war againſt the inſurgents. In conſequence of which, the firſt ſtep they took was to raiſe money for the relief of thoſe diſtreſſed Engliſh who had eſcaped the inſatiable fury of the Iriſh catholics, and to carry on the war in that kingdom. To effect theſe purpoſes, the parliament applied to the citizens of London, for a loan of 50,000l. to which they readily aſſenting, the parliament paſſed an order not only for ſecuring the money now advanced, but alſo the 50,000l. which had been borrowed of the city for the ſupport of his majeſty's army in Yorkſhire. A part of the money thus raiſed was immediately remitted to Ireland, and the remainder was employed for the ſtrength of the nation at home.

On the 25th of November, 1641, the king returned from Scotland; and, notwithſtanding the diſaffection of the people, he received the greateſt teſtimony of regard from the citizens of London, who, on this occaſion, made extraordinary preparations to give him a magnificent reception. His majeſty was met at Kingſland by the lord-mayor, aldermen and recorder, dreſſed in their formalities, the latter of whom addreſſed him in a congratulatory ſpeech on his ſafe return; in which he ſaid, he was warranted to aſſure his majeſty, that the citizens met him with as much love and affection, as ever they met any of his royal progenitors, and with as hearty a deſire to ſhew it fully. And added, "We doubt not but your majeſty will " continue the defence of our eſtabliſhed religion, and " the clear current of juſtice, through all the ſtreams " of which your majeſty is the royal fountain." The king returned the citizens thanks for this inſtance of their affection, promiſed to maintain the proteſtant religion at the hazard of his life, and all that was dear to him; that he would govern all his ſubjects according to the laws of the kingdom; and declared, that when the kingdom of Ireland was recovered from its preſent diſtracted ſtate, he would reſtore to the city that part of Londonderry, of which it had been deprived by the Iriſh inſurgents. He concluded his ſpeech thus: " Now I ſee that all theſe tumults and diſorders have " only ariſen from the meaner ſort of people; and " that the affections of the better and main part of " the city have ever been loyal and affectionate to my " perſon and government. And it comforts me to " find that all thoſe miſreports that have been made " of me in my abſence have not the leaſt power to do " me prejudice in your opinion, as may be eaſily ſeen " in this day's expreſſions of joy."

As ſoon as the king had finiſhed his ſpeech, the cavalcade began to march. His majeſty and the prince of Wales rode on horſeback; the queen, duke of York, princeſs Mary, and the ducheſs of Richmond, rode in a coach. They entered the city at Moorgate, and proceeded by London-wall, through Biſhopſgate-ſtreet and Cornhill, to Guildhall, where their majeſties and the royal family were moſt ſumptuouſly entertained by the lord-mayor and aldermen. After dinner the proceſſion was reſumed, and the lord-mayor conducted his majeſty in the moſt pompous manner to Whitehall. The ſtreets of the city were richly decorated; on each ſide of Cheapſide were the city companies in their reſpective ſtands; and the conduits ran plentifully with various ſorts of wine. When the lord-mayor parted with his majeſty at Whitehall, the king thanked his lordſhip for his great care and attendance, and charged him, on his return, to thank the whole city in his name.

The lord-mayor having acquitted himſelf of the royal orders, the common-council were ſo pleaſed, that they made an order for the recorder, and a committee of aldermen and commons, to attend his majeſty with their moſt humble thanks for his great and friendly favours to the city. The king received this addreſs with great pleaſure, and promiſed to uſe his utmoſt endeavours for the protection and welfare of the city; he created the lord-mayor a baronet, dubbed all the aldermen who attended with the order of knighthood, and ordered the whole committee, in his name, to be elegantly entertained by the earl of Dorſet, who honoured them with his preſence during the whole time of the entertainment.

Theſe marks of affection which appeared between the king and the citizens, were not of long continuance. The ſeeds of diſcontent were again revived by the houſe of commons, who thought, or at leaſt pretended to think, that the king was concerned in the Iriſh rebellion; and reſuming the diſpoſitions in which the king had left them, they diſcovered in every vote their determined reſolution to extend their own authority, and to abridge the power of the ſovereign; and this they thought could not be ſo effectually brought about as by exaſperating the people againſt the government. With this view, a few days after his arrival from Scotland, they preſented to him at Hampton-court, a very ſingular remonſtrance, which was ſoon after productive of the moſt important conſequences. This remonſtrance was not addreſſed to the king, but was plainly declared to be an appeal to the people; and the ſeverity of the matter was exceeded only by the acrimony of the ſtyle. It was, indeed, a recapitulation of all the wrong meaſures and provoking ſteps that he had committed ever ſince the commencement of his reign, for which he had ſeverely atoned by the conceſſions he had made, and the mortifications he had undergone. Among other things, they pointed ſtrongly againſt the popiſh lords and the Engliſh prelates in the houſe of peers, to whom they attributed all the difficulties they had met with. In concluſion, they petitioned the king for farther reſtraints and puniſhments upon the Papiſts and their favourers; and they told him plainly, that unleſs he made uſe of ſuch miniſters, both at home and abroad, as they could confide in, they would give him no ſupport: they even let his majeſty know, that he was to gueſs at their meaning, though they neither named nor impeached perſons; and that it was enough to diſqualify any man for his ſervice if they diſtruſted him, or if he had ever been known to defend or countenance thoſe who had been queſtioned in parliament.

When this remonſtrance was preſented to the king, he received it with ſome impatience, but with great politeneſs and civility; and immediately returned an anſwer, in which he made warm profeſſions of ſincerity in the proteſtant religion, promiſed indulgence to tender conſciences with regard to the ceremonies of the church, mentioned his great conceſſions to national liberty, complained of the libels diſperſed againſt his perſon and the national religion, and of the reproaches thrown out in this remonſtrance.

Notwithſtanding theſe conceſſions and ſubmiſſion made by the king, yet the people in general were too much confirmed in their prejudices againſt him, to pay any great attention to what he might ſay in his own defence; nor was he ſufficiently apprized of the farther alterations of government at that time meditating againſt him.

The citizens of London again took part in theſe political conteſts. On the 11th of December a petition was preſented to the houſe of commons by Mr. Fookes, a merchant, attended by two hundred others in their coaches, who proceeded in grand cavalcade from Guildhall to the parliament-houſe. This petition was ſigned by twenty thouſand citizens, and was entitled, "The humble petition of the aldermen, common-council, ſubſidy-men, and other inhabitants of the city of London, and ſuburbs thereof." In this petition, which was favourably received, they complained of the toleration and inſolence of Papiſts; and requeſted that the popiſh lords and biſhops might be removed from the houſe of peers.

On the 23d of the ſame month, the king, having diſcharged Sir William Belfour from the lieutenancy of the Tower of London, appointed colonel Lunsford, a perſon very obnoxious to the houſe of commons, to ſucceed him. This removal ſo highly diſpleaſed the citizens, whoſe intereſt was inſeparable from that of the commons, that they drew up and preſented a petition to the houſe, ſtiled, "The humble petition of "divers common-council men, and others, of the city "of London;" the ſubſtance of which was as follows:

"That whereas the Tower of London was originally "ordained for a defence of the city, and to be the "chief magazine of the kingdom, and that the whole "ſtate is deeply intereſted in the ſafe cuſtody thereof, "but more eſpecially the ſaid city, which hath lately "been put into fears of ſome dangerous deſign from "that citadel: And whereas the petitioners are in"formed that Sir William Belfour, a perſon of ho"nour and truſt, is diſplaced from the office of lieu"tenant; and the ſame place beſtowed upon colonel "Lunsford, a man outlawed, and moſt notorious for "outrages, and therefore fit for any dangerous at"tempt: the petitioners, and many more who have "intelligence thereof, are thereby put into ſuch an "heighth of fear and jealouſy, as makes them reſtleſs "till they have diſcharged their duty in repreſenting "the ſame to this honourable houſe.

"May it therefore pleaſe this honourable aſſembly "to take the premiſes into ſuch conſideration, as may "ſecure both the city and kingdom againſt the miſ"chiefs which may happen, as to your great wiſdom "ſhall be found moſt fitting," &c.

In conſequence of this petition, the commons deſired a conference with the lords, to addreſs the king on Lunsford's removal; which the latter refuſed, alledging, that they conceived it would be an infringement on his majeſty's prerogative.

On the Sunday following, the lord-mayor waited on the king at Whitehall, and repreſented to him the diſcontent of the people at the promotion of Lunsford, and informed him of a general inſurrection being intended by the citizens, ſhould he be continued any longer as lieutenant of the Tower. On this repreſentation, the king gave immediate orders for his removal from that office, which was accordingly done, and Sir John Biron was placed in his ſtead.

The factious part of the houſe of commons, who thought they could not completely effect their ends, unleſs they could have the biſhops out of the upper houſe, eaſily ſtirred up the populace to their purpoſe, who filled the whole town with ſedition, and, aſſembling in great multitudes before the houſe of lords, exclaimed, "No biſhops, no biſhops, no popiſh lords." This ſo irritated the biſhop of Lincoln, who was then going to the houſe, that he imprudently ſeized one of the moſt active; but the mob immediately reſcued their companion, and, after treating the biſhop with the moſt ſcurrilous language, ſuffered him to depart. One captain Hyde, who ſaw this tranſaction, was ſo fired with indignation, that he drew his ſword, and threatened to cut the throats of thoſe who bawled againſt the biſhops. On which he was immediately ſeized by the mob, and taken before the houſe of commons, who not only caſhiered him, but alſo committed him to priſon. Colonel Lunsford going to Weſtminſter the ſame day was ſo irritated at the inſolence of the mob, that he alſo drew his ſword, on which a ſcuffle enſued, and ſeveral perſons were wounded. This commotion ſoon reached the city, ing the lord-mayor and ſheriffs took ſuch precautions as prevented any conſiderable number from getting out of the gates of the city. After which his lordſhip patroled the ſtreets all night, and in the morning raiſed the trained bands to preſerve the peace of the city.

The king, on this occaſion, ſent a meſſage to the common-council, commanding them to preſerve peace, and concluding in theſe words: "We do deſire them "(the Londoners) not to be diſturbed by any jea-"louſies that ill-affected people may endeavour to "ſow, but to reſt moſt confident and aſſured, that the "ſafety, protection and proſperity of the city, ſhall "ever be with us a principal care."

Twelve of the biſhops, intimidated from attending parliament, reſolved to retire, after ſubſcribing a proteſt againſt all laws, votes and reſolutions which ſhould be made in their abſence. The lords, upon receiving this proteſt, committed them to the Tower; upon which the reſt of the biſhops afterwards withdrew from the houſe.

The tumults about Whitehall became every day more violent and outrageous, inſomuch that the royal perſon itſelf ſeemed in danger from the mad licentiouſneſs of the mob. In this ſcene of anarchy and confuſion, ſome reduced officers, and gentlemen of the inns of court, offered their ſervice to his majeſty. Between them and the rabble there happened frequent ſkirmiſhes, which were ſometimes attended with bloodſhed. By way of reproach, theſe gentlemen ſtigmatized the rabble with the appellation of Roundheads, on account of their wearing ſhort, cropped hair; and theſe, in return, gave the others the name of Cavaliers: and thus the nation, which was before ſufficiently exaſperated, as well by civil as religious quarrels, was likewiſe provided with party names, under which the oppoſite leaders might range their adherents, and ſignalize their mutual hatred and reſentment.

The countenance which the king gave to the diſbanded officers to oppoſe the inſults of the mob, proved a fatal meaſure to him, as it gave the commons a handle for publickly encouraging the tumults, and for making a formal demand of the king for a guard to be ſet over the parliament. But this demand was rejected.

A few days after this, the king committed an indiſcretion, which was attended with the moſt fatal and dangerous conſequences; an indiſcretion which, if it did not abſolutely cauſe, at leaſt greatly accelerated all the diſorders and civil wars in which the kingdom was ſoon after involved. Lord Digby, a man of great abilities, but of a warm and paſſionate diſpoſition, ſhocked at the growing inſolence of the oppoſition, repreſented to the king, that if he exerted the authority, and diſplayed the majeſty of a monarch, his inſolent ſubjects would immediately ſhrink before him: this topic was ſtrongly enforced by the queen, and ſeveral of the courtiers; and Charles, who was ever too haſty in his temper, and had, moreover, lately received inſults that could not well be borne by any prince, at laſt yielded to the fatal importunity of his friends and ſervants. Accordingly, on the third of January, 1642, the attorney-general, in the king's name, entered an accuſation of high-treaſon, in the houſe of peers, againſt the lord Kimbolton, and five commoners, Denzil Hollis, Sir Arthur Haſlerigg, Mr. John Pym, Mr. John Hamden, and Mr. William Strode, who were diſtinguiſhed as the moſt active in oppoſition to him.

The king ſeconded this attack by another ſtill more raſh and inconſiderate: a ſerjeant at arms was ſent to the houſe of commons to demand, in the king's name, the five impeached members; but he was diſmiſſed without any poſitive anſwer: meſſengers were ordered to ſearch for, and apprehend them; and their trunks, ſtudies and chambers were locked and ſealed. The houſe declared all theſe proceedings to be a breach of privilege; and enjoined every one to defend the liberty of the members; and the lords concurred with the commons in theſe reſolutions.

The flame of diſcord now began to blaze without reſtraint; the accuſed members having received intimation that the king intended to ſeize them the next day in the houſe, retired for ſecurity, into the city of London, where the citizens armed themſelves to protect the ſaid members againſt all violence.

Charles accordingly went the next day, January 4, 1642, with a retinue of two hundred men, and, leaving them at the door, advanced alone through the hall up to the houſe, where all the members ſtood up to receive him; and ſeating himſelf in the ſpeaker's chair, he made a long ſpeech, in which he inſiſted upon their delivering up the five members he had impeached; but looking round and not ſeeing the accuſed perſons, he concluded his ſpeech with telling the houſe, that ſince the birds were flown, he expected, as ſoon they did come to the houſe, they ſhould be ſent to him, "otherwiſe, ſaid he, I muſt tell you, that I ſhall take "my own courſes to find them." Thus diſappointed, he left the houſe amidſt the univerſal cry of Privilege! Privilege!

As ſoon as the king was gone, the houſe broke up, and adjourned to the next day, when they voted this action of the king to be a high breach of the rights and privilege of parliament, and inconſiſtent with the liberties and freedom thereof. And not thinking themſelves ſufficiently ſafe at Weſtminſter, they appointed a committee to ſit at Guildhall, to deliberate on ſuch things as might be moſt beneficial to the ſafety of the city and kingdom.

The day after the king went to the houſe, he ſent an order to the lord-mayor to ſummon a court of common-council immediately; and went himſelf the ſame day, attended only by four noblemen, to the city, in order to demand aſſiſtance to find out the impeached members. In his way to Guildhall, the populace tumultuouſly called out, "Privileges of parliament!" and one more daring than the reſt, threw into his majeſty's coach a paper, on which was written, "To your tents, O Iſrael!" for which he was immediately apprehended and committed to priſon. When the king came into the common-council room at Guildhall, he addreſſed himſelf to the aſſembly in the following terms:

"Gentlemen,

"I come to demand ſuch perſons as I have already "accuſed of high treaſon, and do believe are ſhrouded "in the city. I hope no good man will keep them "from me; their offences are treaſon and miſde-"meanors of an high nature. I deſire your loving "aſſiſtance herein, that they may be brought to a "legal trial.

"And whereas there are divers ſuſpicions raiſed "that I am a favourer of the popiſh religion, I do "profeſs in the name of a king, that I did and ever "will, and that to the utmoſt of my power, be a pro-"ſecutor of all ſuch as ſhall any ways oppoſe the "laws and ſtatutes of this kingdom, either Papiſts or "Separatiſts; and not only ſo, but I will maintain "and defend the true proteſtant religion which my "father did profeſs, and I will continue in it during "life."

When the king had finiſhed his harangue, he left the hall; and, after dining with one of the ſheriffs (who was eſteemed the leaſt inclined to his ſervice) he returned to his palace, without either receiving that applauſe which he expected, or being farther inſulted by the populace.

The citizens, however, neither approving of the king's demand, nor his declaration, drew up an anſwer by way of remonſtrance, which was directed to him from the mayor, aldermen and common-council of London: in which, after repreſenting their fears and danger, by reaſon of the bloody progreſs of the rebels in Ireland, fermented and acted by the papiſts and their adherents; the throwing out people of truſt and honour from the lieutenancy of the Tower, and the preparations there lately made; the fortifying of Whitehall, in an unuſual manner, with men and ammunition, and the drawing ſwords and wounding many citizens that were unarmed in Weſtminſter-hall, they concluded as follows: "The petitioners therefore moſt humbly pray your moſt ſacred majeſty, that, by the advice of your great council in parliament, the Proteſtants in Ireland may be ſpeedily relieved; the Tower put into the hands of perſons of truſt; that, by removal of doubtful and unknown perſons from about Whitehall and Weſtminſter, a known and approved guard may be appointed, for the ſafety of his majeſty and the parliament; and that the lord Mandeville, otherwiſe Kimbolton, and the five members of the houſe of commons, lately accuſed, may not be reſtrained of liberty, or be proceeded againſt otherwiſe than according to privileges of parliament."

To this remonſtrance the king returned an anſwer, in which he endeavoured to ſatisfy them, with reſpect to all the points complained of, by general profeſſions; but theſe appeared ſo evaſive, as to give but ſmall ſatisfaction to the citizens.

The committee which had been appointed by the houſe of commons to ſit at Guildhall, having found inconveniences from the buſineſs of the city, adjourned to Grocers-hall, where they appointed a ſub-committee to concert proper meaſures for their ſafe return to Weſtminſter on the day when the parliament was to meet. This committee making the moſt of their apprehenſions, reſolved that the ſheriffs of London and Middleſex ſhould raiſe the *poſſe comitatus* to guard them on that day. The mariners, by petition to the committee, ſigned by upwards of one thouſand, offered to conduct them by water to Weſtminſter; which being accepted, they were ordered to provide proper arms and artillery; but with this caution, that none of them ſhould be loaded, unleſs any oppoſition ſhould render it abſolutely neceſſary.

On the 11th of January, the committee, with the lord Kimbolton, and the five accuſed members, took water at the Three Cranes with great naval ſtate, attended by forty long boats armed with ſmall pieces of ordnance; while the city trained bands marched by land to Weſtminſter, accompanied by great crouds of people, who inſtead of feathers, wore in their hats the proteſtation which had been given them by the two houſes.

When the committee and members were ſafe arrived at Weſtminſter, the ſheriffs, and thoſe who had conducted the boats, were called into the houſe, when the ſpeaker thanked them for their ſervices, and indemnified them from any future queſtion for their conduct on this occaſion. After which the houſe ordered, that, for their ſecurity, two companies of the London trained bands ſhould conſtantly attend the houſe. And, for more effectually ſecuring the ſtores in the Tower, the ſheriffs were ordered to place a proper guard round it both by land and water.

The utility of the militia was ſo manifeſt to the houſe of commons, that they took them out of the power of the lord-mayor, whom they found to be materially influenced by the court: and at the ſame time ordained, "That the perſons intruſted with the ordering of the militia of London ſhould have power to draw the trained-bands of the city into ſuch uſual and convenient places, within three miles of the city, as to them from time to time ſhould ſeem meet, for the training and exerciſing of the ſoldiers, and that the ſaid ſoldiers, upon ſummons, ſhould from time to time appear, and not depart from their colours without the conſent of their officers, as they would anſwer their contempt to the parliament."

The king, being informed of theſe proceedings, and fearful of the conſequences, took the fatal reſolution of removing to Hampton-court with his queen and family. Here he endeavoured to repair his late conduct, and, if poſſible, obliterate the impreſſions made by his raſh attempt, which had given ſuch cauſe for popular reſentment. He accordingly ſent a meſſage to the commons, giving them to underſtand, "That he deſiſted from his proſecution of the five members, and that he would be as careful of the privileges of parliament, as of his own life or crown." Soon after this he ſent another meſſage to the parliament, deſiring them to digeſt into one body all the grievances of the kingdom, and to ſend the account to him, promiſing his favourable aſſent to thoſe means which ſhould be found moſt effectual for redreſs; wherein he would not only equal, but even exceed the moſt indulgent prince. Theſe conceſſions, however, inſtead of gaining the approbation of the commons, only ſerved to increaſe the contempt they had conceived for the king's perſon. They pretended they were ſurrounded with ſuch dreadful and imminent perils, that they had not leiſure ſufficient for ſuch a work.

Soon after this the king removed from Hampton-court to Greenwich, where the earls of Pembroke and Holland waited on him with a declaration of the parliament, which conſiſted of a preamble of the cauſe of the preſent diſtractions, and the remedies for them, in which they treated the king with great contempt. To this declaration his majeſty returned an anſwer the following day, in which he endeavoured to exculpate himſelf of the charge urged againſt him, and concluded with the following expreſſion: "God ſo deal with me and mine, as all my thoughts and intentions are upright for the maintenance of the true proteſtant religion, and for the obſervation and preſervation of the laws of this land; and I hope God will bleſs and aſſert theſe laws for my preſervation."

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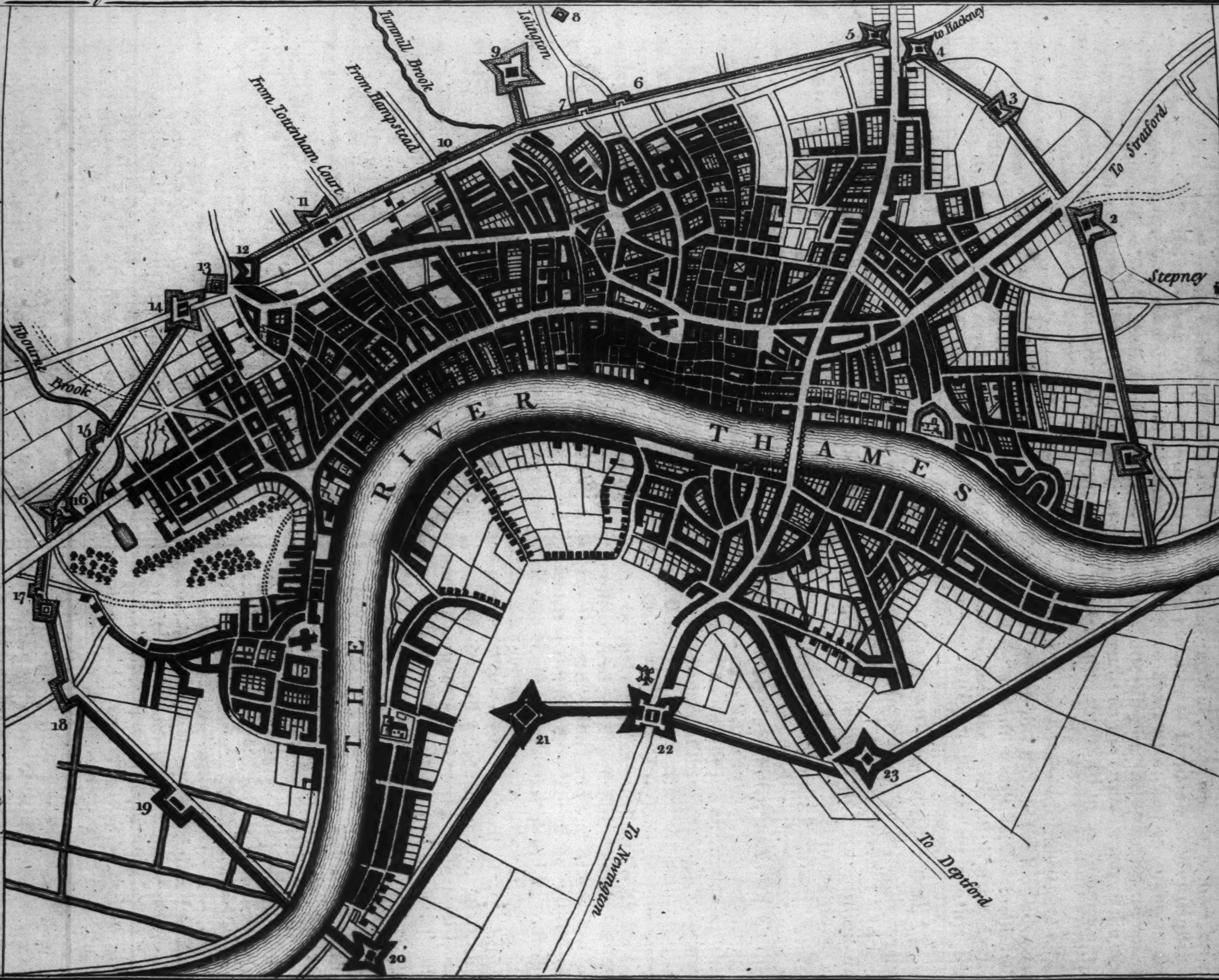
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many citizens that were unarmed in Weſtminſter-hall, they concluded as follows: "The petitioners therefore moſt humbly pray your moſt ſacred majeſty, that, by the advice of your great council in parliament, the Proteſtants in Ireland may be ſpeedily relieved; the Tower put into the hands of perſons of truſt; that, by removal of doubtful and unknown perſons from about Whitehall and Weſtminſter, a known and approved guard may be appointed, for the ſafety of his majeſty and the parliament; and that the lord Mandeville, otherwiſe Kimbolton, and the five members of the houſe of commons, lately accuſed, may not be reſtrained of liberty, or be proceeded againſt otherwiſe than according to privileges of parliament."

To this remonſtrance the king returned an anſwer, in which he endeavoured to ſatisfy them, with reſpect to all the points complained of, by general profeſſions; but theſe appeared ſo evaſive, as to give but ſmall ſatisfaction to the citizens.

The committee which had been appointed by the houſe of commons to ſit at Guildhall, having found inconveniences from the buſineſs of the city, adjourned to Grocers-hall, where they appointed a ſub-committee to concert proper meaſures for their ſafe return to Weſtminſter on the day when the parliament was to meet. This committee making the moſt of their apprehenſions, reſolved that the ſheriffs of London and Middleſex ſhould raiſe the *poſſe comitatus* to guard them on that day. The mariners, by petition to the committee, ſigned by upwards of one thouſand, offered to conduct them by water to Weſtminſter; which being accepted, they were ordered to provide proper arms and artillery; but with this caution, that none of them ſhould be loaded, unleſs any oppoſition ſhould render it abſolutely neceſſary.

On the 11th of January, the committee, with the lord Kimbolton, and the five accuſed members, took water at the Three Cranes with great naval ſtate, attended by forty long boats armed with ſmall pieces of ordnance; while the city trained bands marched by land to Weſtminſter, accompanied by great crouds of people, who inſtead of feathers, wore in their hats the proteſtation which had been given them by the two houſes.

When the committee and members were ſafe arrived at Weſtminſter, the ſheriffs, and thoſe who had conducted the boats, were called into the houſe, when the ſpeaker thanked them for their ſervices, and indemnified them from any future queſtion for their conduct on this occaſion. After which the houſe ordered, that, for their ſecurity, two companies of the London trained bands ſhould conſtantly attend the houſe. And, for more effectually ſecuring the ſtores in the Tower, the ſheriffs were ordered to place a proper guard round it both by land and water.

The utility of the militia was ſo manifeſt to the houſe of commons, that they took them out of the power of the lord-mayor, whom they found to be materially influenced by the court; and at the ſame time ordained, "That the perſons intruſted with the ordering of the militia of London ſhould have power to draw the trained-bands of the city into ſuch uſual and convenient places, within three miles of the city, as to them from time to time ſhould ſeem meet, for the training and exerciſing of the ſoldiers, and that the ſaid ſoldiers, upon ſummons, ſhould from time to time appear, and not depart from their colours without the conſent of their officers, as they would anſwer their contempt to the parliament."

The king, being informed of theſe proceedings, and fearful of the conſequences, took the fatal reſolution of removing to Hampton-court with his queen and family. Here he endeavoured to repair his late conduct, and, if poſſible, obliterate the impreſſions made by his raſh attempt, which had given ſuch cauſe for popular reſentment. He accordingly ſent a meſſage to the commons, giving them to underſtand, "That he deſiſted from his proſecution of the five members, and that he would be as careful of the privileges of parliament, as of his own life or crown." Soon after this he ſent another meſſage to the parliament, deſiring them to digeſt into one body all the grievances of the kingdom, and to ſend the account to him, promiſing his favourable aſſent to thoſe means which ſhould be found moſt effectual for redreſs; wherein he would not only equal, but even exceed the moſt indulgent prince. Theſe conceſſions, however, inſtead of gaining the approbation of the commons, only ſerved to increaſe the contempt they had conceived for the king's perſon. They pretended they were ſurrounded with ſuch dreadful and imminent perils, that they had not leiſure ſufficient for ſuch a work.

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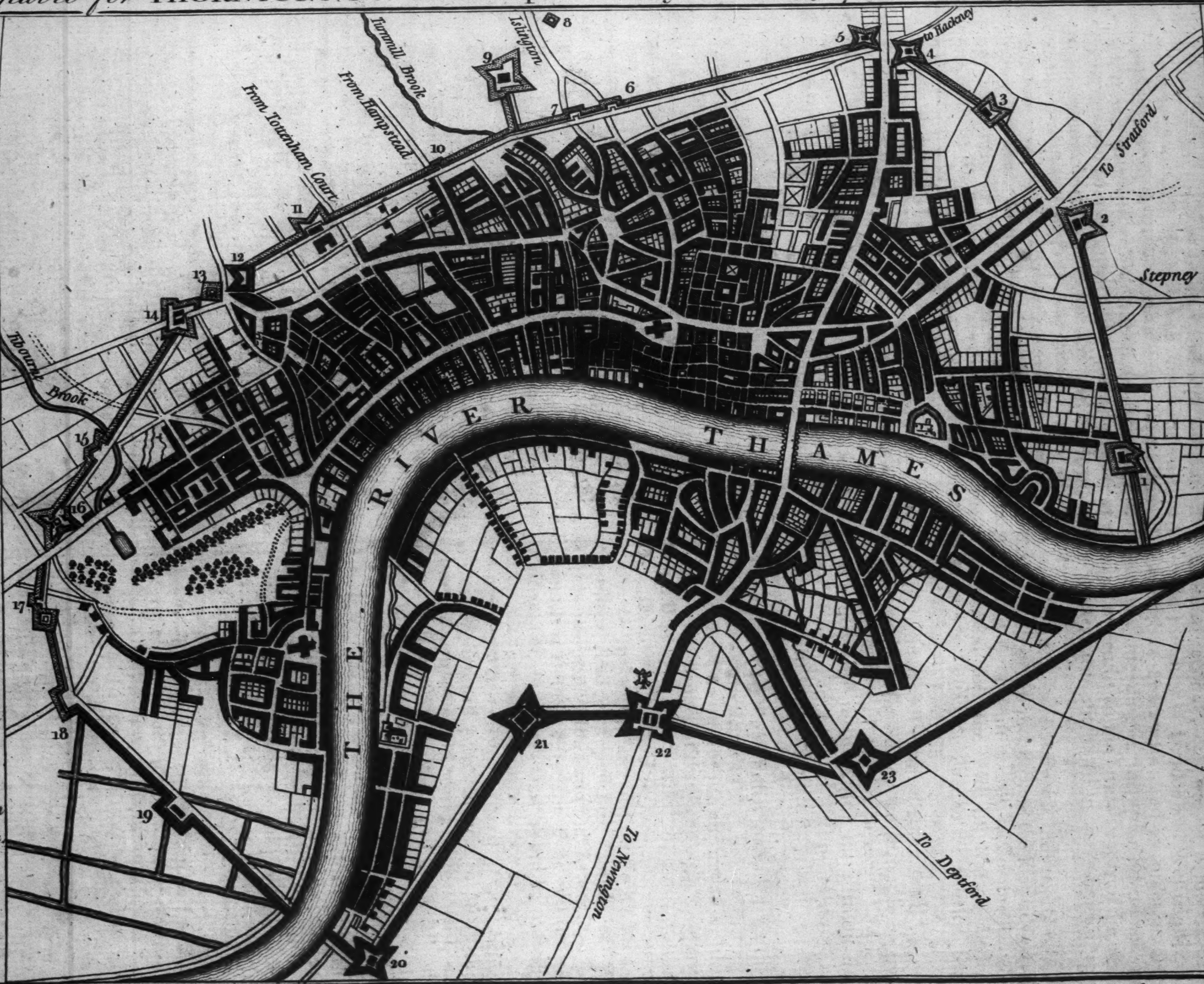

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the principal gentry of the county of York to aſſemble in that city, where he acquainted them with the preparations made by the parliament for war, and deſired their advice and aſſiſtance. He told them his towns were taken from him, as were alſo his ſhips, his arms and his money; but there ſtill remained to him a good cauſe and the hearts of his loyal ſubjects, which, with God's bleſſing, he doubted not would recover all the reſt. They promiſed to defend him to the utmoſt of their power; and collecting ſome forces, he advanced to the ſouthward on the 22d of Auguſt, and erected his royal ſtandard at Nottingham.

Intimation being given of the king's approach towards London, the parliament ordered the trained bands to be in readineſs, and the paſſages and avenues of the city to be properly ſecured with poſts, chains, and courts of guard. The citizens were ſo alarmed at theſe extraordinary orders, that great numbers of them voluntarily offered to put the city in a proper poſture of defence; and ſo diligently did they apply themſelves to the work, that it was completed in a very ſhort time. All ranks of people of both ſexes were ſeen digging, and carrying earth and other materials; which aſſiduity the royaliſts, or Cavalier party, endeavoured to burleſque in a ballad, called, "Roundheaded cuckolds, come digg."

The earl of Eſſex having been ſent by the parliament with a conſiderable body of forces to attack the king, the two armies met at Edge-hill on the 23d of October, when a deſperate battle enſued, which laſted till night, when both parties claimed the victory. The earl of Eſſex firſt drew off, and retired to Warwick; and the king returned to his former quarters. Five thouſand men are ſaid to have been found dead in the field of battle; and the loſs of the two armies was ſuppoſed to be nearly equal.

The parliament fearing the bad conſequences that might ariſe from miſrepreſentations of advantage gained over their forces by the royaliſts, ſent the earls of Pembroke and Holland, and the lords Wharton and Say to give the lord-mayor, aldermen and citizens, the moſt favourable repreſentation of the action, and to animate them to a vigorous ſupport of the parliamentary forces. Theſe deputies accordingly went to Guildhall on the 27th of October, and exerted themſelves in haranguing the corporation on theſe topics; and, by every popular argument, ſupported with texts of Scripture, exhorted them all to arm themſelves and apprentices in defence of the common cauſe.

The king endeavoured to counteract the effect of this correſpondence by a proclamation, promiſing indemnity for all paſt offences (ſome particular perſons excepted) but threatening puniſhment for any future aſſiſtances to the parliament by money or perſonal ſervice againſt him; and concluded with promiſing a general redreſs of grievances.

The next ſtep taken by the parliament was to remove the king's children from St. James's into the city. An ordinance was paſſed by both houſes of parliament for providing a maintenance for the wounded ſoldiers, and the families of thoſe who ſhould be killed in their ſervice. The priſoners in and about the city were confined more ſtrictly than ever; and all ſhops were ordered to be ſhut up, that the ſhopkeepers and apprentices might be at greater freedom to attend the defence of the kingdom. And in order to increaſe their forces, an ordinance was publiſhed, for the encouragement of apprentices to enliſt; in which they were promiſed ſecurity againſt the forfeiture of indentures, bonds, or franchiſements; and that, when the public ſervice was ended, their maſters ſhould be compelled to receive them without puniſhment or prejudice. The maſters were alſo promiſed ſatiſfaction for whatever loſſes they might ſuſtain by the abſence of ſuch apprentices.

The common-council about this time paſſed an act for the better defence of the city, by fortifying it with out-works at certain places. It was alſo enacted, that all the paſſages and ways leading to the city ſhould be ſhut up, excepting thoſe entering at Charing-croſs, St. Giles's in the Fields, St. John's-ſtreet, Shoreditch and Whitechapel; and that the exterior ends of the ſaid ſtreets ſhould be fortified with breaſt-works muſket proof; that all the ſheds and buildings contiguous to London-wall-without be taken down; and that the city wall, with its bulwarks, be not only repaired and mounted with artillery, but likewiſe that divers new works be added to the ſame at places moſt expoſed to danger.

This work was immediately begun, and proſecuted with ſuch diſpatch, that a rampart or wall, with baſtions, redoubts, &c. was in a ſhort time erected round the cities of London and Weſtminſter, and the Borough of Southwark: and in order to defray the expence attending it, the common-council impoſed eight fifteenths on the ſeveral wards of the city, which was afterwards confirmed by an ordinance of parliament.

When the royal army was ſufficiently refreſhed, it was again put in motion, and the king advanced as far as Reading, and afterwards to Colnbrook, where the parliament ſent the earls of Northumberland and Pembroke, with a meſſage to his majeſty, requeſting him to fix on ſome convenient place for his reſidence near London, till commiſſioners ſhould attend him with propoſals for healing the preſent unhappy breach between him and his parliament. Charles named Windſor; and required that the garriſon ſhould be withdrawn, and his own troops received into the caſtle. The earls of Northumberland and Pembroke immediately poſted back with this anſwer; and, on their arrival at Weſtminſter, prevailed on the parliament to write a letter to the king, intimating a ceſſation of arms on their part, and requiring the like on his: but it happened that ſame night (November 11.) that Charles had diſpatched the parliament's meſſengers, news was brought to him, that the earl of Eſſex had, by haſty marches, advanced with his army and artillery, and had poſſeſſed himſelf of Windſor, Hampton and Acton; and that he was then fortifying himſelf in Brentford; which if he was ſuffered to do effectually, the king's army would be ſo ſtreightened, that it could neither make any motion, nor, indeed, ſubſiſt. Whereupon a council of war being called, the king ordered prince Rupert to attack the parliament's regiments and works at Brentford, which he did with irreſiſtible fury; and notwithſtanding the noble reſiſtance made, they were all cut off, drowned, wounded, or taken priſoners; and prince Rupert remained maſter of Brentford.

Great were the complaints raiſed againſt this attack by the parliament party, as being an inſtance of the moſt apparent perfidy, and a breach of the treaty then negotiating on both ſides. Inſpired with reſentment, as well as concerned for its own ſafety, the city marched their trained bands, in excellent order, to reinforce the army under Eſſex, who drew up his forces, amounting to 24,000 men, at Turnham-green, to oppoſe the march of the king towards London, for which Charles was now preparing; but he finding the number of the enemy ſo greatly ſuperior to his own, thought it moſt prudent to retire over the bridge at Kingſton to Oatlands, and from thence to Reading, where he left a good garriſon, and then marched with his army to Oxford. The trained-bands were commanded by Skippon, major-general of the parliament forces, who, at the head of that body, in order to animate them, made the following ſpeech, "Come my boys, my brave boys, let us pray heartily and fight heartily; I will run the ſame fortunes and hazards with you; remember the cauſe is for God, the defence of yourſelves, your wives and children: come, my honeſt brave boys, let us pray heartily, and fight heartily, and God will bleſs us."

While freſh negotiations were ineffectually opened between the king and parliament, the latter eſtabliſhed an aſſeſſment on the city of London, which, excluſive of Weſtminſter and the ſuburbs, was to pay the amazing ſum of ten thouſand pounds weekly; and, notwithſtanding this ſum was ſo very conſiderable, yet no difficulty was found in raiſing it, owing to the ſpirit of oppoſition the citizens entertained againſt the king.

At this time Sir Nicholas Criſpe, with other royaliſts in the city, concerted a ſcheme to ſeize the king's children out of the hands of the parliament, to ſurprize the Tower, and to let the king's troops into the city. To effect this ſcheme, they obtained a commiſſion from the king under the great ſeal, conſtituting them a council of war for the cities of London and Weſtminſter, the Borough of Southwark and county of Middleſex. This plan, however, was fruſtrated by means of a ſervant belonging to one of the aſſociation, who diſcovered the conſpiracy; when two of the principals were executed before their own doors; the one in Holborn, and the other in Cornhill: ſeveral others died in priſon, and the eſtates of the reſt were confiſcated. Among thoſe concerned in this aſſociation was Edmund Waller, the poet, who obtained a pardon on paying a fine of 10,000l.

The great protection given by the citizens of London to the parliament, aggravated by the diſcovery of the above plot, and the puniſhment of the conſpirators, occaſioned the king to reflect, that by allowing the trade of the city to continue undiſturbed, he ſhould only ſtrengthen the hands of enemies little diſpoſed to grant a reciprocal return of favours. He therefore iſſued a proclamation on the 17th of July, 1643, prohibiting all intercourſe and trade with the city of London; or with any other place in rebellion againſt him.

The common-council, no leſs alert than the king, paſſed an act the following day, for raiſing the ſum of 50,000l. by way of loan, on the ſecurity of the city ſeal, to be employed in defence of the city; and at the ſame time they paſſed an order to move the parliament for an ordinance to compel all monied men, within the bills of mortality, to advance money on this occaſion in proportion to their reſpective abilities.

The parliament having received advice of the reduction of the city of Briſtol by the king's troops, and the diſtreſſed ſituation of their army under the command of the earl of Eſſex, they were ſo alarmed with apprehenſions of his majeſty's approach to London, that the lords deſired a conference with the commons, in which they acquainted them with their reſolution of ſending propoſitions to the king for peace; and very long and warm debates were the conſequences of this declared intention. This deſign was alſo greatly inveighed againſt, on the following Sunday, by the London divines, who declaimed violently on the proſpect of ruin to the city, if peace was now offered to the king; and that the citizens might be farther incenſed againſt any terms of accommodation, papers were ſtuck up in all public places of the city, requiring the well-affected to riſe as one man the next morning, and go to the houſe of commons, where the malignant party had out-voted the good.

Theſe circumſtances occaſioned Sir Iſaac Pennington, the lord-mayor, to ſummon a court of common-council, when a petition was immediately drawn up, in the ſtrongeſt terms, againſt an accommodation with the king. The lord-mayor preſented this petition to the houſe of commons on the 7th of Auguſt, at which time, and on which occaſion, he was attended by ſuch a prodigious concourſe of citizens, that many of the members withdrew from the houſe through fear; and thoſe who continued and received the petition, requeſted the lord-mayor to prevent ſuch riotous applications for the future.

This petition was ſoon after followed by another on the oppoſite ſide, and by the other ſex. The women, frightened by the preſent inconveniences of the war, and not reflecting on future conſequences, framed a petition, entitled, "The humble petition of many "civilly-diſpoſed women, inhabiting in the cities of "London and Weſtminiſter, the ſuburbs, and parts "adjacent." The ſubſtance of this ſingular petition was as follows:

"That your petitioners (though of the weaker ſex) "do too ſenſibly perceive the enſuing deſolation of "this kingdom, unleſs by ſome timely means your "honours provide for the ſpeedy recovery thereof. "Your honours are the phyſicians that can, by God's "ſpecial and miraculous bleſſing, (which we humbly "implore) reſtore this languiſhing nation, and our "bleeding ſiſter the kingdom of Ireland, which hath "now almoſt breathed her laſt gaſp.

"We need not dictate to your eagle-eyed judg-"ments the way: our only deſire is, that God's "glory, in the true reformed Proteſtant religion, may "be preſerved, the juſt prerogatives and privileges of "king and parliament maintained, the true liberties "and properties of the ſubject, according to the "known laws of the land, reſtored, and all honour-"able ways and means for a ſpeedy peace endea-"voured.

"May it therefore pleaſe your honours, that ſome "ſpeedy courſe be taken for the ſettlement of the true "reformed Proteſtant religion, for the glory of God, "and the renovation of trade, for the benefit of the "ſubject, they being the ſoul and body of the king-"dom.

"And your petitioners, with many millions of "afflicted ſouls, groaning under the burthen of theſe "times of diſtreſs, ſhall (as bound) pray, &c."

This petition was carried up on the 9th of Auguſt, by a great number of the meaner ſort of women, with white ribbons in their hats. When the commons had read their petition, they told them, that they were no enemies to peace, and that they hoped, in a ſhort time, to anſwer the ends of their petition: and deſired them in the mean time to return quietly to their habitations. This anſwer, however, not ſatisfying them, they continued clamorouſly about the houſe, till at length their numbers were increaſed to upwards of five thouſand, among whom were ſeveral men dreſſed in womens cloaths. They crouded about the door of the houſe, calling out, "Peace, Peace." After which they exclaimed, "Give us thoſe traitors that are againſt peace, that we "may tear them to pieces. Give us that dog Pym." Theſe civilly diſpoſed women became at length ſo very outrageous, that it was found neceſſary to oppoſe them by force. A party of the trained-bands were therefore ſent for, to repreſs their fury; at whom they were ſo little intimidated, that they ſaluted them with vollies of ſtones and brickbats, which they plied ſo plentifully, that the trained-bands were, for their own defence, reduced to the neceſſity of firing amongſt them, when ſeveral of them being killed, and others wounded, the reſt thought proper to diſperſe.

The king having taken poſſeſſion of the city of Glouceſter, the relief of that place was now the object of immediate conſideration. The common-council ordered the city companies to advance 50,000l. more, for which they were to be ſecured by a joint bond from the lord-mayor and aldermen. The parliament iſſued an ordinance, commanding all ſhops within the line of communication to be ſhut until the ſiege of Glouceſter ſhould be raiſed. The committee of the trained-bands immediately ſent out ſix regiments, one of horſe, two of trained-bands, and three of auxiliaries, who joining the main army, under the earl of Eſſex, marched with all expedition to the neighbourhood of Glouceſter. On their arrival near the city, the royaliſts were ſo intimidated, that the king raiſed the ſiege with great precipitation. laid siege to

The relief of Glouceſter was followed by a very ſevere battle fought at Newbury, in which the city trained-bands behaved with ſuch bravery and reſolution as to be the principal means of not only preſerving the army of the earl of Eſſex, but alſo contributing greatly to the ſucceſs of the parliament in their future proceedings; for it diſabled the king from making any farther attempts to reduce London to his obedience, and ruined his intereſt among thoſe dubious perſons who waited to declare for the ſtrongeſt party. The battle of Newbury was the longeſt and moſt deſperate of any during the courſe of this unnatural war; for it began about ſix o'clock in the morning, and continued till ſeven at night, with the greateſt obſtinacy on both ſides.

The earl of Eſſex returning to London ſoon after this battle, he was received in a triumphant manner by the lord-mayor and aldermen in their formalities, who congratulated him on his return and ſucceſs, as the protector of their lives and property.

On the 17th of September, the parliament, who had themſelves ſubſcribed to a ſolemn league and covenant framed at Edinburgh, under the influence of Sir Henry Vane the younger, ordered it to be received by all who acted under their authority; in conſequence of which no perſon was admitted to the common-council of the city of London, but thoſe who conformed to this teſt of religious principles. This meaſure gave great ſatisfaction to the Scots, who pleaſed with the hopes of extending the Preſbyterian diſcipline over both kingdoms, and thus totally expel the ſurplice and liturgy, were induced to ſend an army of twenty thouſand men to the aſſiſtance of the Engliſh parliament.

The common council, for the better ſecurity of the city by night, on the 2d of October, appointed an armed watch of the inhabitants of all the wards and precincts of the city; and the numbers allotted to each diviſion amounted, in the whole, to one thouſand and ninety-ſeven.

Notwithſtanding his majeſty had, by proclamation, prohibited all manner of trade and intercourſe with the city of London, yet matters had been ſo concerted to bring about a treaty of reconciliation, by ſome who were advocates for the royal cauſe, that his majeſty, on the 26th of December, wrote a letter for that purpoſe, directed to the lord-mayor, aldermen, and all other well-affected ſubjects of the city, which his majeſty deſired might be read in a common-hall to be called on the occaſion. This buſineſs, however, being diſcovered to the parliament, Sir Baſil Brook, and two others, who were the principal projectors of the negociation, were taken into cuſtody, together with the king's letter; and a committee of eight lords and ſixteen commoners were deputed to lay this under-hand tranſaction before a common-hall. The earl of Northumberland, who was one of the lords deputed, ſpoke at the hall ſo ſtrongly againſt a deſign, which he repreſented as a popiſh ſcheme to diſunite the parliament and the city, that new aſſurances were reciprocally given of abiding by each other; and the members of both houſes were invited to dine with the corporation at Merchant-Taylors-Hall.

It is at this period that we find the firſt introduction of exciſe duties in England; for the parliament, among others, voted a tax on beer, ale, tobacco, and other commodities, which they called the Exciſe. At the ſame time, they ordered all the inhabitants of London and its neighbourhood, to retrench one meal in a week, and contribute the value of it for the ſupport of the public cauſe.

In the beginning of the year 1644, the city ſent out two regiments of auxiliaries to join the parliament army under the command of Sir William Waller, who alſo having received conſiderable reinforcements from other parts, marched in queſt of the royaliſts.

On the 29th of March the two armies met at Cheriton, near Wincheſter, when a dreadful battle enſued, in which the royaliſts were defeated with very conſiderable loſs. The city forces, in this action, behaved with the greateſt courage and intrepidity; and, from the importance of the victory, on the 9th of April following, a public thankſgiving was ordered to be obſerved throughout the city of London and bills of mortality.

On the eve of the thankſgiving-day, a common-hall was held in the city, at which a commiſſion of the lords and commons attended; when the earls of Warwick, Eſſex, and Pembroke, Sir Henry Vane, Denzil Hollis, with ſeveral others, exerted all their eloquence to engage the citizens to a vigorous co-operation with the parliament in bringing this war to a final iſſue.

On the 16th of May, the lord-mayor, aldermen and common-council preſented an addreſs or petition to the parliament, thanking them for the great care they had taken for the preſervation of the public good, and exhorting them to perſeverance. They particularly thanked them for their eſpecial care of the Tower of London and caſtle of Windſor; but expreſſed ſome diſſatisfaction at the diſcontinuance of the committee of parliament, at the want of execution upon delinquents, the not putting Tilbury Fort into ſafe hands, and at the endeavours of divers members of parliament to gain re-admittance, after having betrayed their truſt, by bearing arms againſt the parliament.

The commons returned a full and ſatisfactory anſwer to all theſe points, and concluded with declaring, that they would, in a moſt particular manner, be mindful of the merit of the city, which, upon all occaſions, they ſhould acknowledge, and would endeavour to requite.

The trade of the city weſtward, by water, being greatly obſtructed by the garriſons of Greenland and Baſing-houſes, ſituated near the river Thames, the city ſent out two brigades of horſe and foot, under the command of colonel Brown, who attacked, and obliged them to retire; by which means the navigation of the river was ſoon reſtored. At the ſame time, the marquis of Newcaſtle, who had got poſſeſſion of the coal-trade in the river Tyne, prohibited the exportation of coals to London. To remove the inconveniencies ariſing from the want of this article, the parliament iſſued an ordinance for ſupplying the city with turf and peat, with power to the lord-mayor to nominate and appoint perſons to enter into, and dig any quantity of turf and peat, in and upon any grounds, except orchards, gardens and walks.

The London clergy being weary of the ſtate of ſpiritual anarchy under which they had long laboured, preſented a petition to the parliament, complaining of the confuſed ſtate of religion, from the liberty given to improper perſons to exerciſe the ſacred function, whereby new opinions and ſectaries were continually forming; and requeſting, in virtue of the ſolemn covenant they had entered into, the eſtabliſhment of a pure diſcipline and government, according to the word of God, and the example of the beſt reformed churches. This petition being read on the 18th of September, the petitioners received the thanks of the houſe; and a committee of twenty-three miniſters was appointed, *pro tempore*, any ſeven of whom were empowered to ordain miniſters: and any perſon who ſhould preſume to exerciſe the miniſterial function in the city, without their ordination, were ſubjected to puniſhment.

About this time Laud, archbiſhop of Canterbury, who had been confined four years in the Tower, was condemned to death by the parliament. When he was brought to his trial, he made ſuch a vigorous defence, that the commons finding he could not be capitally convicted by the courſe of evidence, declared him guilty of high-treaſon by an act of attainder; though the only crime proved againſt him was, his having made uſe of ſome of the ceremonies of the Romiſh communion at the conſecration of a church in London. He pleaded the king's pardon, which had been conveyed to him from Oxford, but it was declared null by both houſes. Being ſentenced to the death of a common felon, he petitioned that, as a biſhop, a privy-counſellor, and a peer of the realm, he might be indulged with decapitation; which requeſt being with great difficulty granted by the parliament, he was ſoon after beheaded on Tower-hill, in the ſeventy-third year of his age.

Among the various ſectaries which at this time prevailed,

vailed, the moſt diſtinguiſhed, and which afterwards made a great noiſe, were the Preſbyterians and Independents. The former, who were the majority in the parliament, and in the nation, coincided with the Scots in their plan of church-government. The latter, of whom Oliver Cromwell was a principal leader, predominated in the army.

Theſe rejected all eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhments, creeds and ſyſtems; they taught that every congregation formed a ſeparate church, independent of every other, and whoſe power was limited to its members. The Independents were, therefore, of courſe the moſt averſe to granting any terms of accommodation with the king; and were zealous for the eſtabliſhment of a republican form of government.

CHAP. XVIII.

The royal army defeated at the battle of Naſeby—The king retires to the Scotch army—The citizens advance the parliament two loans of 200,000l. each—Petitions from the citizens to the parliament, for ſettling the government of the church—Letters between General Fairfax and the citizens of London—Various controverſies between the parliament and the city—Conſequences thereon—Ordinance of parliament for obliging all papiſts, &c. to leave the city—Great riot—The citizens petition the parliament for a treaty of accommodation with the king—The army quartered in and about London—The king is ſeized and brought priſoner to Windſor—His trial proclaimed in Cheapſide—He is condemned by the parliament, and publickly executed at Whitehall—The lord-mayor committed to the Tower for refuſing to proclaim the aboliſhment of the kingly office—The parliament entertained by the citizens at Grocers-hall—Sixty houſes blown up in Tower-ſtreet—Oliver Cromwell choſen Protector of England—Death of Cromwell—Reſtoration of Charles II.

hath

ON the 14th of June, 1645, was fought the deciſive battle of Naſeby in Northamptonſhire, in which the king was ſo effectually defeated, that it produced a ſpeedy ruin of his affairs in all quarters. On the 19th of the ſame month both houſes of parliament attended a thankſgiving ſermon at Chriſt-church in Newgate-ſtreet, on account of this victory; after which they were elegantly entertained by the citizens at Grocers-hall. A ſhort time after a committee was ſent from the parliament to ſolicit a loan from the city of 30,000l. to enable them to pay arrears due to the Scotch army. The corporation ſo readily complied with this requeſt, that they received the thanks of both houſes on the occaſion.

The defeat and diſperſion of the king's troops at the battle of Naſeby, occaſioned great numbers of the royaliſts to retire to London, which produced a report that the king intended coming privately to the city. The parliament were ſo alarmed at this report, that they iſſued an ordinance, empowering the city trained-bands to ſearch for delinquents, and expel them from all places within the bills of mortality. This was followed by three other ordinances: the firſt, empowering the city militia to ſecure the king's perſon; the ſecond, commanding all papiſts, and thoſe who had borne arms againſt the parliament, to depart out of the lines of communication round London and Weſtminſter, on pain of being treated by the rules of war as ſpies; and the third, declaring, that whoever ſhould harbour or conceal the perſon of the king, ſhould be proceeded againſt as a traitor to the government of England.

This report, however, ſoon appeared to be erroneous; for the king, inſtead of coming to London, where the independent party was greatly increaſed, thought he might expect milder treatment from the preſbyterians; he therefore proceeded northward, and threw himſelf into the power of the Scotch army, who were then at Newcaſtle; from whence his majeſty wrote a letter to the lord-mayor and aldermen of London, in which he expreſſed his full reſolution of complying with the parliaments of both kingdoms in every thing that might be concerted by them for ſettling truth and peace. This letter, however, was ſo far from producing the wiſhed-for conſequences, that peace was farther diſtant than ever.

The diviſions between the Preſbyterians and Independents became now conſiderably extended. To ſuch a height of power was the Independent faction grown, that the preſbyterians, in defence of themſelves, preſented a remonſtrance to both houſes of parliament, againſt ſeparate congregations and ſectaries, and complained alſo of many political grievances: among theſe they mentioned the inconveniences which aroſe from the granting of protections; for, ſaid they, "It "may now become a tenure for life, if this privilege "ſhould be ſo made uſe of by ſuch members of par-"liament as owe great ſums of money, and protect "divers under them, as ſervants, attendants, officers; "yea, and their ſervants. If all this ſhould be ex-"empted from courſe of law, how many citizens of "London, and other ſubjects of this kingdom, may be "undone?"

those

The lords returned them thanks for this teſtimony of their duty and affection; but the Independent members of the commons ſhewed a deteſtation of this freedom taken by the Preſbyterian faction in the city, to preſcribe laws to the parliament. And the only anſwer the petitioners received from them was, that the houſe, at a proper time, would take the ſaid remonſtrance into conſideration. Notwithſtanding this cool anſwer given by the commons, a letter of thanks was tranſmitted from the general aſſembly of Scotland to the citizens, for their zeal againſt ſectaries, and their adherence to the ſolemn league and covenant.

In the mean time deſigns were ſet on foot by the Independent party to raiſe diviſions among the citizens; to which end that body were prevailed on to preſent a counter petition, ſigned by ſeveral thouſands of the citizens, ſetting forth the power of government, and the labours and ſucceſſes of the preſent parliament, and praying them to proceed in managing the affairs of the kingdom, according to their own wiſdom and the truſt repoſed in them; to puniſh delinquents, and to procure peace: and ſaid, that they would never, on any pretence whatever, ſuffer the free-born people of England to be enſlaved, or any other to ſhare with the parliament, or to preſcribe to them, in the government or power of the nation; and added, that they would ſtand by the parliament with their lives and fortunes. This petition was ſo acceptable to the views of the commons, that the petitioners received the thanks of the houſe.

Notwithſtanding theſe indications of diſagreement, the citizens, in order to enable the parliament to ſatisfy the demands of the Scotch army, advanced 200,000l. at eight per cent. on the ſecurity of the exciſe and biſhops lands. And a very ſhort time after, they were prevailed on to lend the parliament the like ſum for the ſervice of England and Ireland.

Fairfax and Cromwell having ſeized the king out of the hands of the parliamentary commiſſioners, and the mutinous army advancing towards London, occaſioned great apprehenſions in the city. In conſequence of which, on the 17th of March, 1647, the citizens preſented a petition to parliament, in which they profeſſed their attachment to them and the covenant; requeſted the diſbanding of the army, and prayed that they might annually chuſe their committee of militia.

On the 18th of June following they preſented another petition, in which, after deſiring that any honourable means might be uſed to prevent the farther effuſion

ſion of chriſtian blood, they added, "that according "to our allegiance, the covenant and agreement of "both nations, his majeſty's royal perſon may be pre-"ſerved, and ſo diſpoſed of, that the parliaments of "both kingdoms may have free acceſs unto him, that "thereby a right underſtanding may be obtained be-"tween them; and this tottering church and kingdom, "after all our fears, ſorrows and ſufferings, may enjoy "the bleſſing of a well grounded and long-deſired "peace; whereby this kingdom may be the better "enabled to ſend ſpeedy relief and help to miſerable "bleeding Ireland." The petition concluded thus: "And as this city, from the beginning of theſe trou-"bles, have faithfully adhered to the parliament; ſo "we are reſolved, by the bleſſing of God, never to "deſert the ſame; but, with the utmoſt of our lives "and eſtates, will ſtand and fall, live and die, with "the parliament of England, according to our cove-"nant."

hath

An ordinance was accordingly iſſued agreeable to the prayer of the ſaid petition: and the ſpeaker of the houſe declared to them the true ſenſe the commons had of their conſtant care and affection for the parliament, who, he ſaid, were well aſſured that no viciſſitude whatever could alienate their duty and affection; for which he gave them the hearty thanks of the houſe.

The parliament and army having been ſome time at variance, a letter was ſent from the latter to the lord-mayor, aldermen and common-council, dated Royſton, June 10, 1647, and ſigned by general Fairfax, Cromwell, and ſeveral other commanders. The ſubſtance of this letter was, to deſire a ſettlement of the kingdom before the army was diſbanded; inſiſting, that their being ſoldiers did not ſtrip them of their intereſt as Engliſhmen in the great cauſe for which the parliament invited them to take up arms, and concluding with a menace if the city ſhould think of oppoſing them by force.

This letter being laid before the parliament, a committee was ſent into the city to conſult with the committee of the London militia on the neceſſary meaſures to be taken in ſo dangerous a juncture. Immediately both houſes diſpatched letters to the general, deſiring that the army might not advance within twenty miles of the city: but the next day intelligence was received of the army's nearer approach, and that the horſe would certainly be at London the day following by noon. This news threw the whole city into general confuſion, and ſtrong guards were immediately placed round the lines which encompaſſed the metropolis.

Two days after the receipt of the above letter, an anſwer was ſent from the city, by a deputation of four aldermen and eight commoners, who were empowered to treat with the general about a right underſtanding between the city and the army. In this letter the city acknowledged the good ſervice which had been done by the army, and requeſted, that they might not come within thirty miles of the metropolis, to prevent the increaſe of the price of proviſions, and diſcontented people from raiſing tumults. They ſaid, they deteſted the thoughts of a new war, but that, under the uncertainty of what might enſue, they had put themſelves in a poſture of defence, though without the leaſt intention of doing any prejudice to that army which had been ſo peculiar an inſtrument of their deliverance and ſafety; and that they had recommended the demands requeſted in their letter to the parliament.

The citizens of London now entered into a friendly correſpondence with the army, and flattered themſelves with the idea of acting a mediatorial part between them and the parliament. The army required that no forces ſhould be raiſed in the city; to which the citizens not only agreed, but alſo promiſed to move the parliament for their better payment, that they might be enabled to remove to a greater diſtance.

The unanimity which now appeared between the army and the citizens occaſioned the lord-mayor, aldermen and common-council, to preſent a petition to parliament, complaining of bad management, and preſenting rules for the better regulation of government. They complained of the arbitrary power exerciſed by their committees and others, by whom good ſubjects had been oftener oppreſſed, than delinquents ſuppreſſed; and of the embezzlement of the public money, which had raiſed the diſcontents of the ſoldiery for want of their pay. They deſired, "that the par-"liament would for the preſent pleaſe to lay aſide all "buſineſs of leſſer conſequence, of private concern-"ment, and improve their time, and utmoſt endea-"vour, that ſuch laws may be prepared for his ma-"jeſty's royal concurrence, as may ſettle the govern-"ment of the church, ſecure the people from all un-"lawful and arbitrary power whatſoever in future, and "reſtore his majeſty to his juſt rights and authority, "according to the covenant." They concluded thus: "And laſtly, that ſatisfaction being made by delin-"quents, according to the wiſdom of parliament, an "act of oblivion may be paſſed for an utter aboli-"tion and final reconcilement of all parties and dif-"ferences."

The declining power of the parliament was, by this petition, clearly evinced; for, notwithſtanding the hints given in it of their defective management, and the citizens preſcribing, as it were, rules for their future conduct; yet the petitioners received the thanks of both houſes for their ſincere and conſtant affection to the parliament; and were told, that their petition, being long, ſhould be conſidered in due time.

The city of London was now diſtracted by the two principal factions, the Preſbyterians and Independents. The former were for an accommodation with the king, and a ſettlement of religion according to the covenant; and the latter were for eſtabliſhing a commonwealth, to the excluſion of the king and covenant; and each party inſtigated their adherents to preſent petitions to the parliament, according to their different principles.

The Preſbyterian party, however, having the greater ſway, the government of the city was in their hands; and when the parliament iſſued an ordinance for chuſing a new committee of the militia to provide for the ſecurity of the city, none were elected but thoſe who were of that perſuaſion. Information of this being given to General Fairfax, he ſent a letter to the lord-mayor, &c. requiring the militia to be reſtored into thoſe hands out of which it was taken; and though the corporation did not chuſe to comply with this requeſt, yet, at the inſtigation of the parliament, the order was reverſed.

This circumſtance ſo irritated the Preſbyterians, that all the officers and ſoldiers of the trained-bands and auxiliaries, young men and apprentices of the cities of London and Weſtminſter, and great numbers of others of that denomination, entered into a ſolemn engagement, to uſe their utmoſt endeavours that his majeſty ſhould come up to the parliament with honour, ſafety and freedom; to ſettle all differences with the parliament and Scotch commiſſioners; and to defend the perſon and authority of the king, the privileges of parliament, and the liberty of the ſubject.

This engagement was preſented to the lord-mayor and common-council, and occaſioned a univerſal commotion throughout the city. General Fairfax wrote a letter to the parliament deſiring to ſuppreſs ſuch dangerous combinations; and a declaration was accordingly publiſhed, by which all perſons who ſhould ſubſcribe to that engagement were deemed guilty of high-treaſon. But this was ſo far from having the deſired effect, that the Preſbyterians became only more outrageous, and, in conſequence of two petitions to the lord-mayor and common-council, the corporation petitioned the parliament for re-eſtabliſhing the militia; which was followed by another from the young men and apprentices of the city, to the ſame effect. When theſe latter went with their petition, they were ſo outrageous, that they preſſed into the houſe of commons with their hats on, and, keeping open the doors, tumultuouſly called out, "Vote, vote, agree, diſpatch, we'll wait no longer!" exclaiming inceſſantly to have thoſe members who oppoſed their will, delivered up to them. In this manner they continued for ſome time, till the houſe appeaſed them, by promiſing that their requeſts ſhould be complied with.

Information of this diſturbance being given to general Fairfax, he, on pretence of defending the parliament from the inſults of the citizens, wrote a letter to the lord-mayor, dated Bedford, July 29, 1647, in which he reminded them of the army's compliance with their deſires in removing from the metropolis, and ſaid, it was a prodigious and horrid force done upon parliament, tending to diſſolve all government; and demanded that the chief actors in it ſhould be brought to juſtice.

Soon after this advice being received that the general was preparing his army to march towards London, the lord-mayor ordered the militia to guard the works of fortification round the metropolis, and immediately iſſued a proclamation, commanding all perſons capable of bearing arms to repair with accoutrements to the place of rendezvous early the next morning.

Thoſe members of the two houſes of parliament, who had been intimidated at the late violence of the city apprentices, &c. retired from London, and threw themſelves into the hands of the army for protection. The members who remained choſe new ſpeakers, and being entirely in the intereſt of the city, they voted as follows:

1. That the king ſhould come to London.
2. That the committee of the city militia ſhould have full power to raiſe ſuch forces as they ſhould deem requiſite for the defence of the city; and,
3. That they make choice of a commander in chief, to be approved of by parliament; and ſuch commander to preſent other officers, for the approbation of the ſaid committee.

In conſequence of theſe votes, the committee of the city militia immediately appointed a proper perſon for their general, and ordered that all diſbanded officers, and others, ſhould appear the next day in St. James's Fields, in order to be taken into the ſervice of the city; and that the perſons already enrolled ſhould be forthwith formed into regiments. They likewiſe publiſhed a declaration by ſound of trumpet, that the ordinance which put the land forces under the command of Sir Thomas Fairfax, did not give him any power over the trained bands, garriſons, &c.

A few days after the parliament diſpatched their commands to the general, forbidding him to march his army towards London; and the next day they paſſed an ordinance to enforce the power of the city militia.

General Fairfax paid ſuch little attention to the commands of the parliament, that he immediately marched his army towards London; and notwithſtanding the great encouragement given by the parliament to the citizens to uſe their endeavours to oppoſe him, yet ſo intimidated were they, that the nearer he approached the capital, the more inclined were they to receive him.

When the general and his army were encamped at Colebrook, the lord-mayor and common-council ſent him a very ſubmiſſive letter; in return for which he treated the meſſengers with the greateſt contempt; and inſiſted, that thoſe members who had been driven from parliament by the violence of the young men of London ſhould be immediately reſtored to their ſeats.

The city was conſiderably agitated by this determination of the army, which occaſioned the common council and committee of the city militia to aſſemble at Guildhall, whither a great number of the Londoners repaired to wait the reſult of their deliberations. In the mean time an expreſs arrived that the army had halted: when the citizens, who imagined this aroſe from a dread of their power, immediately called out, "Let us one and all, march out and deſtroy them;" but, ſoon after, another expreſs arriving, with an account of the army being in full march, and very near the city, their courage failed them, and they inſtantly changed their tone to "Treat, treat." The common-council alſo, being informed that the inhabitants of Southwark had invited general Fairfax, and delivered up the Borough to a party ſent by him for that purpoſe, withdrew the militia, and delivered up their fortifications to the different parties ſent from the army for that purpoſe. And ſo great was their timidity on this occaſion, that the lord-mayor and aldermen met the general next day at Hyde-park, and in the name of the citizens, congratulated his excellency on his ſafe arrival. He was ſaluted in the ſame manner by the common-council, who waited for him at Charing-croſs; and, by an ordinance of parliament, he was that day made conſtable of the Tower.

The army having thus become maſters both of the city of London and the parliament, the next day twenty thouſand troops marched triumphantly through the city; but preſerved the greateſt order, decency and humility. The citizens, on the ſame day ſent a deputation to invite general Fairfax to an entertainment in the city; but though he rejected this invitation on the plea of buſineſs, yet he readily accepted of a preſent of a golden baſon and ewer, valued at 1200l.

The parliament at this time wanting money for the ſervice of the army, they demanded a loan of 50,000l. from the city, which not being complied with, the parliament, at the deſire of the army, paſſed a vote for demoliſhing the fortifications which ſurrounded the city of London, Weſtminſter, and Borough of Southwark.

The city of London not complying with the deſires of the parliament, in advancing money for the ſervice of the army, a committee was appointed to enquire into the late outrageous attempt made on both houſes of parliament by the London apprentices; when Sir John Gayer the lord-mayor, together with four aldermen, and the recorder, being impeached of abetting the ſaid tumult, were committed to the Tower.

About the ſame time a petition was preſented by the citizens to the parliament, which being adjudged by them to be not only ſeditious, but alſo of ſuch tendency as to be deſtructive to the very being of parliament, ſeveral of the petitioners were committed to priſon. This ſo irritated the Londoners, that the week following they attended the houſe with another petition, highly reflecting on the partiality of the commons, and deſiring the immediate diſcharge of the former petitioners. The court of common-council alſo, on the firſt of December, petitioned for the proviſion of the army, to enable them to remove farther from the city; that free quarter might be prevented, and ſupernumerary forces diſbanded; that the government might be ſettled, the covenant obſerved; and that the lord-mayor, aldermen and recorder, who were confined in the Tower, might be immediately diſcharged.

The citizens received the thanks of both houſes for this petition; and were told, that ſome of their requeſts were under conſideration, but as to that reſpecting their impriſoned members, the houſe would determine in ſuch manner as was conſiſtent with their honour and juſtice.

Soon after this the houſe of commons being informed of a conſpiracy in the city for raiſing an army, an ordinance was immediately paſſed by both houſes, to oblige all papiſts, officers, ſoldiers and others, who had carried arms againſt the parliament, or aſſiſted the enemy in the late war, to depart the city, and all places within twenty miles thereof, in the ſpace of ſix days, on pain of being apprehended, and proceeded againſt as traitors. And the more effectually to prevent the carrying on any ſuch deſign for the future, they paſſed another ordinance for regulating the choice of common-council-men, by which all perſons diſaffected to, or who had appeared in oppoſition to the meaſures and proceedings of parliament, were diſqualified either from being choſen into that office, or voting in any city election.

During theſe tranſactions, the king, who was at Hampton-court in a ſtate of confinement, finding himſelf more ſtrictly guarded, and being apprehenſive of fatal conſequences, formed a reſolution of attempting to make his eſcape. Accordingly in the night of the thirteenth of November, he privately left Hampton-court, attended only by Sir John Berkley, and two others. Nor was his eſcape diſcovered, till near an hour after his departure, when thoſe who were entruſted with the care of his perſon, entering his chamber, found ſome letters directed to the parliament, to Oliver Cromwell, and to the officers who attended him.

The parliament, on receiving the news of the king's eſcape, was greatly alarmed, and immediately iſſued a proclamation, declaring it high treaſon, and death without mercy, for any one to conceal him; but on the fifteenth day after the king's departure, they were eaſed of their fears, by a letter from Hammond, governor of the Iſle of Wight, informing them that his majeſty was then under his care in Cariſbroke Caſtle.

On the receipt of this information, the parliament immediately diſpatched meſſengers to the Iſle of Wight, with orders to the governor to take proper care of the king, and not to ſuffer any of his friends or adherents to viſit him, or even to remain on the iſland.

During the anarchy which now prevailed, the fatal conſequences of a divided capital, an inſolent army, and the flight and impriſonment of the lawful ſovereign, the ſame ſpirit which had ſo long animated the leaders of the Independents, on a ſudden took poſſeſſion of ſeveral of the common ſoldiers of the army, who formed themſelves into a body under the name of Levellers, an appellation which ſufficiently intimated their deſign of reducing every thing to an equality, and acknowledge no ſuperior in the church, army, or ſtate.

Their numbers ſoon became conſiderable; and Cromwell finding, that if they were ſuffered to proceed, they might deprive him of his intended purpoſes, he formed the ſudden reſolution to quell them, though at the hazard of his own life. Accordingly he repaired to a meeting of thoſe Levellers with a guard of choſen men, at the head of whom he had always been victorious, and began to expoſtulate with the mutineers with regard to their violent proceedings. One of the moſt licentious giving him an inſolent anſwer, he knocked him down with his fiſt, and he and his guard falling on the reſt with incredible fury, the whole body were immediately diſperſed, ſeveral of whom being ſeized, were afterwards tried by a court-martial, and hanged purſuant to their ſentence. By acting with the ſame vigour and intrepidity on ſeveral other occaſions, he ſubdued the mutinous ſpirit of this dangerous ſect, and reduced the army to ſubmiſſion.

The diſtractions of the ſtate produced general confuſion and licentiouſneſs in the people. On Sunday the tenth of April, 1648, a number of diſorderly perſons having aſſembled in Moorfields, to tipple and divert themſelves (a practice though authorized in the two laſt reigns, was forbid from the ſeverity of the preſent times) they were oppoſed by a party of the trained-bands ſtationed at Finſbury to prevent ſuch prophanation of the Sabbath. This oppoſition ſo irritated the mob, that they immediately attacked the trained-bands in the moſt furious manner, and ſeizing all their colours and drums, obliged them to diſperſe. After this, the mob having conſiderably increaſed, divided themſelves into different parties, one of which went to Whitechapel, and ſeized the colours of a captain's company; another marched to Smithfield; and the largeſt party went to Whitehall. Theſe laſt, however, being ſoon diſperſed by the parliament's troops at the Meuſe, they returned into the city with great fury, and, uniting with the other parties, drove all before them: they broke open houſes, priſons and magazines; carried off arms, plate, money, and other valuable things; and ſeizing the drums then beating for the trained-bands, applied them to their own uſe. They then formed themſelves into military order; took poſſeſſion of the gates and chains of the city; attacked the lord-mayor's houſe, forced the guard, and carried off a piece of ordnance, by the uſe of which they ſoon got poſſeſſion of the magazine of arms at Leadenhall. Early the next morning, however, they were attacked by two regiments detached by general Fairfax, by whom they were totally routed: and by ten o'clock the city gates were opened, and peace was again reſtored.

The day after this dangerous tumult was ſuppreſſed, the common-council met, and reſolved, that the committee of the London militia ſhould attend both houſes of parliament, and, in the name of the city, acquaint them with their utmoſt deteſtation and abhorrence of the late villainous outrage; and humbly to requeſt that a day of thankſgiving might be appointed for the city's great and wonderful deliverance from ſuch imminent danger; and likewiſe that a ſpecial commiſſion of oyer and terminer might be appointed for trying the aggreſſors.

This requeſt was granted by the parliament; and an order was at the ſame time made, that the poſts and chains in and about the city ſhould be taken down; and that, for the better ſecurity of the city in future, the garriſon of the Tower ſhould conſiſt of one thouſand foot, and one hundred horſe.

Soon after this the houſe of commons acquainted the lord-mayor and common-council, that they had received intelligence of a dangerous conſpiracy entered into by the cavaliers, who, under an oath of ſecrecy, had enliſted many thouſands of horſe and foot with intent to deſtroy the city, parliament, preſbyterians and independents; and ordered, that the committee of the London militia ſhould immediately put the ſeveral regiments of trained-bands into a proper ſtate of defence; and that the city be required to enter into a ſtricter union with the parliament, for their mutual ſecurity, and more effectually defeating the miſchievous deſigns of their enemies. The lord-mayor and aldermen returned their acknowledgments for this information, declared that their intereſts were inſeparable, and that they would live and die with the parliament.

A few days after this, the lord-mayor and common-council receiving a letter from the Kentiſh royaliſts, deſiring aſſiſtance, and inviting the corporation to an aſſociation with them, they communicated the ſame to both houſes of parliament, who were ſo well pleaſed with the conduct of the citizens, that they not only returned them thanks, but immediately ordered three of their aldermen to be diſcharged from their long impriſonment in the Tower.

The citizens, ſtill anxious for the ſettlement of peace in the nation, petitioned the parliament for a perſonal treaty between the king and both houſes, ſuch as might be conſiſtent with his majeſty's honour and the ſafety of the parliament. They alſo deſired that, on this occaſion, their brethren of Scotland might be invited; ſo that, according to their allegiance and the covenant, his majeſty's perſon, honour and eſtate might be preſerved, the power and privilege of parliament maintained, the juſt rights and liberties of the ſubject reſtored, religion and church-government in purity eſtabliſhed, all differences adjuſted, a firm and laſting peace concluded, the union of the two kingdoms, according to the covenant, conſtituted, all armies diſbanded, and the arrears of the army juſtly paid.

For this petition the citizens received the thanks of the parliament; and a committee was appointed to proceed in the execution of ſuch meaſures as might be productive of the ſalutary purpoſes required. But the citizens finding the remiſſneſs of the parliament in the proſecution of this buſineſs, they preſented a ſecond petition on the ſame ſubject; in which they requeſted, "That the militia of London, and parts "adjacent, might be ſettled in one committee: and "that if any perſon ſhould be added by either houſe "to the ſaid committee, from the out-ports, ſuch per- "ſon or perſons to enjoy no place of profit under "the parliament, whereby they might be encouraged "to continue the war. That the king might be "brought to London with freedom, honour and "ſafety, to treat with his parliament about a ſafe and "laſting peace. And that the city, if requiſite, "might have power to raiſe horſe, for the ſecurity "of his majeſty's perſon, parliament and city."

About this time the citizens informed the parliament of a letter they had received from the duke of Buckingham and the earls of Holland and Peterborough, in which they declared their intentions of joining with the forces of Surry, Suſſex and Middleſex, to releaſe his majeſty, and bring him to his parliament, to ſettle peace, and preſerve the laws of the nation; and earneſtly ſolicited the citizens to join with them in ſo good an undertaking. This letter being taken into conſideration by the houſe of commons, they voted that the ſaid peers ſhould be proceeded againſt as traitors.

The city of London had advanced ten thouſand pounds for defraying the expences of carrying on a treaty with the king at Newport in the Iſle of Wight; but the treaty being prolonged, the parliament were negotiating an additional loan for that purpoſe, when a letter was received by the citizens from general Fairfax, dated at Windſor, Nov. 30, 1648, demanding 40,000l. by the next night, for the arrears of the army; and threatening that the army ſhould be quartered upon them in caſe of non-compliance. This letter the citizens referred to the conſideration of the houſe of commons, who reſolved, that conſidering the arrears due from the city, the money ſhould be paid. In conſequence of this determination, the lord-mayor, &c. diſpatched an anſwer to the general, in which they promiſed to exert themſelves to the utmoſt of their power, for levying the arrears due from the city to the army; and that, in the mean time, they would with the utmoſt expedition endeavour to raiſe the ſum deſired.

Notwithſtanding theſe conceſſions made by the city, yet the next day part of the army arrived in the neighbourhood of London, and were quartered in Weſtminſter, the out parts, and villages adjacent: and the following day the remainder were quartered in the ſuburbs of the city; where many of them in great houſes being obliged to lie on the bare floors without firing, the general wrote to the magiſtrates either to provide the ſoldiers with bedding, to be deducted out of their arrears, or to find them quarters in the city.

Though the parliament were thus ſurrounded by the army, yet they proceeded to finiſh the treaty with the king: and after violent debates, which laſted three days, it was carried by a majority of 129 againſt 83, that the king's conceſſions were a ſufficient foundation for the houſe to proceed upon, in the ſettlement of the kingdom.

This, however, was the laſt vote they paſſed in favour of the royal cauſe; for the next day, December 6, two regiments ſurrounded the parliament-houſe, and colonel Pride, who commanded the guard at the doors, having a liſt of ſuch members of the Preſbyterian party as were intended to be excluded from ſitting, forcibly arreſted them in their paſſage to the houſe; and ſuffered none but the determined Independents to enter, who did not exceed fifty, or ſixty in number. This military violence on the parliament, which was ludicrouſly termed, "Colonel Pride's Purge," anſwered the purpoſes for which it was intended, by ſecuring ſuch a majority in the houſe as would infallibly defeat every meaſure that could be projected by thoſe who were adherents to the royal cauſe.

The tranſactions, therefore, of this ſelected part of the parliament, were ſuch as might be naturally expected. They immediately annulled the former vote; declared the king's conceſſions unſatisfactory; and that no abſent member ſhould be admitted into the houſe. They committed ſeveral principal leaders of the Preſbyterian party to priſon; as alſo ſeveral perſons of great reputation, who had, at the beginning of the war, ſupported the parliament by their extenſive credit and authority.

The next conſideration of the parliament was, to concert meaſures for putting a period to the life of the unhappy king. In this buſineſs Oliver Cromwell was a principal actor; and the only difficulty he had to ſurmount in compleating this tranſaction, conſiſted in diſguiſing it from Fairfax, who, when too late, began to think he had done an irreparable injury to his country; nor could all the arts of Cromwell reſtore his mind to its former tranquillity.

The remnant of the houſe of commons conſiſted principally of officers belonging to the army, who exerciſed unlimited power in all their proceedings; and even the city of London was in ſubjection to the power of the military.

Cromwell, who by his influence could command the army, prevailed upon them to preſent petitions againſt the king; the counties of Somerſet and Norfolk, with the fleet under the command of the earl of Warwick, ſent a declaration, in which they joined with the army; and the common-council of London, who had ſo lately declared for the king, now, wholly under the direction of the victorious party, concurred with the petition of having the king brought to trial. About the ſame time colonel Eure was detached from the army to ſeize the king's perſon at Newport, and convey the royal captive to ſome place of greater ſecurity. Eure executed his commiſſion, and conveyed his priſoner to Hurſt-caſtle, a fortreſs ſituated on a low neck of land in Hampſhire, oppoſite the Needle-cliffs in the Iſle of Wight.

Soon after this a committee was appointed to impeach the king of high-treaſon; and colonel Harriſon was commanded to conduct the royal victim from Hurſt-caſtle to Windſor.

On the 28th of December an ordinance for trying the king was brought into the houſe of commons, founded on a vote of that houſe, which made it "high-treaſon in a king of England, for the time being, "to levy a war againſt the parliament and people." This ordinance, with many other particulars, ſoon paſſed the houſe of commons, and in a few days after was carried up to the houſe of peers; when the lords, without the leaſt heſitation, unanimouſly rejected it, and immediately adjourned themſelves for ten days, hoping, by this ſtep, to reſtrain the furious proceedings of the commons.

So ſmall an obſtacle as this, however, was very inſufficient to divert the Independents from their purpoſe. They voted to proceed in trying the king, and eſtabliſhing all other meaſures without the concurrence of the lords; and accordingly paſſed the following votes, which ſufficiently indicate the purpoſes they were calculated to ſerve.

"Reſolved, that the commons of England, in par- "liament aſſembled, are, under God, the original of "all juſt power.

"That the commons of England, in parliament "aſſembled, being choſen by, and repreſenting the "people, have the ſupreme power in this nation.

"That whatever is enacted, or declared, for them "by the commons, in parliament aſſembled, has the "force of a law; and all the people of the nation are "included thereby, although the conſent or concur- "rence of the houſe of peers be not had thereunto."

They alſo voted, "That all members and others, "appointed to act in any ordinance with the peers, "were empowered and enjoined to ſit, act, and ex"ecute, notwithſtanding the peers joined not there"in."

In order the more effectually to carry on this ſingular proſecution, the city trained-bands were diſmiſſed from their attendance, and in their ſtead a regiment of horſe, with another of foot, were appointed conſtantly to guard the houſe of commons.

The money which had been demanded from the city by the army not being yet paid, two regiments of foot, with ſome troops of horſe, alſo entered the city, and were quartered in Black-friars and its neighbourhood; from whence, by order of the houſe of commons, they went and ſeized the treaſure in Weavers, Haberdaſhers, and Goldſmiths halls, from the firſt of which they carried off 20,000l.

Another regiment of horſe was quartered in the city the following day, to awe the citizens from any attempt of oppoſing the violent proceedings of the parliament.

The next day the commons paſſed an ordinance to incapacitate all thoſe citizens who had ſubſcribed the petition for a treaty with the king, and for bringing him to London, from being elected mayor, aldermen and common-councilmen of the city; by which act of excluſion very few of the old body remained in the election which then took place for the following year.

The ordinance for the king's trial was now changed into an act by the commons, and ordered to be engroſſed; two days after which, January 9, 1649, the ſerjeant at arms, by order of the houſe of commons, proclaimed the king's trial in Weſtminſter-hall, Cheapſide, and the Old Exchange, to invite all perſons to bring accuſations againſt him; and ſtill more to remove all obſtructions to their intentions, a proclamation was iſſued, commanding all papiſts, delinquents and diſaffected perſons to depart from London, and ten miles round it, within twenty-four hours, and not to return for the ſpace of one month.

Commiſſioners were now appointed by the houſe of commons to form a court for the trial of the king, the number of whom amounted to one hundred and thirty-three. The twelve judges were firſt appointed in this number, but as they had affirmed it was contrary to all the ideas of Engliſh law to try the king for treaſon, by whoſe authority all accuſations for that crime muſt neceſſarily be conducted, their names, as well as thoſe of ſome peers, were afterwards ſtruck out.

When the commiſſioners met, they choſe ſerjeant Bradſhaw for their preſident; and Dr. Doriſlaus, and three others, were appointed aſſiſtants for drawing up and managing the evidence. The court in which they were to act was called the High Court of Juſtice, and provided with proper officers and decorations, to give it an auguſt appearance. Bradſhaw the preſident was attended by a guard, had a ſword of ſtate, and a mace, emboſſed with the king's own arms, carried before him; and he behaved with that gravity which became a ſupreme magiſtrate.

On the 19th of January, the king was conducted from Windſor to St. James's-houſe, and all things were prepared for his fatal tragedy, in which the commons proceeded with unabated earneſtneſs, notwithſtanding the houſe of lords, and the parliament of Scotland, were entirely againſt it.

On Saturday the 20th of January, 1649, the king was brought before the High Court of Juſtice in Weſtminſter-hall, having been guarded thither by colonel Hacket, and about thirty officers armed. The deportment of the king, though long confined in priſon, was very majeſtic; he looked undauntedly on the array of troops that attended him, and the pageantry of the court; and without moving his hat, or ſhewing the regicides the ſmalleſt mark of reverence, he ſeated himſelf in a chair of crimſon velvet prepared for him within the bar.

When the crier, in calling over the names of the perſons appointed to form this court, pronounced the name of Fairfax, which had been inſerted in the number, a voice came from one of the ſpectators, anſwering, "He has more wit than to be here." When the charge was begun to be read againſt the king in the name of the people of England, the ſame voice exclaimed, "not a tenth part of them." The officer who guarded the court giving orders to fire into the box whence theſe inſolent ſpeeches came, it was diſcovered that lady Fairfax was there, and that it was ſhe who had the courage to utter thoſe words. This lady was a perſon of very noble extraction, but being ſeduced by the violence of the times, ſhe had long ſeconded her huſband's zeal againſt the royal cauſe, and was now, as well as he, ſtruck with abhorrence at the fatal and unexpected conſequence of all his boaſted victories.

The charge againſt the king was now read, the ſubſtance of which was, "That he had endeavoured to "eſtabliſh a tyrannical power, and in order to ac"compliſh that end, had raiſed and ſupported a cruel "war againſt the parliament." On hearing this charge read by the clerk, Charles made no other anſwer, but by denying the authority of the court. Bradſhaw the preſident, in order to ſupport the majeſty of the people, and maintain the ſuperiority of the court above the priſoner, ſtill urged that he muſt not decline the authority of his judges; that they over-ruled his objections; that they were delegated by the people, the only ſource of every lawful power; and that kings themſelves acted only in truſt from that community, which had inveſted this high court of juſtice with its juriſdiction.

Charles, however, continued firm to his principles; and though repeatedly brought before the court, he ſtill refuſed to acknowledge its authority. At length, however, being brought to the court a fourth time, on January twenty-ſeven, he earneſtly deſired, before ſentence, to be heard before the lords and commons, but his requeſt was not granted. Still perſiſting in diſowning the juriſdiction of the court, and conſequently in his refuſal to anſwer the charge, his ſilence was taken for confeſſion; and Bradſhaw, the preſident, pronounced on him the following ſentence: "That "he, Charles Stuart, king of England, having been "convicted and attainted as a tyrant, traitor, murder"er, and public enemy, ſhould be put to death, by "ſevering his head from his body." This ſentence was ſigned by the whole court, except nine members.

Immediately after the king's trial, ambaſſadors arrived from the States-General, with letters from their maſters to the houſe of commons, ſoliciting a reſpite of the king's ſentence, but their requeſt was peremptorily denied. The French ambaſſador alſo, by orders of his court, interpoſed in the king's behalf: the Scotch commiſſioners exclaimed, and proteſted againſt this violence: the queen and the prince wrote to the parliament: but all ſolicitations were fruitleſs with men whoſe reſolutions were fixed and irrevocable.

Three days were allowed the king between his ſentence and execution; this interval he chiefly employed in reading and devotion. The princeſs Elizabeth and the duke of Glouceſter, the only part of his family which remained in England, were ſuffered to viſit him. Glouceſter was little more than an infant, and the princeſs very young. Charles cautioned them both againſt popery, and the young duke in particular againſt accepting the crown during the lives of his brothers: he then gave them a few jewels, which he told them was all he had to bequeath them. He charged the princeſs to tell the queen, that, during the whole courſe of his life, he had never once failed in his fidelity towards her; and that his conjugal tenderneſs and his life ſhould have an equal duration.

Fairfax, overwhelmed with grief, uſed all the intereſt, which he yet retained, to prevent the execution of the fatal ſentence; and even uſed perſuaſion with his own regiment, though none elſe ſhould follow him, to reſcue the king from his murderers.

In order to gain time for bringing about his intended purpoſe, he repaired to Cromwell to procure a reſpite, for ſome days at leaſt, of the execution; but Cromwell penetrated into his deſign, and, knowing Fairfax's weak ſide, ſeemed to approve of the motion; but exhorted him to ſeek by prayer ſome direction from heaven on this important occaſion. Harriſon was appointed to join in prayer with the unſuſpecting general, who was ignorant that the king's dead warrant was ſigned; this man, by agreement, prolonged the buſineſs he was employed in, till intelligence arrived, that the fatal blow was ſtruck; and then riſing from his knees, he told Fairfax, that the event was certainly a miraculous and providential anſwer, ſent by heaven to their devout ſupplication.

On the 30th of January, which was the day appointed for this tragic ſcene, the king was conducted on foot through St. James's Park to Whitehall, accompanied by Dr. Juxon, and guarded by a regiment of foot, under the command of colonel Tomlinſon. He had taken the ſacrament in the morning, and continued in his devotions at Whitehall till noon, when he drank a glaſs of wine, and ate a morſel of bread; after which he went through the Banqueting-houſe to the ſcaffold, erected adjoining to that edifice. The ſcaffold was covered with black cloth: in the middle of it appeared the block and ax, with two executioners in vizors; ſeveral troops of horſe and companies of foot were drawn up on each ſide, and the whole was ſurrounded by a multitude of ſpectators.

The king eyed the apparatus of death with great compoſure, and aſked if there was not a higher block; then addreſſing himſelf to the colonels Tomlinſon, Hacket, and ſome other perſons who were on the ſcaffold, he declared his innocence in the late fatal war; and obſerved, that he had not taken arms, till after the parliament had enliſted forces: nor had he any other object in his warlike preparations, than to preſerve the authority entire, which his anceſtors had tranſmitted to him. He threw not, however, the leaſt blame upon the parliament, but was more inclined to think that ill inſtruments had interpoſed, and excited in them fears and jealouſies with regard to his intentions. Though innocent towards his people, he acknowledged the equity of his puniſhment in the eyes of his Maker, obſerving, that his fate was juſt, for having conſented to the execution of an unjuſt ſentence againſt the earl of Strafford. He forgave all his enemies, even the chief inſtruments of his death; but exhorted them and the whole nation to return to their obedience, and acknowledge his ſon and ſucceſſor as their lawful ſovereign.

While he prepared himſelf for the block, biſhop Juxon ſaid to him, "There is, Sir, but one ſtage more, "which, though turbulent and troubleſome, is yet a "very ſhort one. Conſider it will ſoon carry you a "a great way; it will carry you from earth to heaven; "and there you will find, to your great joy, the prize "to which you haſten, a crown of glory." "Yes," replied the king, "I go from a corruptible to an in-"corruptible crown, where no diſturbance can have "place." Then delivering his George to the prelate, he ſaid, "Remember," and laying his head on the block, he ſtretched out his hands as a ſignal, when, at one blow, his head was ſevered from his body. A man in a vizor performed the office of executioner; and another in the ſame diſguiſe held up the head, and exclaimed, "This is the head of a "traitor."

The ſpectators teſtified their grief in ſighs, tears and lamentations; and ſeveral attempted to dip their handkerchiefs in the blood of the murdered king. The body was put into a coffin, covered with black velvet, and carried to an apartment in Whitehall, where it was embalmed, and then expoſed for ſeveral days at St. James's. But at length the duke of Richmond, the marquis of Hertford, and the earls of Southampton and Lindſey, obtained permiſſion to remove it to the church of Windſor, where it was interred without any funeral pomp.

The death of the king was followed by the diſſolution of monarchial government. The houſe of commons immediately iſſued a proclamation, forbidding all perſons, on pain of incurring the penalty of treaſon, to acknowledge or declare Charles Stuart, commonly called the prince of Wales, as ſovereign of England: they likewiſe voted that thoſe members of the houſe of commons, who had approved of the late king's conceſſions for a peace, ſhould never again be readmitted; and that even ſuch others who had given their negatives to the ſaid conceſſions ſhould not ſit in parliament till they had entered their diſſent to them.

The houſe of peers continued yet ſitting, and as the commiſſions of the judges were determined by the king's death, they ſent to the commons for a conference about that, and other matters relating to the ſafety of the government; but they, without returning an anſwer, paſſed a vote the ſame day, by which they declared "the kingly office to be unneceſſary "and burthenſome, and that the houſe of peers was "dangerous and uſeleſs, and therefore to be laid "aſide." But that they might not be totally excluded from government, it was declared, "that they might "be capable of being elected into the houſe of com-"mons."

The houſe of lords, enraged at this inſult put upon them by the commons, publiſhed a proteſtation in the name of all the peers and barons of the realm, in which they proteſted againſt all acts, votes, and orders of parliament, that ſhould be made during their excluſion.

This made little impreſſion on the commons; and, to prevent the aſſembling of the lords, the army, by their appointment, ſet a guard at the door of that houſe; and, in further proſecution of their former votes againſt monarchy, they framed and paſſed, "An act for the "exheridation of the royal line, and the abolition of "monarchy in the kingdom;" by which it was decreed, that the nation ſhould be henceforth governed by the repreſentatives of the people, under the form of a commonwealth.

Immediately after the paſſing of this act, an order was ſent by the houſe of commons to the lord-mayor, for publicly proclaiming the ſame in the city; but his lordſhip refuſing obedience thereto, he was ordered to attend the houſe; when, being interrogated on his non-compliance with their orders, he replied, "That "according to the oath of allegiance which he had "taken, he could not in conſcience proclaim the ſaid "act for the aboliſhing of the kingly office, and go-"vernment of kingſhip;" declaring, that the buſineſs was only proper for the ſheriffs of the city. On this he was remanded from the bar, and the houſe voted as follows:

"Reſolved, by the commons of England aſſembled "in parliament, that the lord-mayor of the city of "London, for his contempt, in diſobeying the orders "of parliament, be fined 2000l.

"That he be committed priſoner to the Tower "of London for two months, and be degraded of "mayoralty.

"That an order be forthwith drawn up, and imme-"diately ſent to the common-council of the ſaid city, "requiring and empowering them to elect a new "mayor with all ſpeed; and in order thereunto, the "ſeveral companies within the ſaid city are required "to meet this day for the election thereof."

In conſequence of this, alderman Atkins was choſen mayor in his ſtead; and being preſented to the houſe of commons for their approbation, they, in order to enhance their importance, commanded the commiſſioners of chancery to bring in the Great Seal of England, which was accordingly done, and placed on the table, where it laid during the whole time of the ceremony.

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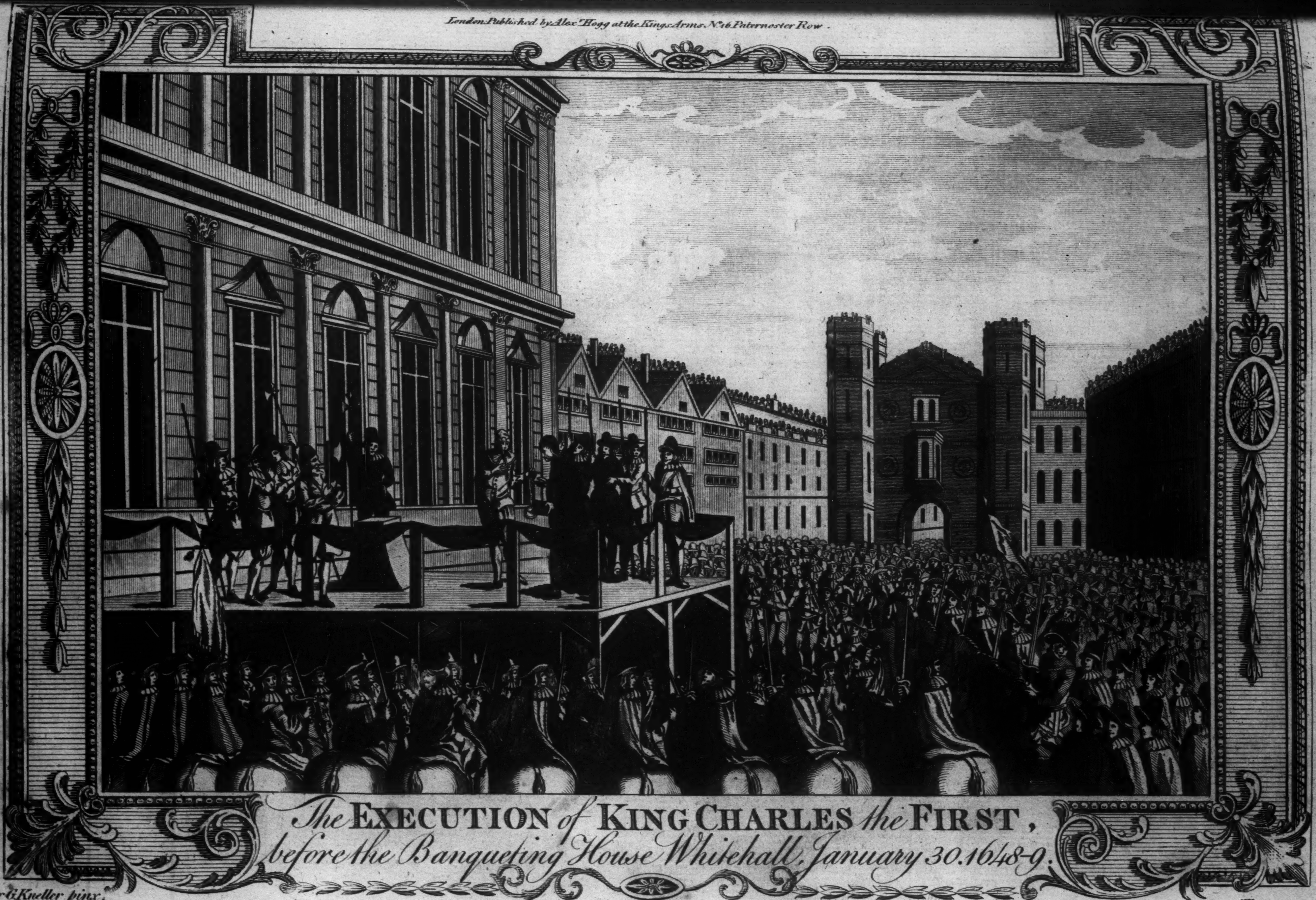

The EXECUTION of KING CHARLES the FIRST,
before the Banqueting House Whitehall, January 30.1648-9.

Sir G. Kneller pinx. Thornton sculp.

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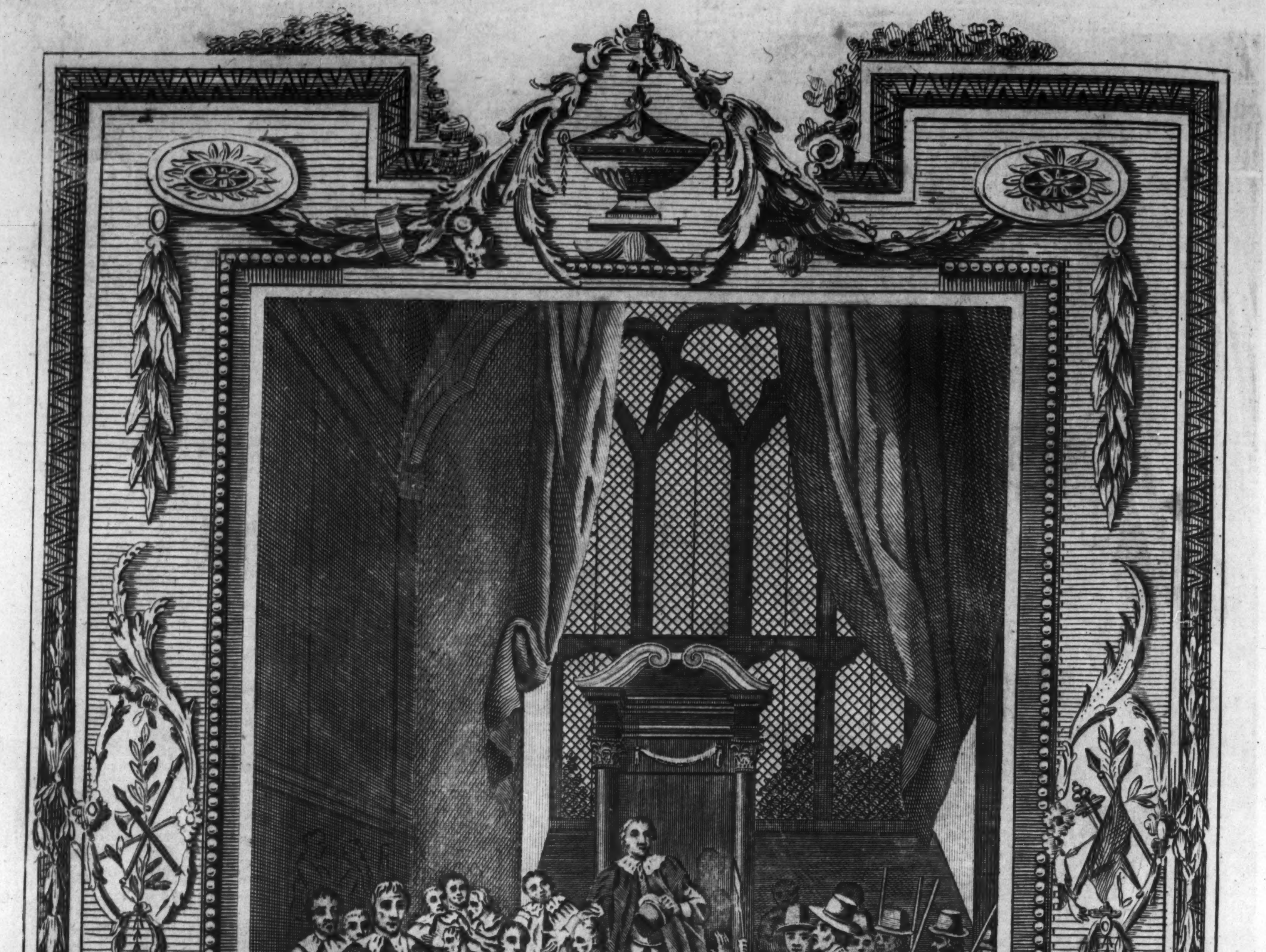

Wale delin.

Goldar sculp.

The **DISSOLUTION** *of the* **LONG PARLIAMENT,** *1653,*
by Oliver Cromwell, *in order to introduce Triennial Elections.*

In the month of March 1649, a new high court of juſtice was erected (of which Bradſhaw was again preſident) for the trial of the duke of Hamilton, the earls of Holland and Norwich, the lord Capel and Sir John Owen, who had been principally active during the preceding ſummer, in the attempts made to free the king out of the hands of his enemies by force of arms. They were all convicted and ſentenced to die; but, upon their petitioning the parliament, their pardon or execution was to be determined by the votes of the houſe, when duke Hamilton and lord Capel were caſt, and Sir John Owen ſaved by a conſiderable majority. The houſe being equally divided as to the two earls, the former was caſt, and the latter ſaved, by the ſingle vote of the ſpeaker. Accordingly, Hamilton, Holland and Capel were beheaded the twenty-ninth of March, on a ſcaffold before Weſtminſter-hall.

Cromwell having been appointed to the lieutenancy of Ireland, the parliament choſe a committee to treat with the citizens of London for a loan of 120,000l. for the charges of his expedition, which on a ſatisfactory ſecurity, the citizens advanced; but his journey was delayed by diſcontents which threatened diſturbance to the plan of government at that time in agitation. The levelling principles had got ground, and again infected the ſoldiery, among whom were ſeveral inſurrections, which were at length with great difficulty ſuppreſſed; and a thankſgiving was appointed on the occaſion. The corporation of London invited the houſe of commons to dine in the city at Grocers-hall on that day, which was thankfully accepted. After hearing two ſermons at Chriſt-church in Newgate-ſtreet, the members of the houſe of commons, general officers, and council of ſtate, walked in proceſſion to the hall, where they were ſumptuouſly entertained by the citizens; and the ſurplus of the proviſions, together with the ſum of four hundred pounds, were given to the poor. The next day the houſe of commons ſent a committee to return thanks to the lord-mayor and common-council for this ſingular mark of reſpect; and the citizens, as a proof of their ſincere affection, preſented general Fairfax with a large baſon and ewer of maſſy gold, and lieutenant general Cromwell with plate, to the amount of three hundred pounds, and a purſe containing three hundred pieces of gold.

The parliament and citizens were once more on good terms with each other; and to preſerve the union the ſtronger, the former made the citizens a preſent of Richmond-park in Surry; beſides which, they alſo gave them ſeveral houſes, and a thouſand pounds for the uſe of the poor in the city. In return for theſe favours, the lord-mayor and common-council preſented an addreſs of thanks, in which they declared their firm reſolution of ſtanding by the parliament, on all emergencies, with their lives and fortunes.

About ſeven o'clock in the evening of the 4th of January, 1650, a dreadful accident happened in the houſe of a Ship-Chandler oppoſite Barking-church, occaſioned by careleſſneſs in barrelling up a quantity of powder, which, taking fire, (amounting to twenty-ſeven barrels) blew up about ſixty houſes, with their inhabitants. This calamity was increaſed by a pariſh feaſt being unfortunately held that evening at the Roſe-tavern, next door but one to the church, at which the principal part of the pariſhioners were aſſembled; and where numbers of mangled bodies and limbs were afterwards dug out of the ruins. Two extraordinary circumſtances were remarked on this diſmal occaſion. The miſtreſs of the tavern was found ſitting upright in the bar, and a drawer ſtanding without it, with a pot in his hand, both of them ſuffocated with ſmoke and duſt, and preſerved in theſe poſtures by the caſual falling of timber, without the leaſt ſign either of fracture or contuſion. The other circumſtance was, a cradle with a child in it, blown upon the leads of Barking church, which the next day was taken down, without either of them having received the leaſt damage. The child, which was a girl, was afterwards taken care of by a charitable perſon, it not being known to whom ſhe belonged.

At this time there was ſo great a dearth of corn, that wheat was ſold at four pounds the quarter, and malt at two pounds two ſhillings.

Cromwell having reduced Ireland and Scotland, returned to crown his ſucceſſes by a final victory over the remnant of the long parliament, which was the only legiſlative authority now in being. They had increaſed the maritime power, encouraged the fleet, and ventured to think of reducing the land forces. The army remonſtrated for their arrears, and required a new parliament to be ſummoned; inſtead of which, the members came to a reſolution not to diſſolve themſelves, and entered into the conſideration of filling up the vacancies by new elections.

Cromwell, hearing of theſe proceedings, went in a rage with a party of ſoldiers, to the houſe, on the 20th of April 1653, and gave it an effectual purge, by turning out all the members, himſelf going out laſt, and ordering the door to be locked.

This violation of government greatly alarmed the citizens, who petitioned Cromwell that the old members might be reinſtated in parliament; but Oliver paid no regard to their intreaties. On the contrary, he conſtituted a certain number of perſons to take upon them the government of the kingdom, by the name and ſtile of the Supreme Authority, with power to aſſume the name of parliament. This aſſembly was compoſed of perſons little calculated for the diſcharge of ſuch important buſineſs, many of them being taken from the loweſt claſs of people, ſuch as ſhop-keepers and journeymen handicrafts. One of the moſt active members of this aſſembly was a leatherſeller in Fleet-ſtreet, and went by the name of Praiſe God Barebones, whence this parliament was called, by way of deriſion, Barebones Parliament. This ſtep was ſo far countenanced by the citizens, that they preſented a petition to them, in the name of the corporation, praying for godly miniſters, a legal maintenance for them, and for the encouragement of the univerſities.

This aſſembly, after ſitting about five months, during which time it became the object of ridicule and contempt to the whole nation, came to a reſolution to diſſolve itſelf, and a motion was made and carried, on the 2d of December, 1653, "That the ſitting of this parliament any longer, as now conſtituted, will not be for the good of the commonwealth, and that therefore it was requiſite to deliver up unto the lord-general, Oliver Cromwell, the power which they received from him." Accordingly the ſpeaker, with moſt of the members, left the houſe, and went to Whitehall, where, by a writing under their hands, they reſigned unto his excellency their ſaid powers; and the ſpeaker, attended by the members, preſented the ſame accordingly.

Cromwell, immediately calling a council of his officers, conſulted with them how the government ſhould be carried on; when a ſcheme was propoſed, which was to temper the liberty of a commonwealth by the authority of a ſingle perſon, who ſhould be diſtinguiſhed by the name of Protector. This was agreed to, and it was unanimouſly voted, that the captain-general, Oliver Cromwell, ſhould be choſen into that high-office: at the ſame time a paper, called the Inſtrument of government, was produced and read to them, containing rules for the future government of the kingdom, which were univerſally approved of by the council. This Inſtrument conſiſted of forty-two articles, the principal of which were theſe:

1. He was to call a parliament every three years: the repreſentatives were proportioned to the contributions of the reſpective counties toward the public expences; to the number of four hundred for England, thirty for Scotland, and thirty for Ireland.
2. No parliament was to be diſſolved before it had ſat five months.

3. All bills paſſed by the parliament, and preſented to the Protector, if not ſigned by him within twenty days, were to have the force of laws without his aſſent.

4. The Protector to be aſſiſted by a council not exceeding twenty-one, nor to be leſs than thirteen in number.

5. The power of making alliances, war or peace, to be the Protector's prerogatives, aſſiſted by his council.

6. The power of the militia, and the forces by ſea and land, to be in the Protector and parliament while ſitting; in the intervals, in him, with his council.

7. Magiſtrates to be appointed, honours conferred, the power of pardoning, and benefit of forfeitures to to be enjoyed, by the Protector.

8. The Protector and his council to govern the nation during the intervals of parliament.

9. On the death of the Protector, a new one to be choſen by the council.

10. No future Protector to be general of the army.

On the 16th of December Cromwell was inſtalled into his high office, by the title of "His Highneſs the "Lord Protector of England, Scotland and Ireland," with great ſolemnity, attended by the commiſſioners of the Great Seal, the barons of the Exchequer, the judges in their robes, and all the council of ſtate. The lord-mayor, aldermen and recorder alſo attended the ceremony in their ſcarlet gowns; the lord-mayor carrying the city ſword before him, and the earl of Warwick the ſword of ſtate.

A few days after the inſtallation, the corporation of London invited his Highneſs to dine with them at Grocers-hall; which being accepted, he was received by the citizens with all regal honours: the city companies in their ſtands lined the ſtreets through which he paſſed; and he was met and attended by the lord-mayor, and aldermen, the former of whom carried the ſword before him bareheaded, and the latter rode on horſeback in their formalities. Before his departure from the hall, he, in virtue of his ſovereign character, conferred the honour of knighthood on the lord-mayor; and thanked the citizens for their diſtinguiſhed marks of reſpect ſhewn to his perſon and government.

Soon after this a circumſtance happened which made a great noiſe, and ſhewed the ſpirit with which Cromwell intended to govern. Don Pantaleon de Saa, brother to the Portugueſe ambaſſador, being full of his own exploits as a ſoldier, and of his high quality, reſented an affront which he imagined had been offered him at the Royal Exchange, by ordering his ſervants to his aſſiſtance; and after wounding ſeveral perſons, Mr. Greenaway, an Engliſh Gentleman, who was innocent of the fact, was ſhot dead. After the commitment of the murder, the Portugueſe thought to elude the ordinary officers of juſtice, by returning to, and barricading themſelves in the Portugueſe ambaſſador's houſe, which they threatened to defend againſt all attempts to take them; but the fact being notorious, col. Whaley inveſted the houſe with a party of horſe. Upon this, the ambaſſador ordered his domeſtics to their arms, and ſent to complain to Cromwell of a breach of the law of nations. Cromwell, with great magnanimity, anſwered, that juſtice muſt be done, and that blood muſt be ſatisfied with blood.

All the foreign ambaſſadors in and about London warmly intereſted themſelves in this matter, not being able to conceive that a man of quality, an ambaſſador's brother, and a knight of Malta, ought to be queſtioned for the murder of a mechanic, for ſo they eſteemed an Engliſh gentleman to be; but all remonſtrances to Cromwell were ineffectual, and the ambaſſador's brother was tried, condemned, and publickly executed for the murder.

On the ſame day, July 10, 1654, were executed two gentlemen of the names of Gerard and Vowel, for being concerned in a conſpiracy entered into by the royaliſts for killing Cromwell, ſurprizing his guard and altering the new-eſtabliſhed form of government.

This year the Protector iſſued a proclamation for taking an account of all diſaffected perſons within the bills of mortality; and to ſhew the confidence he placed in the citizens, he granted them the power of the militia, and to raiſe forces under the command of their favourite leader, major-general Skippon. He alſo remitted them ſome impoſitions and taxes, and permitted them to revive the artillery company, on promiſe, that only thoſe who were well-affected to his Highneſs ſhould be admitted into that company.

The following year an ordinance was paſſed by the Protector, for limiting the number of hackney coaches in London to two hundred, the government of which was inveſted in the lord-mayor and court of aldermen. He alſo granted the lord-mayor and commonalty a licence, to import annually, from Newcaſtle or any other part of England, four thouſand chaldrons of coals, for the uſe of the poor citizens, duty free.

This year Cromwell, influenced by a deſire of improving commerce, and increaſing his revenue, liſtened to an overture made by the Jews, for permiſſion to ſettle again in England; which they obtained, after being expelled 365 years by Edward I. in the year 1290.

In the following year 1656, the Protector, with his parliament, again revived the prohibitions againſt new buildings in and near London. An ordinance was paſſed, that all perſons who had erected houſes in contempt of former prohibitions, ſince the 25th of March, 1620, ſhould, for every ſuch houſe, not having four acres of land thereunto belonging, pay to the Protector one year's rent; and for every houſe, erected after the 29th of September, 1656, without land, as aforeſaid, to forfeit 100l. for his uſe.

In the year 1657, a plot was laid for an inſurrection in England in favour of Charles, ſon of the late king; and the marquis of Ormond came over to London to forward the deſign; but the Protector having notice of it, publiſhed a proclamation, by which the principal conſpirators were apprehended before they could form a body, the marquis narrowly eſcaping. Dr. Hewit, Sir Henry Slingſby, Mr. Mordaunt, and ſeveral others concerned in the plot, were ſeized; and the two former, being tried by a high court of juſtice, appointed for that purpoſe, were condemned and executed.

In the year 1658, Cromwell was ſeized with the gout, which confined him for ſome days, ſhifting from his foot into his body; and about the 24th of Auguſt, it appeared he had a tertian ague; upon which, by the advice of his phyſicians, he removed from Hampton-court to Whitehall. The medical faculty were ſenſible of the perilous condition to which his diſtemper had reduced him; but his chaplains, by their prayers, ſo buoyed up his hopes, that he began to think his life out of all danger.

However, on the laſt day of Auguſt, all the ſymptoms began to appear mortal, and the phyſicians declared that he could not ſurvive the next fit with which he was threatened.

The council being informed of his danger, immediately ſent a deputation to know will his with regard to his ſucceſſor. Before they arrived he was delirious, and utterly incapable of expreſſing his intention. They aſked him, if he did not mean that his eldeſt ſon Richard ſhould ſucceed him? A ſingle affirmation was all the anſwer he was able to give them. And on the third of September, 1658, about three o'clock in the afternoon, he expired, in the 59th year of his age. His body lay in great funeral ſtate till the firſt of November, when it was interred with great pomp, the lord-mayor, aldermen and principal citizens attending on the occaſion.

Oliver Cromwell was born at Huntingdon, of a good family, of Welſh extraction, and their name originally Williams; but one of his anceſtors having married a ſiſter of Thomas Cromwell, earl of Eſſex, in the reign of Henry VIII. a ſon by that marriage took the name of Cromwell, and tranſmitted it to poſterity.

Immediately on the death of Cromwell, his eldeſt ſon Richard was proclaimed in the city as his ſucceſſor, by the privy-council, attended by the lord-mayor of London. Far from meeting with any oppoſition, the whole nation ſeemed to acknowledge his authority. General Monk, who was greatly attached to Cromwell and his family, and whoſe authority was well eſtabliſhed in Scotland, proclaimed him the Protector in that nation. A conſiderable number of addreſſes were ſent up from different counties and corporations, congratulating him on his acceſſion. All the uſual compliments were paid him by the foreign miniſters, and every event ſeemed to concur in aſſuring him a happy and peaceable ſucceſſion.

Richard Cromwell, however, was by no means qualified to ſupport the power gained by the aſpiring talents of his father. He was of a moderate, unambitious temper, fond of private life, and untainted with that fanatical ſpirit which his father ſo advantageouſly cultivated. He had but a ſhort time enjoyed his new-aſſumed dignity, before he gave a very ill-judged ſpecimen of his abilities; for an objection being made againſt a perſon he had promoted, he, in a deriding manner, aſked, whether they wanted him to prefer none but the godly? "Here, ſaid he, is "Dick Ingoldſby, who can neither pray nor preach, "and yet I will truſt him before ye all." Such an expreſſion could not reaſonably be ſuppoſed to be acceptable to preachers, of which that body at this time compoſed the principal ſtrength of the nation.

The new Protector, in a very ſhort time, became univerſally diſliked, which occaſioned the diſtraction of parties to be again revived; and while the republicans on one hand conceived a deſign of ſetting Richard aſide, the royaliſts were forming ſchemes for the reſtoration of the young exiled king.

The proceedings of the parliament, which had been newly choſen, and met on the 7th of January, 1659, were ſo refractory as to give great alarm to the friends of the new Protector. Lambert and Ludlow, with ſeveral other officers, whom Oliver had deprived of their commiſſions, now came forth from their retreats, and joined the council againſt Richard. Some of theſe who pretended great friendſhip for him, betrayed him into the meaſure of calling a general council of officers, to conſider of the affairs of the army. This council was no ſooner formed, than they preſented a petition to the Protector, wherein they demanded, "That no member of the army ſhould be ſubject to the civil magiſtrate; and that the officers ſhould enjoy the privilege of chuſing their own general."

Richard, alarmed at their preſumption, and perceiving that their deſign was to render themſelves independent of him, rejected their petition, and even threatened to diſmiſs them from his ſervice, ſhould they make ſuch extravagant propoſals for the future.

This ſeeming firmneſs in Richard, however, had no effect on the council of officers, who preſented a remonſtrance to the parliament, demanding that Fleetwood (brother-in-law to Richard) ſhould be appointed general of the army. The commons, dreading their deſign, paſſed a vote that there ſhould be no meeting or general council of officers, without the Protector's conſent, or by his order, and that no perſon ſhould be permitted to exerciſe an employment in the army, till he had taken an oath that he would not interrupt the deliberations of the commons.

This vote immediately brought affairs to a rupture. The officers, conſcious of their own ſtrength and the weakneſs of Richard, reſolved to compel him to diſſolve a parliament which they found would oppoſe them in every meaſure they ſhould think proper to purſue. With this intent they brought up their forces to Whitehall, and ſecured all the avenues; after which Deſborough (uncle to Richard) attended by a ſtrong guard, demanded an audience of the Protector, which being granted, he required him, in the name of all the officers, to diſſolve the parliament, and threatened him if he ſhould refuſe. This ſo terrified Richard, that (the parliament having adjourned for three days) he publiſhed a proclamation, declaring them diſſolved.

By this act the Protector was conſidered by every one as effectually depoſed; ſoon after which, he ſigned his reſignation in form, and lived a retired life till the year 1712, when he died in the 90th year of his age.

On the depoſition of Richard, the council of officers agreed to revive the long parliament, which they ſaid had been ſuſpended by violence, but could not be diſſolved without their conſent. Accordingly, on the 8th of May, they aſſembled to the number of ſeventy members; and theſe conſtituted what was in deriſion termed the Rump Parliament.

This parliament, however, was but of ſhort permanence, for they were ſoon after diſmiſſed by the army, who, in their ſtead, appointed an aſſembly of twenty-three, officers and others, under the name of a Committee of Safety. General Monk, who then commanded the army in Scotland, proteſted againſt this depredation on parliamentary authority, and marched towards London: in conſequence of which the new committee were ſo alarmed, that they ſent a deputation to the city, to acquaint the lord-mayor and common-council with their ſuſpicions of Monk's intentions, who they ſaid intended to bring in the king. In order, therefore, to prevent a new war, they exhorted them to take every precaution for the peace and ſafety of the city, and to join with them for the ſecurity of the kingdom.

The citizens, however, thought proper to decline interpoſing either in favour of the army or the parliament; but the apprentices, who could not command ſo much common prudence, aſſembled in great numbers, and, with many royaliſts, declared openly for a free parliament. In conſequence of this commotion, colonel Hewſon marched into the city with a regiment of foot; and being inſulted by the apprentices, he ordered his men to fire, when ſeveral of the rioters were killed. This circumſtance ſo inflamed the citizens, that the diſaffection became general; and the court of common-council having appointed a committee to give their opinion on this critical juncture, they voted as follows:

"That they conceived the city of London to be in
"imminent and extraordinary danger; that they
"judged it abſolutely neceſſary to put the city forth-
"with into a poſture of defence; that the mayor,
"aldermen and common-council ſhould forthwith
"ſettle ſix regiments of trained-bands, with officers
"of their own appointment, and their commiſſions
"to be ſealed in open court with the common ſeal of
"the city; and that commiſſioners ſhould be ap-
"pointed to confer with the officers of the army and
"fleet, in order to the ſafety of the city, and the peace
"and ſettlement of the nation."

This conduct of the citizens was ſupported by a revolt of part of the army and fleet, who alſo declared for a free parliament, in oppoſition to the government by a Committee of Safety.

On the 8th of January, 1660, the citizens, animated from the reſolution ſhewn by their chief magiſtrates, preſented a remonſtrance to the court of common-council, thanking them for their late conduct, and humbly requeſting, that no power whatever might impoſe any law or tax upon the citizens, with whoſe general concernment that court was entruſted, till the authority thereof ſhould be derived from their repreſentatives in parliament.

On the deliberation of this remonſtrance, it was put to the vote, whether they ſhould proſecute thoſe lawful means that might lead to the attainment of a free parliament, &c? But the lord-mayor diſſenting, the ſenſe of the court was tranſmitted to the council of ſtate.

At this time general Monk and his army were arrived and quartered in Weſtminſter; but he had been ſo cautious in his conduct, that no one could form any judgment of his future intentions. The parliament, however, were determined to make an experiment of their own authority, and of his obedience; and as the late reſolution of the corporation of London would, if not ſuppreſſed, deſtroy all their future power, the council of ſtate ordered Monk to march with his army into the city, and reduce it to the obedience of the parliament: to ſeize the moſt active perſons he could find in oppoſition to the government; to take away the poſts and chains from all the ſtreets, and to unhinge and deſtroy the gates of the city.

Agreeable to theſe orders, on the 9th of February, Monk entered the city with ſeveral regiments of horſe and foot; placed guards at the gates, and apprehended ten principal citizens, whom he ſent priſoners to the Tower. He then proceeded to deſtroy the gates; but his zeal ſomewhat abating, he wrote a letter to the ſpeaker, dated from Guildhall, in which he informed the houſe of his proceedings, and that the citizens had promiſed obedience to the parliament in future; and deſired they would reſpite the farther execution of his inſtructions.

In anſwer to this, the parliament ſent him a copy of their reſolutions, confirming their former orders, and requiring his obedience. Monk, however, paid little attention to theſe ſecond orders, at which he was greatly diſturbed; but lay that night in the city, and the next day marched back with his forces to Whitehall.

Monk now began ſeriouſly to reflect on the diſagreeable buſineſs in which he had been engaged; and being informed that the parliament had come to reſolutions, which, by joining others with him in the command of the army, threatened his deſtruction, he conſulted with his officers, who aſſuring him of their friendſhip and aſſiſtance, he reſolved, if poſſible, to counteract the reſolutions of the houſe, to maintain his ſupreme command, and to recover the loſt affections of the citizens.

To accompliſh this laſt purpoſe, he next morning drew up his army in Finſbury-fields, from whence he diſpatched a meſſenger to the lord-mayor, declaring his ſorrow for what he had done to the prejudice of the city, and earneſtly deſired a conference with his lordſhip and the common-council, hoping thereby to make ſome atonement for his paſt indiſcretion.

In conſequence of this requeſt, a court of common-council was immediately ſummoned; when the general attending, he acknowledged his great concern for having accepted a command, which in the execution had given ſo much uneaſineſs to the citizens, urging, that he was under a neceſſity of accepting thereof, or throwing up his commiſſion, which he judged neceſſary to keep for the good of the city and kingdom, whoſe happineſs and proſperity no man had more at heart than himſelf. He then produced a copy of a letter ſent by him to the parliament at his leaving Whitehall, in which he upbraided them with their unjuſt proceedings, and commanded them within a certain time to iſſue out writs for a new parliament, as the only expedient to reſtore peace and happineſs to the kingdom, which both the army and nation expected from them.

The citizens were ſo well pleaſed with this open manifeſtation of the general's ſentiments, that they determined to join him; and both parties mutually agreed, at all events, to ſtand by each other. This new alliance was no ſooner made known, than a univerſal joy ſpread throughout the city; and the evening was concluded with ringing of bells, illuminations and bonfires. The exultations of the populace were mixed with all the ſigns of ſcorn and contempt for the Rump Parliament, that their inventions could produce; and there was hardly a bonfire where a rump of ſome animal, or the reſemblance of one, was not roaſted on a gibbet, to celebrate, as they ſaid, the funeral of the parliament.

The houſe of commons, foreſeeing the approaching ſtorm, reſolved to make one more effort for the recovery of their dominion. They diſpatched a committee to the general, to endeavour, by every perſuaſion, to bring him over to their intereſt; and even went ſo far as to offer him the ſupreme authority. But Monk refuſed to hear them, except in the preſence of ſome of the ſecluded members. He then marched into the city, where he formed a new militia; after which he returned with his army to Weſtminſter, and purſued every proper meaſure for the ſettlement of the nation. On the 21ſt of February, the ſecluded members attended him in a body to Whitehall; from whence, after receiving their promiſe to call a free parliament, and then diſſolve themſelves, he gave them a guard to the parliament-houſe, where they took their ſeats. The leaders of the Independent party, amazed at the ſudden appearance of the excluded members, retired from the houſe. The reſtored members then repealed all the orders by which they had been excluded; and having paſſed ſeveral votes for the preſent compoſure of the kingdom, they, on the 16th of March, diſſolved themſelves, and gave orders for the immediate aſſembling of a new parliament. In the intermediate time a council of ſtate was appointed for the government of the nation, and Monk continued to remove ſuch officers in the army as he judged neceſſary, in favour of thoſe in whom he had greater confidence.

General Monk had not yet openly declared that he had adopted the king's intereſt; and one Morrice, a near relation of his, was the only perſon with whom he had intruſted the important ſecret. Sir John Grenville being at this time ſent to Monk by Charles, he applied to Morrice for admiſſion to the general, but received for anſwer, that the general deſired he would communicate his buſineſs to Morrice: this, however, he refuſed to do, and Monk, pleaſed with his ſecrecy, admitted him to his preſence. After hearing his buſineſs, he opened to him his whole intentions, and commiſſioned him to aſſure the king of his attachment to his intereſt; and to deſire his majeſty that he would immediately remove from Spain to Holland, as he had received ſecret information that the Spaniards intended to retain him as a pledge for the recovery of Dunkirk.

The new parliament, which conſiſted of members entirely devoted to the intereſt of the king, being now aſſembled, and all things ripe for the reſtoration, Charles ſent over Sir John Grenville and lord Mordaunt with letters to general Monk and the parliament. Theſe letters were received with equal joy; and the parliament immediately appointed a committee to prepare an anſwer, which was the next day diſpatched to the king, inviting him to return, and take immediate poſſeſſion of his dominions. With theſe letters his majeſty alſo ſent the following to the lord-mayor, aldermen and common-council of the city of London:

“ Charles Rex.
“ Truſty and well-beloved, we greet you well.
“ In theſe great revolutions of late happened in
“ our kingdom, to the wonder and amazement of all
“ the world, there is none that we have looked upon
“ with more comfort, than the ſo frequent and publick
“ manifeſtations of your affection to us in the city of
“ London; which hath exceedingly raiſed our ſpirits,
“ and which, no doubt, hath proceeded from the
“ Spirit of God, and his extraordinary mercy to the
“ nation; which hath been encouraged by you, and
“ your good example, to aſſert that government,
“ under which it hath ſo many hundred years en-
“ joyed as great felicity as any nation in Europe,
“ and to diſcountenance the imaginations of thoſe
“ who

people

“ who would ſubject our ſubjects to a government they “ have not yet deviſed; and to ſatisfy the pride and “ ambition of a few ill men, would introduce the moſt “ arbitrary and tyrannical power that was ever yet “ heard of. How long we have all ſuffered under “ thoſe and the like devices, all the world takes notice, “ to the no ſmall reproach of the Engliſh nation; “ which we hope is now providing for its own ſecurity “ and redemption, and will be no longer bewitched “ by thoſe inventions.

“ How deſirous we are to contribute to the obtaining “ the peace and happineſs of our ſubjects, without “ effuſion of blood; and how far we are from deſiring “ to recover what belongs to us by a war, if it can be “ otherwiſe done, will appear to you by the incloſed “ declaration; which, together with this our letter, we “ have entruſted our right truſty and well-beloved “ couſin, the lord viſcount Mordaunt, and our truſty “ and well-beloved ſervant, Sir John Grenville, knight, “ one of the gentlemen of our bed-chamber, to deliver “ to you; to the end that you, and all the reſt of “ our good ſubjects of that our city of London (to “ whom we deſire it ſhould be publiſhed) may know “ how far we are from the deſire of revenge, or that “ the peace, happineſs, and ſecurity of the kingdoms “ ſhould be raiſed upon any other foundation than the “ affections and hearts of our ſubjects, and their own “ conſents.

advising

“ We have not the leaſt doubt of your juſt ſenſe “ of our condeſcenſions, or of your zeal to advance “ and promote the ſame good end, by diſproving all “ men to meet us with the ſame affection and tenderneſs, in reſtoring the fundamental laws to that re“ verence that is due to them, and upon the preſerva“ tion whereof all our happineſs depends. And you “ will have no reaſon to doubt of enjoying your full “ ſhare in that happineſs, and of the improving it by “ our particular affection to you. It is very natural “ for all men to do all the good they can for their “ native country, and to advance the honour of it; “ and as we have that full affection for the kingdom “ in general, ſo we would not be thought to be with“ out ſome extraordinary kindneſs for our native city “ in particular; which we ſhall manifeſt on all oc“ caſions, not only by renewing their charter, and “ confirming all thoſe privileges which they have received from our predeceſſors, but by adding, and “ granting any new favours, which may advance the “ trade, wealth and honour of that our native city; “ for which we will be ſo ſolicitous, that we doubt “ not but that it will, in due time, receive ſome benefit “ and advantage in all thoſe reſpects, even from our “ own obſervation and experience abroad. And we “ are moſt confident, we ſhall never be diſappoint“ ed in our expectation of all poſſible ſervice from “ your affections: and ſo we bid you farewell.

“ Given at our court at Breda, the 14th day of “ April, 1660, in the 12th year of our reign.”

The citizens were ſo elated on the receipt of this letter, that they preſented the meſſengers with three hundred pounds, and deputed fourteen of the common council to proceed immediately to Holland, with a preſent of ten thouſand pounds to his majeſty, and to aſſure him of their fidelity and moſt chearful ſubmiſſion, and that they placed all their future hopes of proſperity and happineſs in the aſſurance of his royal grace and protection, for the deſerving of which their lives and fortunes ſhould be always at his diſpoſal.

Four days after this, the common-council made an order, that Richmond Park, lately given to the city by Cromwell, ſhould be preſented to his majeſty on his return to England, with aſſurances that they had kept it with no other view than to preſerve it for the royal intereſt.

The following day, May 8, 1660, Charles II. was proclaimed at the uſual places with great ſtate; the two houſes of parliament attended on the occaſion, as did alſo the lord-mayor, aldermen, recorder and ſheriffs, with the trained bands; and the populace teſtified their approbation by the moſt inceſſant acclamations.

In the mean time the city deputies arrived at the Hague, and were introduced to his majeſty, who graciouſly received them; and, in return to their meſſage, told them, that he had a particular affection for the city of London, the capital of his native kingdom, and that he was exceedingly pleaſed at their bearing ſo good a part in his reſtoration; for which he not only returned them thanks, but alſo conferred on them the honour of knighthood.

CHAP. XIX.

Charles II. makes his publick entry into London—The citizens entertain his majeſty and the royal family at Guildhall—Coronation of Charles II.—Hackney coaches taxed by the parliament—The Iriſh eſtates in the Province of Ulſter reſtored and confirmed to the citizens—The king grants the citizens a charter of confirmation—The Royal Society firſt inſtituted and incorporated—The citizens advance the king two loans of 100,000*l. each towards carrying on a war with the Dutch—Account of the dreadful plague in* 1665*—Act of common-council for ſuppreſſing the impoſitions practiſed by dealers in coals, and for the better ſupplying the city with that commodity—Account of the fire of London—Deſcription of the Monument.*

ON the 26th of May, 1660, king Charles II. arrived at Dover, to the inexpreſſible joy and ſatisfaction of his ſubjects; and on the 29th of the ſame month he made his public entry into London. He was met in St. George's Fields, by the lord-mayor and aldermen; the former of whom preſenting him with the city ſword, had the ſame returned, and alſo received the honour of knighthood. After his majeſty had refreſhed himſelf with a cold collation, which had been provided in a magnificent tent erected for the occaſion, he was conducted with triumphal pomp through the city to Whitehall. The ſtreets of London were lined with the city companies in their formalities, and the trained-bands; the houſes were adorned with the richeſt ſilks and tapeſtries; and the conduits ran plentifully with various ſorts of wine. The order of this magnificent cavalcade, which is ſaid to have exceeded every other on a like occaſion, was as follows:

A troop of gentlemen in cloth of ſilver, brandiſhing their ſwords, led by major-general Brown. Another troop of 200, in velvet coats, attended by footmen in purple liveries. Alderman Robinſon's troop in buff coats, with cloth of ſilver ſleeves, and very rich green ſcarves. Another troop of two hundered men, in blue uniform, trimmed with ſilver, attended by ſix trumpets and footmen in ſea-green, trimmed with ſilver lace. A troop of two hundered and twenty, with thirty footmen in grey and ſilver liveries, and four trumpeters richly cloathed. Another troop of 105, in grey uniform, with ſix trumpets. Another troop of 70, with five trumpets. Three troops, two of 300, and one of 100 men, all richly habited and gallantly mounted. Two trumpets with the king's arms. Eighty ſheriffs men in red cloaks, richly laced with ſilver, and half pikes in their hands. Six hundred liverymen of the city companies on horſeback, in black velvet coats and gold chains, each company having footmen in their proper liveries carrying ſtreamers. Kettle-drums and trumpets with ſtreamers. Twelve miniſters at the head of his majeſty's life-guards of horſe, commanded by lord Gerard. City-marſhal, and eight footmen in divers colours, attended by the city waits and officers in due order. The two ſheriffs. The aldermen in their ſcarlet gowns on horſeback, with rich trappings, and footmen in red liveries, trimmed with ſilver and cloth of gold. Heralds and maces in rich coats. The lord-mayor carrying the ſword bare, ſupported by General Monk and the duke of Buckingham. The king on horſeback, between his brothers the dukes of York and Glouceſter. A troop of horſe with white colours. The General's life-guards, led by Sir Philip Howard. Another troop of gentry. Five regiments of horſe, with back, breaſt and head-pieces. In this pompous manner was his majeſty king Charles II. conducted to Whitehall, amidſt the univerſal joy and acclamations of the populace.

On the 5th of July following the citizens entertained the king and the royal family, the great officers of ſtate, and both houſes of parliament, at Guildhall. The king expreſſed great ſatisfaction at the magnificence of the entertainment, for which, and other marks of affection, he returned the citizens his ſincere thanks, and aſſured them they might depend on his future care and protection.

Charles II. being now quietly ſeated on the throne of his anceſtors, the ancient order and diſcipline was reſtored both in church and ſtate; and a round of magnificence and pleaſures ſucceeded the gloomy ferocity which had ſo long taken poſſeſſion of the minds of the people. Charles was ſociable in his diſpoſition, though rather diſſolute in his morals; and his court wore an appearance of gaiety, quite oppoſite to the grave manners of the ſectaries that had ſo long preſerved the uſurped power of the kingdom.

The fumes of imagination, however, were not yet ſubſided. Among all the various ſects which had prevailed, there were ſcarce any that did not dread the name of monarchy, as apprehending the conſequence thereof to tend to uniformity in church and ſtate. It is therefore little to be wondered at, that thoſe who had ſet themſelves up as profeſſed enemies to the king, and the right of government, ſhould, after his reſtoration, be agitated with a reſtleſs ſpirit of impatience and diſaffection, which now broke forth in ſuch attempts as, had not a timely ſtop been put to them, might have embroiled the nation in a new civil war.

The firſt alarm of this kind was given by the Millennarians, or Fifth-monarchy-men, a ſet of people the moſt inveterate to the antient ſettled monarchy of the kingdom. Of theſe between fifty and ſixty broke forth into open hoſtility, under the conduct of one Thomas Venner their preacher, a frantic zealot, who had often attempted the life of Cromwell. That which firſt gave him and his followers a pretence for their treaſon, was the oath of allegiance and ſupremacy, which they loudly exclaimed againſt, as alſo againſt all oaths in general.

The madneſs of theſe men went ſo far as to expect the perſonal reign of Chriſt upon earth; they believed that they, and the reſt of their ſect, were called by God to reform the world, and make all the earthly powers (which they termed Babylon) ſubſervient to the kingdom of king Jeſus; and in order thereto they declared, they would never ſheathe the ſword till the carnal powers of the world became a hiſſing and a curſe; and in the warmth of their zeal they taught and believed, that one of them was alone ſufficient to ſubdue ten thouſand of their adverſaries.

They alſo declared, "That when they had led captivity captive in England, they would go into
" France, Spain, Germany, &c. and rather die than
" take the wicked oaths of ſupremacy, and allegiance:
" that they would not make any league with monarchiſts; but would riſe up againſt the carnal, to poſſeſs the Gate, or the World, *To bind their kings in chains, and their nobles with fetters of iron.*"

On the 6th of January, 1661, about ſixty of theſe deluded men ſallied forth from their meeting-houſe in Swan-alley, Coleman-ſtreet, compleatly armed, and reſolutely determined to proceed in the execution of their imaginary deſigns. They firſt marched into St. Paul's-church-yard, where queſtioning one unhappy man who he was for, and he anſwering, "For God, " and king Charles," they inſtantly murdered him. Sir Richard Brown, the lord-mayor, being informed of this inſurrection, immediately haſtened with a party of the trained-bands to ſuppreſs it, but was ſoon routed by theſe miſguided rioters. They then marched up and down the ſtreets of the city, proclaiming king Jeſus, who they ſaid was their inviſible leader; but being informed that a party of horſe was coming to oppoſe them, they thought proper to retreat. In Beech-lane they killed a headborough, who ventured to obſtruct them; and then retired to Caen Wood near Hampſtead, where they paſſed the night. On the following morning they were routed from the wood by a party of horſe, and ſeveral of them were taken priſoners; but the remainder aſſembled and returned to London, where they divided into two ive parties. One of theſe parties advanced towards Leadenhall, and from thence to Eaſtcheap, where being purſued by a party of the trained-bands, a ſmart ſkirmiſh enſued, and the rioters were obliged to diſperſe. The other party, with Venner at their head, attempted to ſurprize the lord-mayor's houſe, intending to have taken his lordſhip priſoner; but he not being at home, they marched to Wood-ſtreet, where they were encountered by a party of the trained-bands, whom they reſiſted with great intrepidity. But a body of horſe arriving, Venner was at length wounded and taken, and two others killed; on which the reſt retreated towards Cripplegate, where they took poſſeſſion of an alehouſe, and obſtinately defended themſelves for a conſiderable time, till the houſe being ſurrounded by the horſe and trained-bands, who kept inceſſantly firing, ſeven of the inſurgents were killed, and the reſt not being able any longer to withſtand their adverſaries, were all taken priſoners. In ſubduing theſe miſled people, twenty of the king's troops were killed, beſides ſeveral of the trained-bands and others.

A few days after the inſurrection was ſuppreſſed, Venner, with eleven of the moſt notorious, were tried at Juſtice-Hall, in the Old Bailey, and being found guilty, were executed in different parts of London.

The 23d of April, being the day appointed for the king's coronation, his majeſty, conformable to antient cuſtom, rode the preceding day from the Tower of London, through the city to Weſtminſter. On this occaſion the citizens exhibited the utmoſt ſplendor and magnificence; and to add to the uſual decorations of the city, four ſupurb triumphal arches were erected perb in different parts of it. The firſt of theſe was in Leadenhall-ſtreet, made after the Doric order, and repreſenting his majeſty's happy arrival in England. The ſecond was ſituated near the Royal Exchange in Cornhill, and was ornamented with naval trophies. The third, conſiſting of the Corinthian and Compoſite orders, was erected in Cheapſide, near the end of Wood-ſtreet, and repreſented Concord. And the fourth, which ſtood in Fleet-ſtreet, near White-friars, exhibited the emblems of Plenty.

As the king paſſed through the city, the London clergy attended him with acclamations, and, by the hands of Mr. Arthur Jackſon, preſented him with a Bible richly ornamented; which his majeſty graciouſly received, and aſſured them, it ſhould be the rule of his actions.

The number of hackney coaches now in London and Weſtminſter, amounted to 400; and theſe having occaſioned an extraordinary charge on the inhabitants, by deſtroying the pavements, it was by the parliament enacted, that all hackney coaches in and about the cities of London and Weſtminſter ſhould annually pay towards the expence of paving and cleanſing the ways and ſtreets in and about the ſaid cities, the ſum of five pounds each; for every load of hay, ſix-pence; and for every load of ſtraw, two-pence. The ſame ſtatute alſo empowered the city to enlarge the paſſages into Stocks-market; from the Fleet-conduit into St. Paul's church-yard; the paſſage at St. Dunſtan's-church, Fleet-ſtreet; from Cheapſide into Bucklerſbury; the paſſage at Temple-bar; and ſeveral others in the out-parts. It alſo directed the following ſtreets to be immediately paved, viz. Pall-mall, St. James's-ſtreet, Hedge-lane, and from Petty France to St. James's Houſe.

On the 10th of April, 1662, king Charles II. by letters patent, confirmed to the corporation of London their property in the Iriſh eſtates, of which they had been deprived in the reign of his father, by a decree of the court of Star Chamber. The original grant by king James I. has been already mentioned in page 175. And as it is from this confirmation the city of London, and ſeveral of its companies, now enjoy eſtates, it may not be improper to preſerve a ſhort account of the original incorporation of the ſociety. After the grant of theſe eſtates, by king James I. the committee nominated by the city were then incorporated by the name of "The ſociety of the Governor and Aſſiſtants, London, of the new plantation in Ulſter, within the realm of Ireland." And it was directed, that the committee ſhould conſiſt of a governor, deputy-governor, and twenty-four aſſiſtants; whereof the governor and five of the aſſiſtants were to be aldermen; the recorder for the time being to be an aſſiſtant, and the deputy-governor and the reſt of the aſſiſtants to be commoners.

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King James alſo granted to this ſociety and their ſucceſſors, the city, fort and town of Derry, and the whole iſland of Derry, town of Colerain, and all the caſtles, towns, villages, and lands in the county of Londonderry: to hold the city of Londonderry and four thouſand acres of land adjoining, as alſo the town of Colerain and three thouſand acres next adjoining, of the king, his heirs, and ſucceſſors, in free burgage, as of his caſtle of Dublin: and to hold the reſt of the caſtles, manors, lands and tenements of the king, his heirs and ſucceſſors, as of the caſtle of Dublin, by fealty only, in free common ſocage, and not in capite, or by knight ſervice.

In purſuance of the charter granted by king James I. the city expended great ſums of money to improve the premiſes, and divided the whole county of Londonderry into thirteen parts. The firſt part, containing the city of Londonderry and town of Colerain, and ſome lands adjoining to each of them, with their fiſheries, was retained by the ſociety to defray the general work of the plantation, and to anſwer the other purpoſes of the charter. The other part being divided into twelve lots, as near in value as could be aſcertained, the twelve companies drew lots for the ſame; and the ſociety created or erected each lot into a manor, by virtue of their charter; and by licence from the crown conveyed to each of the companies the lands fallen to it by lot, to hold the ſame in perpetuity.

Such was the ſtate of the Iriſh poſſeſſions at the time they were wreſted out of the hands of the citizens by the court of Star-Chamber.

In 1657, Oliver Cromwell reſtored this eſtate to the citizens by a new charter; under which the ſociety made freſh conveyances of the reſpective parts or lots to the twelve companies. King Charles II. (as hath been already mentioned) without taking any notice of Oliver's charter, granted the ſaid lands again to the city of London, and incorporated the ſociety for the plantation in Ulſter anew: and by a charter of licence empowered them to regrant the manors and lands to the reſpective companies. Accordingly the ſociety conveyed to each of the twelve companies the manors and lands which formerly belonged to them; and they have quietly enjoyed their reſpective poſſeſſions from that time to the preſent.

This Society conſiſts of a governor and deputy-governor, who are choſen annually, and alſo twenty-four aſſiſtants, two out of each of the twelve companies. Theſe meet by appointment of the governor or deputy-governor, as often as neceſſary, in a place called the Iriſh chamber in Guildhall, to tranſact their affairs. The deputy-governor and eight aſſiſtants make a committee; and the governor, with any number, make a court. The ſociety have a ſecretary and meſſenger, as alſo a general agent in Ireland, who looks after their concerns and tranſacts their buſineſs. They have a right of preſentation to the churches of Londonderry and Colerain: and all by-laws made by the corporation of Londonderry muſt be confirmed by the ſociety before they can be of any effect.

In the following year, 1663, his majeſty, in return for the late tokens of loyalty ſhewn by the citizens to his perſon and government, and for their effectual aid to reſtore him to the crown and dominion over theſe realms, granted them a confirmation of all their chartered liberties; in which, after reciting the charters granted to the city by his royal predeceſſors, he ratifies them in the following form:

"Now know ye, that we, at the humble petition of the mayor and commonalty, and citizens of our city of London aforeſaid, of our ſpecial grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, and for divers good cauſes and conſiderations as hereunto eſpecially moving, all and ſingular the letters patent, charters and confirmations aforeſaid, and all and ſingular the gifts, grants, confirmations, reſtitutions, cuſtoms, ordinances, explanations, and articles, and all other things whatſoever in the ſaid letters-patents, charters, grants, and confirmations, or any of them, contained, recited, ſpecified, confirmed, explained or mentioned; and all and ſingular the lands, tenements, offices, juriſdictions, authorities, privileges, liberties, franchiſes, freedoms, immunities, liberties, cuſtoms and hereditaments whatſoever, which the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of our city of London, or their predeceſſors by the name of the mayor and commonalty, and citizens, of the city of London; or by the name of the mayor, aldermen, citizens, and commonalty of London; or by the name of the mayor and citizens of London; or by the name of the mayor and commonalty of the city of London; or by the name of the citizens of the city of London; or by the name of the barons of London; or by the name of the barons of the city of London; or by any other name whatſoever, by reaſon or force of the ſaid letters patent, charters, or confirmations beforementioned; or of any uſe or uſes, preſcription or preſcriptions, or any other lawful means whatſoever, at any time or times heretofore have had, or reaſonably uſed or exerciſed, (except as above is excepted) ratifying, and gratefully for us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors, as much as in us lies, accepting and approving, do them, and every of them, to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens, of our city of London aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, ratify and confirm, by theſe preſents, to have, hold, enjoy, and exerciſe, all and ſingular the premiſes aforeſaid, (except before excepted) to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens, of our city of London aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors for ever, as fully, freely and entirely, and in as ample manner and form, as the ſame are abovementioned to be given or granted, or as the ſame otherwiſe by uſe, preſcription, or any legal way or right whatſoever, have been heretofore reſpectively had, obtained, or enjoyed, as if the ſame were ſeparately, ſingly, and nominally, in and by theſe preſents expreſſed, named, declared, granted, and manifeſted. And further, we will, and by theſe preſents we do, for us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors, grant to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens, of the city of London aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that theſe our letters-patent ſhall be in and by all things, according to the true intent thereof, good, firm, valid, and effectual in the law, notwithſtanding any miſnaming, or any ill or falſe naming or recital in the ſame contained; or any ſtatute, ordinances, proviſion, proclamation, or reſtriction heretofore in any wiſe

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“ wiſe had or made. We will alſo, &c. without any “ fine in our hanaper, &c. although expreſs mention, “ &c. Witneſs myſelf at Weſtminſter the twenty- “ fourth day of June, in the fifteenth year of our “ reign.”

The year 1663 is diſtinguiſhed by the inſtitution of the Royal Society; that name being then conferred by the king on a ſociety of learned and ingenious men in London, who aſſembled weekly for the improvement of natural knowledge.

The original members of this ſociety were the Honourable Robert Boyle, Sir William Petty, Dr. Seth Ward, Dr. Watkins, Dr. Wallis, Dr. Goddard, Dr. Willis, Dr. Bathurſt, and Dr. Wren, together with Mr. Matthew Wren, and Mr. Rook, who frequently met in the apartments of Dr. Wilkins, in Wadham College, Oxford, where they continued till the year 1658, when the members being called to different parts of the kingdom on account of their reſpective functions, and the majority coming to London, they aſſembled at Greſham College, where, being joined by ſeveral perſons of the greateſt learning and diſtinction, they continued to meet till the death of Oliver Cromwell; when anarchy ſucceeding, they were obliged to quit their place of meeting, on account of its being converted into military quarters for the reception of ſoldiers.

On the reſtoration their meetings were reſumed, they purchaſed inſtruments for the making experiments, and entered into an obligation to defray the neceſſary expences for ſupporting their laudable ſcheme of improving experimental knowledge.

King Charles II. willing to encourage ſo uſeful a ſociety, by his letters patent, dated April 22, 1663, conſtituted them a Body Politic and Corporate, by the appellation of “ The Preſident, Council and “ Fellows of the Royal Society of London, for im- “ proving of Natural Knowledge.” In this charter his majeſty declared himſelf their founder and patron, giving them power to make laws for the government of themſelves; to purchaſe lands and houſes; to have a common ſeal, and a coat of arms. He alſo made them a preſent of a ſilver mace gilt, to be carried before the preſident; and as a farther mark of favour, he, by letters patent of the 8th of April, 1667, gave them Chelſea College, with its apartments, and twenty-ſix acres of land ſurrounding it. But the ſociety neglecting to convert a part of it into a phyſic garden, as was intended, and the king being reſolved to erect an hoſpital for old and maimed ſoldiers, thought no place more proper for ſuch a deſign than this college; he therefore purchaſed it again of them for the ſum of 1300l.

Greſham College, the place where the ſociety held their meetings, being converted into a temporary Exchange after the fire of London, the ſociety were for ſome time accommodated in Arundel-houſe, by the honourable Henry Howard, afterwards duke of Norfolk, who made them a preſent of a fine collection of books, part of the library of the kings of Hungary, which were purchaſed by the earl of Arundel in his return from his embaſſy at Vienna. This valuable collection conſiſted of 3287 printed books in moſt languages and faculties, chiefly the firſt editions ſoon after the invention of printing; and a valuable aſſortment of manuſcripts in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and Turkiſh, amounting to 554 volumes, which, together with the former, are ſaid to be of ſuch value as not to be equalled.

Beſides the Arundelian or Norfolk Library, another curious and valuable collection was left the ſociety in the year 1715, by their ſecretary Francis Aſton, Eſq. which, together with the numerous benefactions of the works of the learned members, in all faculties, but more eſpecially in natural and experimental philoſophy, amount to above 3600.

In the year 1677, Daniel Colwell, Eſq. gave the ſociety a large and curious collection of natural and artificial rarities, which compoſe the greateſt part of the catalogue publiſhed by Dr. Grew in the year 1681, under the title of *Muſeum Regalis Societatis.* But theſe curioſities, by the generous benefactions of other perſons, are now increaſed to above ſix times the number mentioned in that catalogue. When the ſociety removed from Greſham College to Crane-court in Fleet-ſtreet (where it is at this time held) Richard Waller, Eſq. one of the ſecretaries, in the year 1711, at his own expence, erected a repoſitory for theſe curioſities, which are beautifully arranged for the inſpection of the curious. They conſiſt principally of quadrupeds, birds, eggs, neſts, fiſhes, inſects, reptiles, woods, ſtalks and roots; fruits of all ſorts; moſſes, muſhrooms, plants, ſpunges, &c. animal and vegetable bodies petrified; corals and other ſea productions; foſſils, gems, ſtones, metals, antimony, mercury, and other metallic bodies; ſalts, ſulphurs, oils, and earths; philoſophical and mathematical inſtruments; Indian, American, and other weapons, and a variety of apparel, &c. This learned body is governed by a preſident and council, conſiſting of twenty-one fellows, diſtinguiſhed by their rank and learning. A treaſurer, who receives and diſburſes all the money. Two ſecretaries, who read all letters and informations; reply to all addreſſes or letters from foreign parts, or at home; regiſter all experiments and concluſions, and publiſh what is ordered by the ſociety. The curators, who have the charge of making experiments, receive the directions of the ſociety, and at a future meeting bring all to the teſt. Every perſon to be elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, muſt be propoſed and recommended at a meeting of the ſociety, by three or more members, who muſt then deliver to one of the ſecretaries a paper ſigned by themſelves, ſpecifying the name, profeſſion, occupation and chief qualifications of the candidate; as alſo notifying the uſual place of his abode, and recommending him on their own perſonal knowledge. After a candidate has been elected, he may at that, or the next meeting of the ſociety, be introduced and admitted by the preſident; previous to which he muſt ſubſcribe an obligation, whereby he promiſes, “ That “ he will endeavour to promote the good of the “ Royal Society of London, for the improvement of “ natural knowledge.” When a new member is admitted, he pays a fee of five guineas, and afterwards thirteen ſhillings a quarter, as long as he continues a member, towards defraying the expences of the ſociety; for the payment whereof he gives a bond. But moſt of the members, on their firſt admittance, chuſe to pay down twenty guineas, which diſcharges them from any future payments. The buſineſs of the ſociety in their ordinary meetings is, to order, take account, conſider and diſcourſe on philoſophical experiments and obſervations; to read, hear, and diſcourſe on letters, reports and other papers, containing philoſophical matters; as alſo to view and diſcourſe upon the rarities of nature and art, and to conſider what may be deduced from them, and how far they may be improved for uſe or diſcovery. The natural and philoſophical diſcoveries of this ſociety, are annually publiſhed in a quarto volume, under the title of the “ Philoſophical Tranſactions,” a copy of which the clerk delivers gratis to every Fellow of the Society. They meet every Thurſday in the afternoon, and their officers are annually elected on St. Andrew's-day.

In the year 1664, during the receſs of parliament, the nation thinking themſelves ill treated by the Dutch in commercial tranſactions, a rupture enſued; and the king, being deſtitute of ſupplies for carrying on the war, applied to the citizens of London, who chearfully advanced him a loan of 100,000l. This, however, not being ſufficient, they ſoon advanced him another loan of the like ſum; and this ready concurrence was ſo well received by the parliament, when it aſſembled, that a vote of thanks was agreed to, and ſent to the court of common-council, by a deputation from both houſes, on the 25th of November following.

Soon after this the city of London was reduced to the utmoſt diſtreſs imaginable by two dreadful calamities that immediately ſucceeded each other. In the preceding year, 1663, the plague had made violent ravages in Amſterdam and Hamburgh, timely notice of which being communicated to our government, ſeveral councils were held with great privacy to concert meaſures for preventing its importation; but all methods proved ineffectual; for, about the cloſe of the year 1664, it was brought over to London in ſome goods exported from Holland. Theſe goods were firſt opened at a houſe in Long Acre, near Drury-lane; where two Frenchmen catching the diſtemper, died. This immediately communicated the diſorder to other houſes in that neighbourhood, and infected the pariſh-officers who were employed in burying thoſe who died of it. Another Frenchman, who lived in the neighbourhood, being apprehenſive of fatal conſequences, removed into Bearbinder-lane, where, having before received the infection, he ſoon died; and thus the plague firſt commenced in the city. A ſevere froſt, however, happening to ſet in this winter, the progreſs of the diſorder was ſtopped till the month of March 1665, when its virulence revived, and many people died of it in different parts of the city.

Before we proceed to relate the dreadful conſequences, which at this time enſued from the plague, it may not be improper to premiſe the uſual ſymptoms of infection, which are thus enumerated by Dr. Hodges, who lived in London at that fatal time, and attended patients in all ſtages of the diſorder.

Firſt, a horror, vomiting, delirium, dizzineſs, head-ach, and ſtupefaction; then a fever, palpitation of the heart, bleeding at the noſe, and a great heat about the præcordia: but the ſigns more peculiar to the peſtilence were thoſe puſtules which the generality of people called blains, buboes, carbuncles, ſpots, and thoſe marks called tokens. The buboes were hard painful tumors, with inflammation and gathering upon the glands, behind the ears, arm-pits, and the groin. Theſe tumors, at their firſt appearance, were hard, and the event of the diſorder was prognoſticated from their ſudden or ſlow increaſe, from their genuine or untoward ſuppuration, and from the virulence of their contents. The peſtilential ſpots appeared chiefly in the neck, breaſt and back, and were not to be eaſily diſtinguiſhed from flea-bites. The genuine peſtilential characters, commonly called tokens, as being the forewarnings of death, were minute diſtinct blaſts, which had their origin from within, and roſe up in protuberances, ſometimes as ſmall as pins-heads, and at other times as large as a ſilver penny, having the peſtilential poiſon chiefly collected at their baſes; gradually tainting the neighbouring parts, and reaching the ſurface, as the configuration of the veſſels and pores favoured their ſpreading. They were alſo derivable from external cauſes, as from the injuries of air, when the peſtilential particles were pent up and condenſed; and by thoſe means their virulence was ſo increaſed, that when they reached the nobler organs, life was immediately extinguiſhed.

The phyſicians, in their treatment of the ſick, all agreed in throwing out the peſtilential malignity as ſoon as poſſible by alexipharmics, and to theſe, as ſoon as the belly was looſened, recourſe was immediately had. In extremity, ſome uſed mineral preparations, as *ſulphur auratum, aurum vitæ*, &c. in order to drive out the peſtilence by mere violence. For external applications, they uſed bliſters and cataplaſms; the buboes were opened by inciſion; and the ſcab or cruſt formed by the virulent humour was chiefly got off by actual cauſtics; nor were the bliſters, ulcers or inciſions, ſuffered to heal until the malignity of the diſeaſe was ſpent. But ſuch was the deluſive appearance of this peſtilence, that many patients died who were thought to be in a fair way of recovery; while many others, who were given over for loſt, happily ſurvived.

As ſoon as the magiſtrates of London diſcovered that the contagion had ſpread itſelf into ſeveral pariſhes, in order to ſtop the farther communication of the diſorder, an order was iſſued out for ſhutting up all infected houſes; and that theſe houſes might be more eaſily known, red croſſes were painted on the doors, with this inſcription, "Lord have mercy upon us." Watchmen were alſo placed before them, to convey neceſſaries and medicines into the confined families, and to reſtrain them from coming abroad until forty days after their recovery.

Dogs and cats, being domeſtic animals, and often running from one houſe to another, were ſuppoſed to convey the noxious effluvia in their fur or hair; in conſequence of which, by the advice of phyſicians, the lord-mayor and common-council iſſued an order, that all thoſe animals ſhould be immediately killed; and an officer was appointed for that purpoſe. Every poſſible endeavour was alſo uſed to deſtroy rats and mice, on the ſame account, by poiſon. It was computed that, in conſequence of this order, 40,000 dogs, and five times as many cats, were deſtroyed in the ſpace of one week. Notwithſtanding every precaution was uſed that could be deviſed, the infection continued to ſpread through the months of May and June, with greater or leſs ſeverity. About the latter end of June above twenty pariſhes were infected, and their majeſties, with the royal family, removed from Whitehall to Hampton-court. This precedent was followed by all the nobility, gentry, and more wealthy tradeſmen, who immediately retired into the country; and in the broad ſtreets leading out of town, nothing was to be ſeen but waggons and carts loaded with goods and ſervants; coaches full of families, and horſemen, all hurrying away in the greateſt confuſion.

Many families who were unprovided with this reſource, laid up a ſtore of proviſions, and ſhut themſelves up in their houſes ſo carefully, as not to be heard of or ſeen, till the plague ceaſed. Among theſe were ſeveral Dutch merchants, who kept their houſes like garriſons, ſuffering no one to come in or go out; and thus happily preſerved themſelves from the infection. Many merchants and ſhip-owners alſo ſhut themſelves up on board ſhips, and as the plague increaſed, removed down the river; nor was it known the diſorder reached any veſſels farther than Deptford. While the better ſort of people had various reſources to avoid the dreadful conſequences of this fatal diſtemper, the poorer ſort were entirely expoſed to it; but in order to mitigate the weight of affliction as much as poſſible, the lord-mayor, aldermen and ſheriffs, with many of the common-council, publiſhed their reſolution not to quit the city; but to be always ready at hand to preſerve order, and do juſtice on all occaſions. One of his lordſhip's principal concerns was, to ſee the regulations for the freedom and good ſupply of the markets properly obſerved; for which purpoſe either he or the ſheriffs attended vigilantly on horſeback every day. The neceſſity of going to market greatly contributed to ſpreading of the diſorder, as there the people caught the infection one of another, and it was ſuſpected that even the proviſions were tainted. All imaginable precautions were, however, uſed in theſe negotiations; for cuſtomers took the meat from off the hooks themſelves, that they might not receive it from the butcher; and for his ſecurity, dropped their money into pans of vinegar, always carrying ſmall money with them that they might receive no change.

In the firſt week of July, the bills of mortality roſe to 725, the next week to 1089, the third week to 1843, and the next week to 2010. In the months of Auguſt and September the diſorder had ſo univerſally ſpread itſelf over the city, that three, four, or five thouſand died in a week. The deaths one week amounted to 8000, and were believed to extend to 10,000; for the regiſters were in ſuch confuſion, that an accurate account could not poſſibly be preſerved.

The amazing number of deaths increaſed ſo faſt, that the church-yards became too confined to contain the bodies, and the uſual modes of interment were no longer obſerved. Large pits were dug at Holywell-mount and other outlets of the city, to which the dead were brought in carts, collected by the ring of a bell, and the doleful cry of "Bring out your dead." The bodies were put into the carts, with no other covering than rugs or ſheets tied round them, and were thrown into the pits in promiſcuous heaps. *For a farther repreſentation of the manner of executing this melancholy buſineſs, the reader is referred to a plate, which will be delivered in the courſe of this work.*

All trade was at a ſtand, the ſhops were ſhut up, and every day had the appearance of a ſolemn ſabbath. Few people were to be found in the ſtreets, and no carriage of any kind to be ſeen, but ſuch as were employed for immediate acts of neceſſity. Graſs grew in the Royal Exchange, and in moſt of the public ſtreets; and Whitechapel might be miſtaken for a green field. Thoſe families who carried on a ſmall retail trade, or ſubſiſted by labour, were ſupported by charity, which was bountifully extended by thoſe who had power to beſtow it. The king contributed a thouſand pounds a week; and Dr. Sheldon, archbiſhop of Canterbury (who remained at Lambeth the whole time) beſides his own benefactions, procured great ſums to be remitted from the dioceſes under his juriſdiction. The wealthy citizens of London, who had fled into the country, did not forget thoſe they had left behind; large ſums were ſent up by them to the magiſtrates, as well as from the trading towns in the remoteſt parts of England. And it is ſaid, that for ſeveral weeks together, the lord-mayor and aldermen, beſides private charities, were enabled to beſtow on the poor 100,000l. a week.

In order to try every expedient that might be thought poſſible for diſperſing the contagion, large fires were ordered to be made in the public ſtreets. Two hundred chaldron of coals were immediately applied for this purpoſe, and fires were made at the Cuſtom-houſe, Billingſgate, and Bridge-foot, Three Cranes, Queen-hithe, Bridewell-gate, the Corner of Leadenhall, and Gracechurch ſtreets; at the north and ſouth gates of the Royal Exchange, Guild-hall, Blackwell-hall, at the lord-mayor's houſe in St. Helen's, at Bow Church, and at the weſt end of St. Paul's Cathedral. Theſe fires were continued for three ſucceſſive days; but ſo little did they anſwer the purpoſe wiſhed for and expected, that the following night, from whatever cauſe it might proceed, was the moſt fatal of the whole; for upwards of 4000 perſons expired that evening. This circumſtance threw the ſurviving people into the moſt extravagant deſpair, apprehending that in a few days the living would not be ſufficient to bury the dead. In theſe apprehenſions, however, they were happily miſtaken, for the diſeaſe having got to its heighth, began now gradually to decline. Though the numbers of the infected were not obſerved to leſſen, yet the diſorder having greatly loſt its ſtrength, more in proportion recovered, and the deaths ſenſibly diminiſhed. When this was perceived, the dread that had invaded the minds of the people began to wear off, which contributed greatly to their recovery; and whereas in the heighth of the diſorder it uſually killed perſons in two or three days, and not above one in five recovered; it now did not kill under eight or ten days, and not above two in five miſcarried; ſo that in a ſhort time a dawn of health appeared as ſuddenly as it was unexpected.

In the beginning of November the face of affairs was quite altered; though the funerals were ſtill frequent, yet the citizens began to return without fear; and in December they crouded back to the city as faſt as they had fled from it in the ſpring and ſummer. Thoſe who were cautious took great care in ſcouring their houſes; and many coſtly things were burnt to aſhes, which not only anſwered their particular purpoſes, but alſo filled the air with grateful ſmells that were ſerviceable to their neighbours.

The magiſtrates of London and Weſtminſter cauſed the bedding and goods of the infected houſes to be well waſhed, dried and aired, the rooms to be new white-waſhed, and the church-yards to be covered two feet thick with freſh earth to prevent as far as poſſible the revival of the diſorder.

The winter gave the moſt effectual check towards ſuppreſſing this dreadful diſorder which had ſo long a time raged with unabated violence; and though ſome remains of the contagion appeared in the ſucceeding ſpring, yet it was no more than could be eaſily conquered by medicine; and thus the city happily got rid of the infection, and was again reſtored to perfect health.

Dr. Baynard, an ingenious and experienced phyſician at that time, obſerved, that, during the progreſs of this mercileſs peſtilence, there was ſuch a general calm and ſerenity of weather, as if both wind and rain had been expelled the kingdom; and that for many weeks together not the leaſt breath of wind could be diſcovered.

The number of burials this year, computed by the bills of mortality, were 97,306, of which 68,596, were attributed to the plague; but this eſtimate muſt certainly have been very defective, it being the general opinion of moſt people at that time, that the plague deſtroyed at leaſt one hundred thouſand. The pariſh of St. John the Evangeliſt in Watling-ſtreet, according to the yearly bill, was the only one that remained quite exempt from the infection.

During the time of this dreadful calamity, all foreign trade with London was almoſt extinct, as no port in France, Flanders, Spain, or Italy, would admit our ſhips, or correſpond with us; the Turks, indeed, and the Grecian Iſles, to whom the plague was familiar, were not ſo ſcrupulous. The Flemings and X Dutch made great advantage of this circumſtance, by buying goods in thoſe parts of England that had not received the infection, carrying them home and then exporting them again as their own.

The great confuſion and terror which this mortality ſpread throughout the city, did not, however, take off the attention of the magiſtrates from redreſſing the complaints of the citizens. On the firſt of June, 1665, the court of common-council paſſed an act for the better regulation of carmen, and to redreſs abuſes in the retail trade of coals in the city; the principal heads of which were theſe:

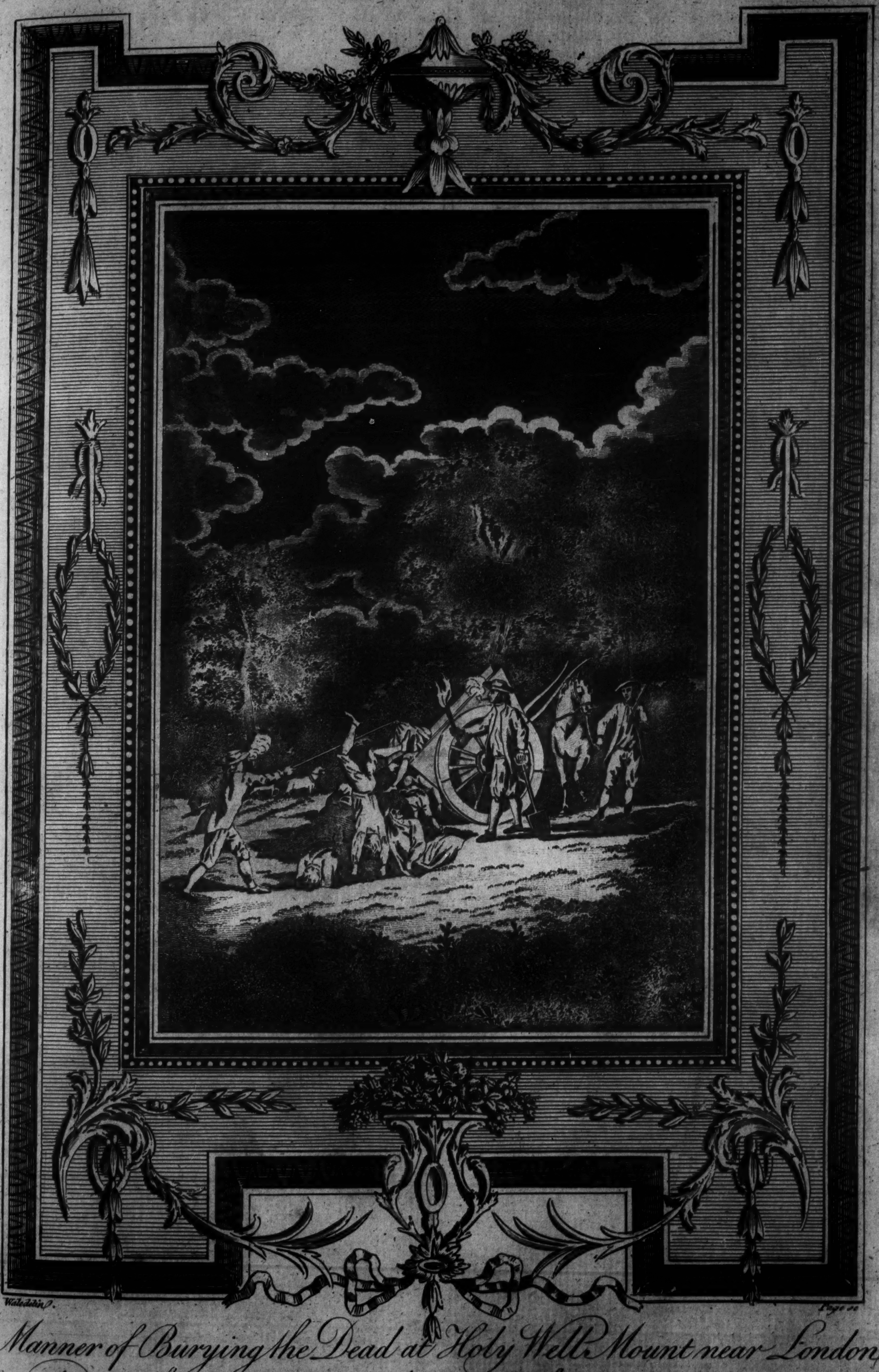
The number of carts were limited to 420, and were placed under the regulation of the preſident and governors of Chriſt's Hoſpital. The prices of carriage were to be limited yearly by the court of aldermen; and all coal ſacks and meaſures were to be ſealed at Guildhall.

That the poor might be conſtantly ſupplied with coals in times of ſcarcity, and to defeat the combination of dealers in that article, the ſeveral city companies undermentioned were ordered to purchaſe and lay up yearly, between Lady-day and Michaelmas, the following quantities of coals, which in dear times were to be vended in ſuch manner, and at ſuch prices, as the lord-mayor and court of aldermen ſhould by written precept direct; ſo that the coals ſhould not be ſold to loſs.

	Chald.		Chald.
Mercers —	488	Cutlers —	75
Grocers —	675	White-bakers	45
Drapers —	562	Wax-chandlers	19
Fiſhmongers	465	Tallow-chandlers	97
Goldſmiths	525	Armourers	19
Skinners —	315	Girdlers —	105
Merchant Taylors	750	Butchers —	22
Haberdaſhers	578	Sadlers —	90
Salters —	360	Carpenters	38
Ironmongers	255	Cordwainers	60
Vintners —	375	Barber-ſurgeons	60
Clothworkers	412	Painter-ſtainers	12
Dyers —	105	Curriers —	11
Brewers —	104	Maſons —	22
Leatherſellers	210	Plumbers —	19
Pewterers —	52	Innholders	45

X A question naturally arises, how came ye Dutch to be thus favoured, since according to all accounts ye Plague was brought here from Holland? — This wants explanation —

London Published by Alex.r Hogg at the Kings Arms No. 16 Paternoster Row.



Waledelin.

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The Manner of Burying the Dead at Holy Well Mount near London
during the dreadful **PLAGUE** in the reign of **CHARLES II.** 1665.
By which upwards of One hundred Thousand Lives were swept away.

BRITISH
20 AU 68
MUSEUM

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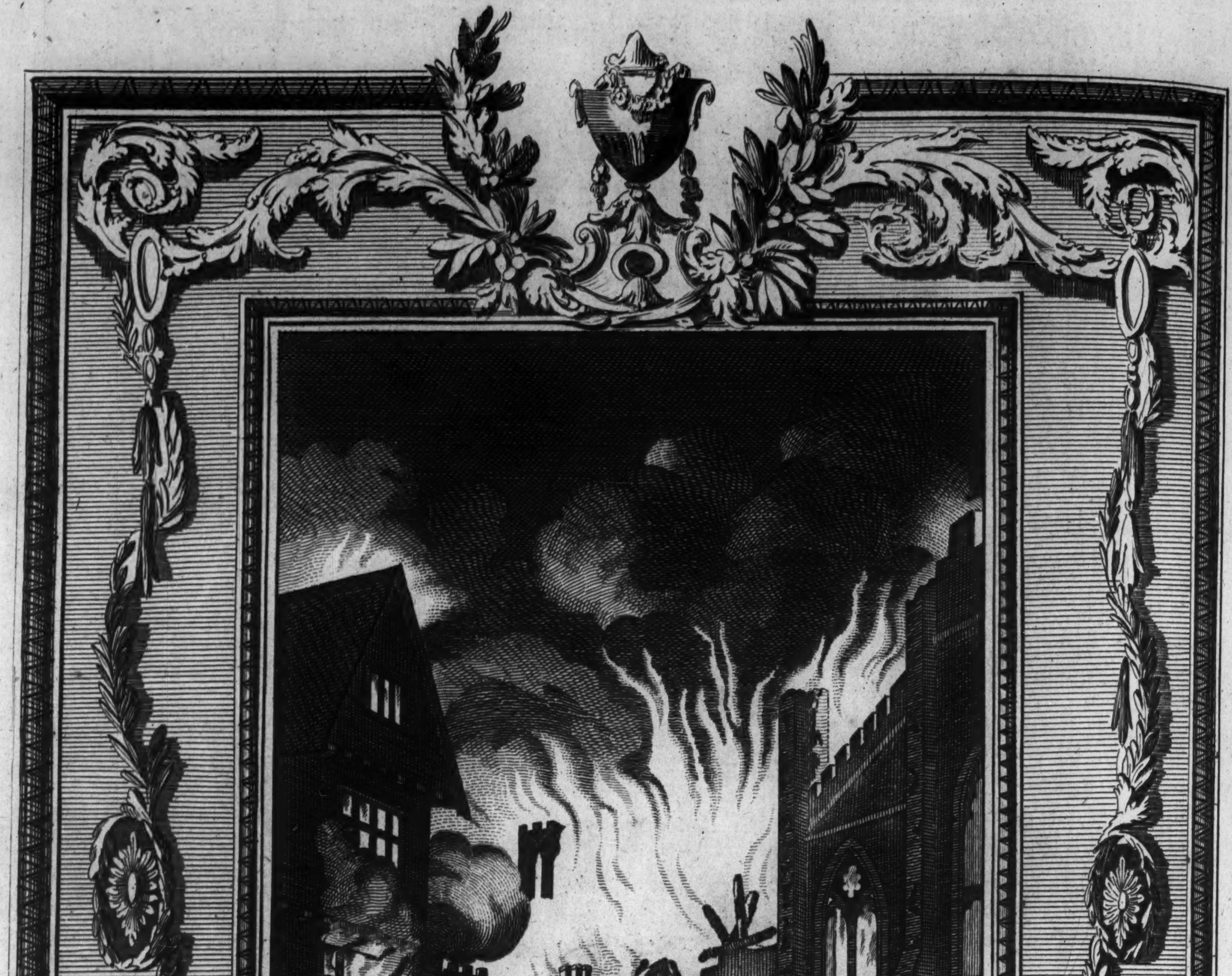
London: Published by Alex^{r}. Hogg at the Kings Arms, N^{o}. 16 Paternoster Row.



Wale delin. Taylor sculp.

Part of LONDON, as it appeared during the DREADFUL FIRE, in the Reign of CHARLES the II^{d}. 1666.

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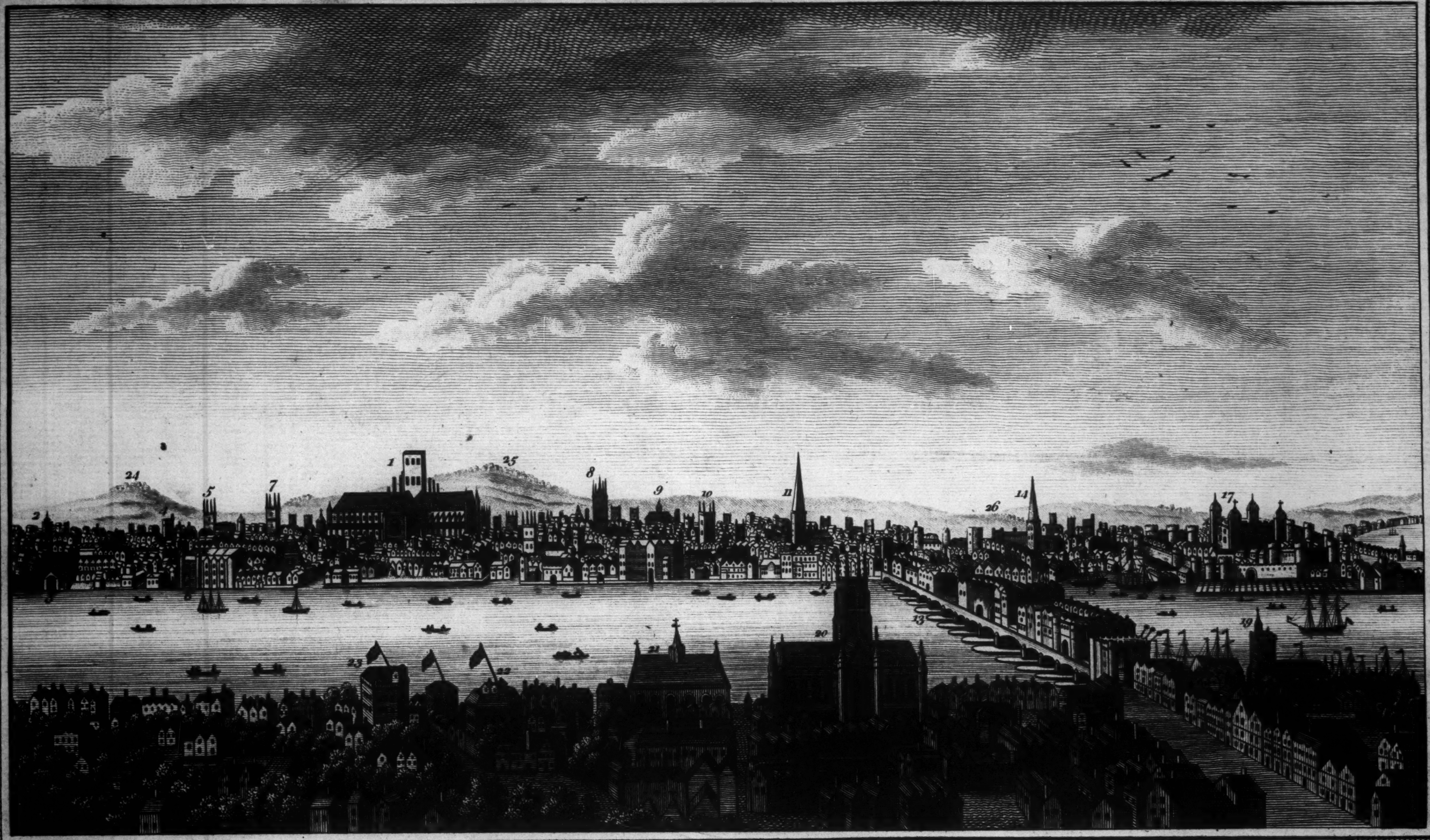
Engraved for THORNTON's New & Complete History *and* Survey *of* LONDON & WESTMINSTER, *&c.*



An Elegant & Correct View *of* LONDON, *as it appeared before the* Dreadful Fire *in the Year* 1666.

Peltro Sculp.

References to the Principal Buildings, Churches, *&c.*

1 St. Paul's
2 St. Dunstan's
3 Temple
5 St. Andrew's
6 Baynard's Castle
7 St. Sepulchre's
9 Guild-hall
10 St. Michael's
11 St. Laurence Poultney
13 London Bridge
14 St. Dunstan's East
15 Billingsgate
17 The Tower
18 Dr. Wharf
19 St. Olaves
21 Winchester-house
22 The Globe
23 The Bear Garden
25 Highgate
26 Hackney

	Chald.		Chald.
Founders	7	Woodmongers	60
Poulterers	12	Scriveners	60
Cooks	30	Fruiterers	7
Coopers	52	Plaiſterers	8
Tylers and Bricklayers	19	Brown-bakers	12
Bowyers	3	Stationers	75
Fletchers	3	Embroiderers	30
Blackſmiths	15	Upholders	9
Apothecaries	45	Muſicians	6
Joiners	22	Turners	13
Weavers	27	Baſket-makers	6
Woolmen	3	Glaziers	6

It does not appear by what means this laudable regulation ſunk into diſuſe. It was certainly an excellent ſcheme, and well calculated to remove the inconveniencies ariſing to the poor both from the want of coals in times of ſcarcity, and the impoſitions of private dealers in that commodity. By the ſame act all retail dealers in coals were prohibited from meeting the veſſels, or by their agents contracting for coals, before the ſhips were arrived in the port of London; on the penalty of five ſhillings for every chaldron of coals ſo foreſtalled, or bought by precontract.

The parliament, which had been held at Oxford during the time of the plague, was, on the fifth of January, 1666, removed back to Weſtminſter.

On the 2d of February following, the lord-mayor and ſheriffs waited on his majeſty at Whitehall, with an addreſs from the city to welcome his happy return after ſo long an abſence on ſo melancholy an occaſion. Their addreſs was very graciouſly received; and Robert Hanſon and William Hooker, the ſheriffs, were honoured with the order of knighthood.

Scarce were the citizens ſettled in their habitations after the dreadful calamity of the plague, than they were diſturbed by a diſaſter much more ſudden and unexpected; as will appear by the following extract taken from the London Gazette publiſhed at that time:

Whitehall, September 8, 1666.

“ On the ſecond inſtant, at one of the clock in the morning, there happened to break out a ſad and deplorable fire, in Pudding-lane near Fiſh-ſtreet, which falling out at that hour of the night, and in a quarter of the town ſo cloſe built with wooden pitched houſes, ſpread itſelf ſo far before day, and with ſuch diſtraction to the inhabitants and neighbours, that care was not taken for the timely preventing the further diffuſion of it, by pulling down houſes, as ought to have been; ſo that this lamentable fire in a ſhort time became too big to be maſtered by any engines or working near it. It fell out moſt unhappily too, that a violent eaſterly wind fomented it, and kept it burning all that day, and the night following, ſpreading itſelf up to Gracechurch-ſtreet, and downwards to Cannon-ſtreet to the water-ſide, as far as the Three Cranes in the Vintrey.

“ The people in all parts about it were diſtracted by the vaſtneſs of it, and their particular care to carry away their goods. Many attempts were made to prevent the ſpreading of it by pulling down houſes, and making great intervals, but all in vain, the fire ſeizing upon the timber and rubbiſh, and ſo continuing itſelf, even through thoſe ſpaces, and raging in a bright flame all Monday and Tueſday, notwithſtanding his majeſty's own, and his royal highneſs's indefatigable and perſonal pains to apply all poſſible remedies to prevent it, calling upon and helping the people with their guards, and a great number of nobility and gentry unwearied aſſiſting therein, for which they were requited with a thouſand bleſſings from the poor diſtreſſed people.

“ By the favour of God, the wind ſlackened a little on Tueſday night, and the flames meeting with brick buildings at the Temple, by little and little it was obſerved to loſe its force on that ſide, ſo that on Wedneſday morning we began to hope well, and his royal highneſs never deſpairing or ſlackening his perſonal care, wrought ſo well that day, aſſiſted in ſome parts by the lords of the council before and behind it, that a ſtop was put to it at the Temple Church, near Holborn-bridge, Pie-corner, Alderſgate, Cripplegate, near the lower end of Coleman-ſtreet, at the end of Baſinghall-ſtreet, by the Poſtern, at the upper end of Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, and Leadenhall-ſtreet, at the ſtandard in Cornhill, at the church in Fenchurch-ſtreet, near Clothworkers-hall in Mincing-lane, at the middle of Mark-lane, and at the Tower-dock.

“ On Thurſday, by the bleſſing of God, it was wholly beat down and extinguiſhed. But ſo as that evening it unhappily burſt out again afreſh at the Temple, by the falling of ſome ſparks, (as is ſuppoſed) upon a pile of wooden buildings; but his royal highneſs, who watched there that whole night in perſon, by the great labours and diligence uſed, and eſpecially by applying powder to blow up the houſes about it, before day moſt happily maſtered it.

“ Divers ſtrangers, Dutch and French, were, during the fire, apprehended, upon ſuſpicion that they contributed miſchievouſly to it, who were all impriſoned, and informations prepared to make a ſevere inquiſition thereupon by lord chief juſtice Keeling, aſſiſted by ſome of the lords of the privy-council, and ſome principal members of the city; notwithſtanding which ſuſpicions, the manner of the burning all along in a train, and ſo blown forwards in all its way by ſtrong winds, makes us conclude the whole was the effect of an unhappy chance, or, to ſpeak better, the heavy hand of God upon us for our ſins, ſhewing us the terror of his judgments in thus raiſing the fire: and immediately after his miraculous and never enough to be acknowleded mercy in putting a ſtop to it, when we were in the laſt deſpair, and that all attempts for the quenching it, however induſtriouſly purſued, ſeemed inſufficient.

“ His majeſty then ſat hourly in council, and ever ſince hath continued making rounds about the city in all parts of it where the danger and miſchief was the greateſt, till this morning that he hath ſent his grace the duke of Albemarle, whom he hath called for to aſſiſt him on this great occaſion, to put his happy and ſucceſsful hand to the finiſhing this memorable deliverance.”

During the progreſs of this dreadful conflagration, orders were given for pulling down various houſes in the Tower of London, in order to preſerve the grand magazine of gunpowder in that fortreſs; to the preſervation of which, the violent eaſterly wind contributed more than the precaution. Many thouſands of citizens, who by this calamity were deprived of their habitations, retired to the fields, deſtitute of all neceſſaries, and expoſed to the inclemency of the weather, till a ſufficient number of huts could be erected for their relief. In order to mitigate the diſtreſſes of the people, his majeſty ordered a great quantity of naval bread to be diſtributed among them; and iſſued a proclamation, commanding the magiſtrates of the city to encourage the bringing of all kinds of proviſions.

By the certificate of Jonas Moore and Ralph Gatrix, the ſurveyors appointed to examine the ruins, it appeared that this dreadful fire over-ran 373 acres of ground within the walls, and burnt 13,200 houſes, 89 pariſh churches, beſides chapels; and that only eleven pariſhes within the walls were left ſtanding. To this account may alſo be added the magnificent buildings of St. Paul's cathedral, Guildhall, the Royal Exchange, Cuſtom-houſe and Blackwell-hall; many hoſpitals and libraries, fifty-two halls of the city companies, and

parish churches

and a great number of other ſtately edifices; together with three of the city gates, and the priſons of Newgate, the Fleet, the Poultry, and Wood-ſtreet Compters; the loſs of which, by the beſt calculation, amounted to upwards of ten millions ſterling. And notwithſtanding all this deſtruction, yet only ſix perſons loſt their lives.

Various were the conjectures on the cauſe and authors of this fire, few being inclined to think it caſual. Many would have it to be brought about by the malice of the republicans, while others aſcribed it to the papiſts. But each of theſe ſuſpicions ſeem to have had their riſe in the violent animoſities that poſſeſſed the minds of the different parties at that period. If circumſtances, however, can furniſh us with reaſonable conjectures, the following will be ſufficient to ſhew, that the fire was caſual, and that the dreadful event was occaſioned by accident and not deſign.

The fire broke out at the houſe of one Farryner, a Baker in Pudding-lane: the houſe was intirely built of wood, and pitched on the outſide, as were alſo all the reſt in that lane. The lane was exceeding narrow, and the projecting ſtories on each ſide almoſt met at the top. Add to this, that the houſe in which the fire began being full of faggots and bruſh-wood, the fire raged with great fury, and ſpreading four ways at once, fell upon the Star Inn, then full of hay and ſtraw; from whence it communicated itſelf to Fiſh-ſtreet-hill and Thames-ſtreet, in the latter of which it catched ſeveral magazines of different ſorts of combuſtibles. The fire ſoon croſſed Cornhill by the train of wood that lay in the ſtreets from houſes pulled down to prevent its ſpreading, and then proceeded with equal fury on both ſides.

The conflagration was extended by various concurrent circumſtances. The buildings, as already hinted, were of a combuſtible nature. The fire broke out on a Saturday night, when many of the principal citizens were retired to their country houſes and lodgings, and only their ſervants left at home; conſequently many hands were wanting that might otherwiſe have been uſeful in extinguiſhing the flames. The heat of the ſummer had ſo dried the timber, that when it once caught fire, it was the leſs eaſy to be repelled: and a ſtrong eaſterly wind blew the whole time. The water-works at London-bridge were entirely burnt, ſo that no relief could be had from thence, and the New River unexpectedly failed. Beſides this, there was a general negligence at firſt in the moſt effectual means for quenching the fire, from a confidence the people entertained of its ſtopping at different openings; which at length turned to general confuſion, and people endeavoured rather to ſave their goods by flight, than to preſerve their own and their neighbours houſes. To theſe cauſes, and to theſe only, can the ſurprizing progreſs of the fire be naturally attributed.

Several ſuſpected perſons, however, were taken up on this account; notwithſtanding which it was never poſſible to diſcover, or prove that the baker's houſe, where this dreadful calamity broke out, was fired on purpoſe. Nevertheleſs, a French Hugonot, a native of Roan, and a lunatic, having owned himſelf guilty of this horrible action, was condemned and executed: but it appeared afterwards, by the teſtimony of the maſter of the ſhip who brought him out of France, that though he was landed at the time of the fire, yet he did not arrive in London till two days after it began.

It was pretended alſo that a Dutch boy, ten years old, had confeſſed that his father and himſelf had thrown fire-balls into the baker's houſe, through a window that ſtood open. But beſides the objection that may be made to this teſtimony from the boy's age, there muſt have been ſome circumſtance in this narrative not agreeable to the fact, ſince it was never thought proper to make further enquiry.

The moſt general conjecture, however, at that time was, that it was fired by the papiſts; and the authority we have for it is, from an inſcription round the Monument, which was erected by act of parliament to perpetuate the memory of this dreadful calamity. And as this is the moſt eligible ſituation, we ſhall make a ſhort breach on the order of time, by cloſing the preſent chapter with a deſcription of that ſingular ſtructure.

The MONUMENT, which is a noble fluted column, is ſituated in a ſmall ſquare open to the ſtreet on the eaſt ſide of Fiſh-ſtreet-hill. It was deſigned by Sir Chriſtopher Wren, by whom it was begun to be erected in the year 1671, and thoroughly compleated by that great architect in the year 1677. It is eſteemed the nobleſt modern column in the world; and may in ſome reſpects vie with the moſt celebrated of antiquity, which are conſecrated to the names of Trajan and Antoninus.

This ſtately column, which is twenty-four feet higher than Trajan's pillar at Rome, is built of Portland ſtone, of the Doric order, and fluted. Its altitude from the ground is 202 feet, and the diameter of the ſhaft or body of the column is fifteen feet. It ſtands on a pedeſtal forty feet high, the ground, plinth, or bottom of which is twenty-eight feet ſquare. Within is a large ſtair-caſe of black marble, containing 345 ſteps, each ſix inches thick, and ten inches and a half broad. Over the capital is an iron balcony, which encompaſſes a cone thirty-two feet high, ſupporting a blazing urn of braſs, gilt. On the cap of the pedeſtal, at the angles, are four dragons (the ſupporters of the city arms) and between them trophies, with ſymbols of regality, arts, ſciences, commerce, &c.

The beſt ſide of the pedeſtal is adorned with curious emblems, by the maſterly hand of Mr. Cibber, father to the late poet laureat; in which the eleven principal figures are done in *alto*, and the reſt in *baſſo relievo*. The principal figure, to which the eye is particularly directed, is a female, repreſenting the city of London, ſitting in a languiſhing poſture on a heap of ruins: her head appears reclining, her hair is diſhevelled, and her hand lies careleſly on her ſword. Behind is Time gradually raiſing her up; and at her ſide a woman, repreſenting Providence, gently touching her with one hand, whilſt, with a winged ſceptre in the other, ſhe directs her to regard two goddeſſes in the clouds; one with a cornucopiæ, ſignifying Plenty, and the other with a palm branch, denoting the emblem of peace. At her feet is a bee-hive, ſhewing, that by induſtry and application, the greateſt difficulties are to be ſurmounted. Behind Time are divers citizens exulting at his endeavours to reſtore her; and beneath, in the midſt of the ruins, is a dragon, who, as ſupporter of the city arms, endeavours to preſerve them with his paw. Oppoſite the city, on an elevated pavement, ſtands king Charles II. in a Roman habit, with a wreath of laurel on his head and a truncheon in his hand; who, approaching the city, commands three of his attendants to deſcend to her relief; the firſt repreſents the Sciences, with wings on her head, and a circle of naked boys dancing upon it, holding Nature in her hand, with her numerous breaſts ready to give aſſiſtance to all. The ſecond is Architecture, with a plan in one hand, and a ſquare and pair of compaſſes in the other. The third is Liberty, waving a hat in the air, and ſhewing her joy at the pleaſing proſpect of the city's ſpeedy recovery. Behind the king ſtands his brother, the duke of York, with a garland in one hand to crown the riſing city, and a ſword in the other for her defence. Behind him are Juſtice and Fortitude, the former with a coronet, and the latter with a reined lion. In the pavement, under the ſovereign's feet, appears Envy peeping from her cell, and gnawing a heart; and in the upper part of the back-ground, the re-conſtruction of the city is repreſented by ſcaffolds, erected by the ſides of the unfiniſhed houſes, with builders and labourers at work upon them.

On the eaſt ſide of the pedeſtal is the following inſcription, ſignifying the times in which this pillar was begun, continued, and brought to perfection:

Incepta
Richardo Ford, Eſq;
prætore Lond.
A. D. MDCLXXI.
perducta altius
Geo. Waterman, Eq. P. V.
Roberto Hanſon, Eq. P. V.
Gulielmo Hooker, P. V.
Roberto Viner, Eq. P. V.
Joſepho Sheldon, Eq. P. V.
perfecta
Thoma Davis, Eq. P. V.
urb.
Anno Dom.
MDCLXXVII.

The north and ſouth ſides of the pedeſtal have each a Latin inſcription; one deſcribing the deſolation of the city, and the other its reſtoration. That on the north ſide is as follows:

"Anno Chriſti CIↃDCLXVI. Die iv. Nonis "Septembris, hinc in Orientem, pedum CCII. intervallo (quæ eſt hujuſce columnæ altitudo) erupit "de media nocte incendium, quod vento ſpirante "hauſit etiam longinqua, et partes per omnes po"pulabundum ferebatur cum impetu & fragore "incredibili. XXCIX templa, portas, prætorium, ædes publicas, prochotrophia, ſcholas, biblio"thecas, inſularum magnum numerum, domus "CCIↃↃOOO OOOCC, vicos CD, abſumpſit: de "XXVVM regionibus, XV funditus delevit, alias "VIII laceras & ſemiuſtas reliquit. Urbis cadaver "ad CDVI jugera, hinc ab arce per Thameſis ripam "ad templariorum fanum, illinc ab euro aquilonali "portus ſecundum muros ad foſſæ fletanæ caput, "porrexit; adverſus opes civium & fortunas infeſtum, "erga vita innocuum, ut per omnia referret ſupremam "illam mundi exuſtionem. Velox clades fuit; exi"guum tempus eandem vidit civitatem florentiſſimam, "& nullam. Tertio die, cum jam plane evicerat "humana conſilia & ſubſidia omnia, cœlitus, ut par "eſt credere, juſſus ſtetit fatalis ignis & quaquaver"ſum elanguit.

"Sed furor papiſticus, qui tam diræ patravit, non"dum teſtingutur. extinguitur

Tranſlation.

"In the year of Chriſt 1666, the ſecond day of "September, eaſtward from hence, at the diſtance of "two hundred feet, (the height of this column) a fire "broke out about midnight, which, being driven on "by a ſtrong wind, not only waſted the adjacent "parts, but alſo very remote places, with incredible "noiſe and fury. It conſumed eighty-nine churches, "the city-gates, Guild-hall, many hoſpitals, ſchools, "and libraries; a vaſt number of ſtately edifices, "above thirteen thouſand two hundred dwelling"houſes, and four hundred ſtreets; of the twenty-ſix "wards it deſtroyed fifteen, and left eight others "ſhattered, and half burnt. The ruins of the city "were four hundred and thirty-ſix acres, from this "pillar, by the Thames ſide, to the Temple-church; "and from the north-eaſt ſide, along the city-wall, to "Holborn-bridge. To the eſtates and fortunes of "the citizens it was mercileſs, but to their lives very "favourable; that it might in all things reſemble the "laſt conflagration of the world. The deſtruction "was ſudden; for in a ſmall ſpace of time the ſame "city was ſeen moſt flouriſhing, and reduced to no"thing. Three days after, when this fatal fire had "baffled all human councils and endeavours in the "opinion of all, it ſtopped, as it were, by the will of "heaven, and was extinguiſhed on every ſide."

The inſcription on the ſouth ſide runs thus:

"Carolus II. C. Mart. F. Mag. Brit. Franc. & "Hib. Rex. Fid. D. Princeps clementiſſimus, miſe"ratus luctuoſam rerum faciem, plurima fumantibus "jam tum ruinis, in ſolatium civium & urbis ſuæ or"namentum providit, tributum remiſit, preces ordinis "& populi Londinenſis retulit ad regni ſenatum, "qui continuo decrevit, ut publica opera pecunia "publica, ex vectigali carbonis foſſilis oriunda, in "meliorem formam reſtituerentur; utique ædes ſacræ "& D. Pauli templum a fundamentis omni magni"ficentia extruerentur; pontes, portæ, carceres novi "fierent; emundarentur alvei, vici ad regulam re"ſponderent, clivi complanarentur, aperirentur ~~angi"portus, fora & macella in areas ſepoſitas eliminatur~~ "angiportus, fora & macella in areas ſepoſitas elimi"narentur. Cenſuit etiam, uti ſingulæ domus muris "intergerinis concluderentur, univerſæ in frontem "pari altitudine conſurgerent, omneſque parietes ſaxo "quadrato aut cocto latere ſolidarentur; utique ne"mini liceret ultra ſeptennium ædificando immorari. "Ad hæc lites de terminis orituras lege lata præ"ſcidit; adjecit quoque ſupplicationes annuas & ad "æternam poſterorum memoriam H. C. P. C. Feſti"natur undique, reſurgit Londinum, majore cele"ritate an ſplendore incertum: unum triennium ab"ſolvit quod ſeculi opus credebatur."

Tranſlation.

"Charles the Second, ſon of Charles the Martyr, "king of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender "of the Faith, a moſt gracious prince, commiſerating "the deplorable ſtate of things, whilſt the ruins "were yet ſmoaking, provided for the comfort of the "citizens, and the ornament of his city; remitted "their taxes, and referred the petitions of the ma"giſtrates and inhabitants to the parliament, who "immediately paſſed an act, that publick works "ſhould be reſtored to greater beauty with publick "money, to be raiſed by an impoſition on coal; "that churches, and the cathedral of St. Paul's, "ſhould be rebuilt from their foundations, with all "magnificence; that bridges, gates, and priſons ſhould "be new made, the ſewers cleanſed, the ſtreets made "ſtrait and regular, ſuch as were ſteep levelled, and "thoſe too narrow to be made wider. Markets and "ſhambles to be alſo enlarged, and ſituated in dif"ferent parts of the city. That every houſe ſhould "be built with party walls, and all in front raiſed of "equal height; that thoſe walls ſhould be of ſquare "ſtone or brick; and that no man ſhould be longer "than ſeven years building his houſe. Anniverſary "prayers were alſo enjoined; and to perpetuate the "memory thereof to poſterity, they cauſed this co"lumn to be erected. The work was carried on with "diligence, and London is reſtored; but whether "with greater ſpeed or beauty, may be made a "queſtion. In three years time the world ſaw that "finiſhed, which was ſuppoſed to be the buſineſs of "an age."

Under the before-mentioned inſcriptions, in one continued line round the baſe of the pedeſtal, are the following words:

"This pillar was ſet up in perpetual remembrance "of the moſt dreadful burning of this proteſtant city, "begun and carried on by the treachery and malice "of the popiſh faction, in the beginning of September, "in the year of our Lord 1666, in order to execute "their horrid plot, to extirpate the proteſtant reli"gion, and the old Engliſh liberty, and to introduce "popery and ſlavery."

This inſcription, on the duke of York's acceſſion to the throne, was immediately eraſed; but was reſtored again ſoon after the revolution.

CHAP.

CHAP. XX.

The king iſſues a proclamation concerning the building of houſes after the Fire of London—The parliament paſs an act for erecting a court of judicature to ſettle all differences between landlords and tenants; as alſo another act for rebuilding the city—Act of common-council for enlarging the ſtreets, &c.—Directions for pitching and levelling the ſtreets and lanes—Plans offered by Sir Chriſtopher Wren and Sir John Evelyn for re-building the city—Act of common-council for providing fire-engines, &c. for the ſuppreſſing of fires that might happen in future—The lord-mayor's precept for preventing immoralities, and preſerving the ſtreets free from filth—Newgate, Honey-lane and Stocks markets eſtabliſhed by act of common-council—The prince of Orange entertained at Drapers-hall—The Hudſon's-bay company firſt inſtituted and incorporated by charter—Act of parliament for widening ſeveral principal ſtreets in the city, and laying an additional tax of 2s. on every chaldron of coals—Act of common council for the regulation of publick markets—The king is entertained at Guildhall, and made free of the city—The princeſs Mary, eldeſt daughter to the duke of York, married to the prince of Orange—A plot diſcovered for deſtroying the city by fire—Conſequences thereon—Diſputes between the city and court reſpecting the choice of ſheriffs, members of parliament, &c.

THOUGH the deſtruction of London by the late dreadful fire occaſioned great temporary diſtreſs, yet in the end it proved of the utmoſt utility, by reſtoring the city with more uniformity, convenience and wholeſomeneſs than might have been expected. Before this accident, the ſtreets were narrow, crooked and incommodious: the buildings were chiefly of wood, dark, cloſe, and ill-contrived; and by the ſeveral ſtories, projecting beyond each other, as they roſe over the narrow ſtreets, the circulation of the air was almoſt entirely obſtructed. To theſe inconveniencies may, in ſome meaſure, be attributed the deſtruction which had been repeatedly made in the city by the viſitation of the plague; for as the air was confined, ſo the noiſome vapours and peſtilential atoms were harboured and nouriſhed. By the re-building of the city, and the enlargement of the ſtreets, the free circulation of air was admitted, the offenſive vapours expelled, and the city freed from all peſtilential diſorders from that time to the preſent.

A few days after the fire, when the conſternation of the people was ſomewhat abated, his majeſty iſſued a proclamation for prohibiting the re-building of houſes till proper regulations were made for re-edifying the city with ſuch propriety, uniformity and ſecurity, as might effectually prevent the like deſtruction for the future. In the mean time, and while the city lay in ruins, ſeveral temporary conveniencies were formed for the benefit of the public in general. Tabernacles were erected in various places for the exerciſe of divine worſhip. Greſham College was converted into an Exchange for the merchants; in the apartments of which the public buſineſs of the city was tranſacted, inſtead of Guildhall: and the Royal Society being thus excluded from Greſham College, were accommodated with apartments in Arundel Houſe. The Exciſe Office was kept in Southampton Fields near Bedford Houſe; the General Poſt Office was removed to Bridges-ſtreet, Covent-garden; the affairs of the Cuſtom Houſe were tranſacted in Mark-lane; the king's wardrobe was removed from Puddle-wharf to York-buildings; and the officers belonging to Doctors Commons were held in Exeter Houſe in the Strand.

That no time might be loſt in purſuing proper meaſures for re-building the city, the parliament, which met on the 18th of September, immediately paſſed an act for erecting a court of judicature, and for ſettling all differences between landlords and tenants with reſpect to houſes which had been deſtroyed by the late fire. They alſo appointed the juſtices of the court of King's Bench, Common Pleas, and the Barons of the Exchequer, to be judges of the ſaid court. Theſe judges conducted themſelves with ſuch impartiality and ſtrict juſtice in their ſeveral deciſions, that they gained the general eſteem of the citizens, who, as a teſtimony of reſpect and gratitude, cauſed their pictures to be drawn and hung up in Guildhall; the number whereof, by deaths and promotions, amounted to twenty-two; nineteen of which are only remaining at this time, the reſt having been removed to make way for the pictures of royal perſonages.

Theſe deciſions of the judges were followed by an act of parliament for rebuilding the city; in which proper directions were given how the houſes were to be conſtructed, and for the regulation of builders; for granting the corporation powers to open and enlarge the ſtreets and lanes; for appointing an annual faſt on the day the fire broke out; for erecting a column of braſs or ſtone on the ſpot where it began, with a proper inſcription to perpetuate the memory of the diſaſter; and for impoſing a duty of one ſhilling per chaldron or ton, on coals for ten years, towards defraying the neceſſary expences of carrying the ſaid act into execution.

In conſequence of the powers granted by this act, the common-council, on the 29th of April, 1667, paſſed an act, in which they allotted what ſtreets ſhould be enlarged and widened, and to what reſpective widths they ſhould be opened. Agreeable to this act the following order was immediately framed, and preſented to his majeſty, who ſo highly approved of it, that, on the 8th of May following, he confirmed and enforced the ſame by an order of council.

“ It is ordered that the ſurveyors take ſpecial care, that the breaſt-ſummers of all the houſes do range of an equal heighth, houſe with houſe, ſo far as ſhall be convenient, and there to make breaks by directions.

“ And that they do encourage and give directions to all builders, for ornament ſake, that the ornaments and projections of the front-buildings be of rubbed bricks; and that all the naked parts of the walls may be done of rough bricks, neatly wrought, or all rubbed, at the direction of the builder, or that the builders may otherwiſe enrich their fronts as they pleaſe.

“ That if any perſon or perſons ſhall deſire, in any ſtreet or lane of note, to build on each ſide of the ſtreet or lane, oppoſite one to the other, ſix or more houſes of the third rate, or that the upper rooms or garrets may be flat roofs, encompaſſed with battlements of bricks covered with ſtone, or rails, and banniſters of iron or ſtone, or to vary their roofs for the greater ornament of building; the ſurveyors, or one of them, ſhall certify their opinons therein to the committee for rebuilding, who ſhall have liberty to give leave for the ſame, if they ſee cauſe.

“ That in all ſtreets no ſign-poſts ſhall hang croſs, but ſigns ſhall be fixed againſt the balconies, or ſome other convenient part of the ſide of the houſe.

“ It is ordered, that a poſtern ſhall be made on the north ſide of Newgate, for conveniency of foot-paſſengers; and that Holborn-bridge ſhall be enlarged to run ſtrait on a bevel line from the timber-houſe on the north-ſide thereof, known by the ſign of the Cock, to the front of the building at the Swan-inn on the north ſide of Holborn-hill.

“ Foraſmuch as it is provided in the late act for re-building, that the ſurveyors ſhall take care for the equal ſetting out of all party-walls and piers, and no perſon be permitted to build till that be done; “ therefore,

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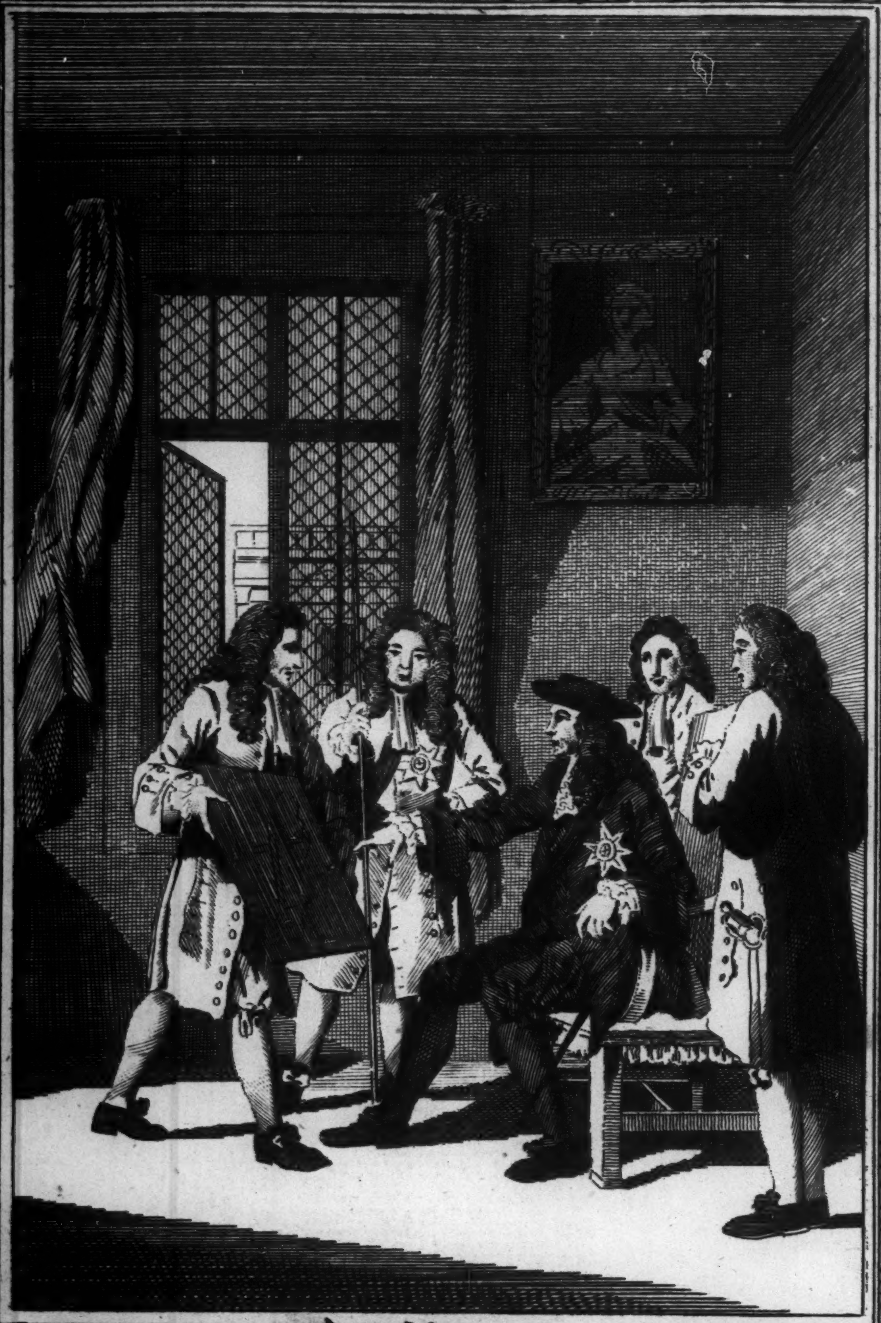
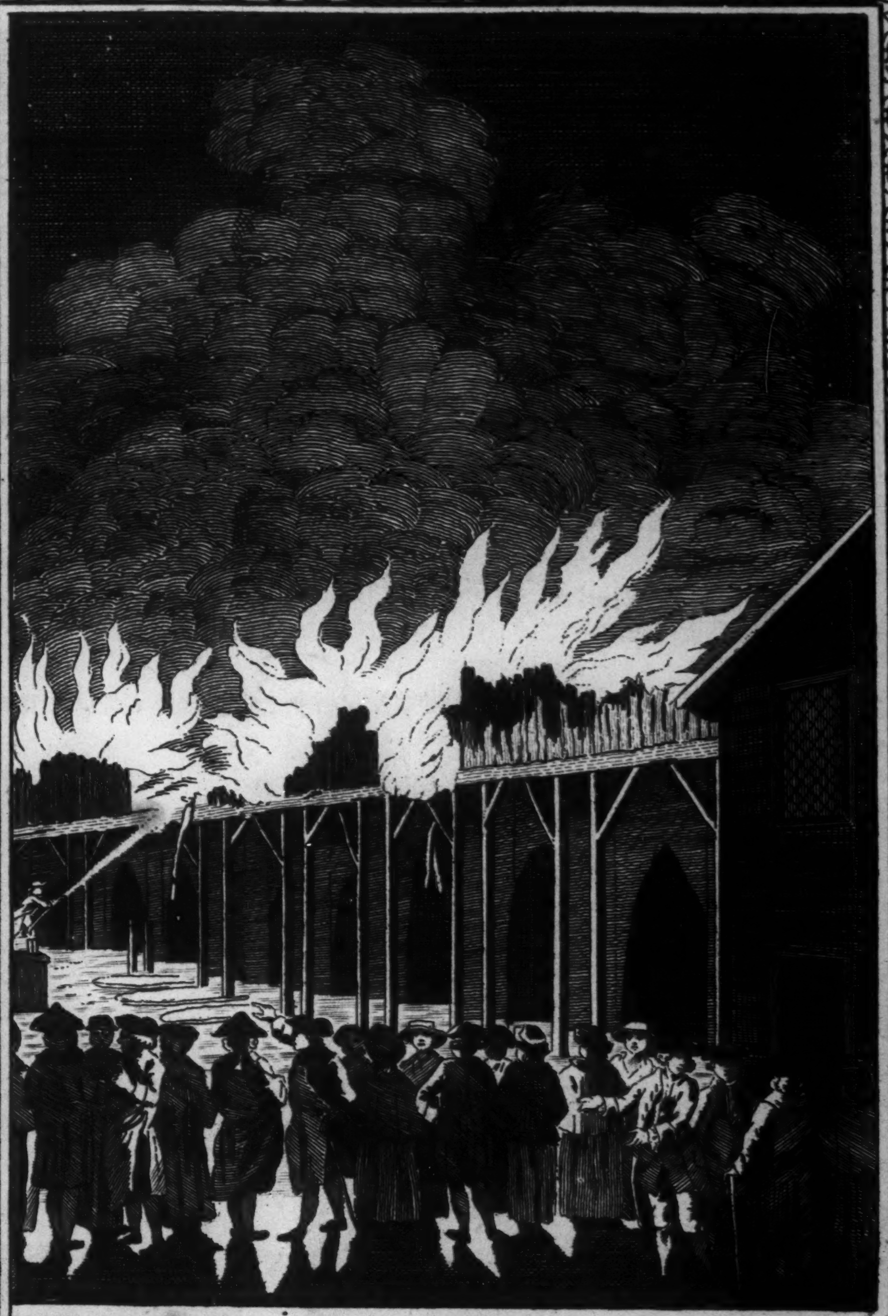


Sir Christopher Wren *presenting*
to King CHARLES IIᴰ. *his* Plan *for* Rebuilding
the City *of* LONDON, *after the* Great Fire *in 1666.*



View of the TEMPORARY BRIDGE *of* LONDON
as it appeared on Fire *in the* Night *of* April, 11. 1758.

Wale delin. Myers sculp.

Published by Alexʳ. Hogg, at the Kings Arms, No. 16, Paternoster Row, [illegible] "therefore, for preſervation of any exaction in the taking of ſuch ſurveys, and of all quarrels and contentions that may ariſe between the builders, it is ordered That no builder ſhall lay his foundation, until the ſurveyors, or one of them (according to the act) ſhall view it and ſee the party-walls and piers equally ſet out; and that all perſons obſerve the ſurveyors directions concerning the ſuperſtructure to be erected over the ſaid foundation.

"And that, for the defraying that and all other incident charges of meaſuring, ſtaking out, taking the level, and ſurveying the ſtreets and ground, each builder, before he lay his foundation, and ſuch ſurvey ſhall be taken, do repair to the chamber of London, and there enter his name, with the place where his building is to be ſet out, and to pay to the chamberlain the ſum of ſix ſhillings and eight-pence for every foundation to be rebuilt. For which Mr. Chamberlain ſhall give acquittances; upon receipt of which acquittances the ſurveyors ſhall proceed to ſet out ſuch perſons foundations.

"And it is ordered, that all perſons who have already laid any foundations ſhall forthwith pay into the chamber of London, ſix ſhillings and eight-pence for every foundation.

"And this court is conſenting and deſirous that all ſtraight and narrow paſſages, which ſhall be found convenient for common benefit and accommodation, and ſhall receive his majeſty's order and approbation, ſhall and may be enlarged and made wider, and otherwiſe altered, before the 20th of May now next enſuing, as ſhall be fitting for the beauty, ornament, and conveniency thereof, and ſtaked and ſet out accordingly.

"Several late inhabitants of Fleet-ſtreet, intending to rebuild their houſes, which did formerly ſtand backward of other foundations near adjoining, and deſiring liberty to advance their houſes, that the whole front may run on a ſtraight line; the committee did agree to the ſame, if the right honourable the lord high chancellor of England and the other lords ſhall approve thereof, and procure his majeſty's approbation to the ſame: and the committee do deſire liberty may be given for other perſons in other places where it ſhall be found convenient.

"And it is ordered, that the committee for rebuilding do preſent the particulars aforeſaid to the right honourable the lord high chancellor of England and the other lords, and that the ſame, if they receive his majeſty's approbation, ſhall be forthwith printed and publiſhed.

"Which being this day repreſented to the board by the right honourable the lord high chancellor of England, the ſame was allowed and approved of: and it was ordered that the ſame be punctually obſerved in every part thereof. And all perſons concerned are required and commanded to yield due obedience and conform themſelves thereunto."

Soon after this, the commiſſioners and ſurveyors publiſhed directions for levelling and pitching the ſtreets and lanes in the city of London and its liberties, for the convenient current and running away of the water. And about the ſame time an act of common-council was paſſed for preventing and ſuppreſſing of fires for the future; in which, among other things, it was enacted as follows:

"1. That the city be divided into four diviſions, and each thereof be provided with eight hundred leathern buckets, fifty ladders of different ſizes from twelve to forty-two feet in length, two brazen hand-ſquirts to each pariſh, twenty four pickax-ſledges, and forty ſhod ſhovels.

"2. That each of the twelve companies provide themſelves with an engine, thirty buckets, three ladders, ſix pickax-ſledges, and two hand ſquirts, to be ready upon all occaſions. And the inferior companies, ſuch a number of ſmall engines and buckets, as ſhould be allotted them by the lord-mayor and court of aldermen, according to their reſpective abilities.

"3. That the aldermen, paſſed the office of ſheriffalty, do provide their ſeveral houſes with twenty-four buckets, and one hand-ſquirt each; and thoſe who have not ſerved that office, twelve buckets and one hand-ſquirt.

"4. And, for the effectual ſupplying the engines and ſquirts with water, that pumps be placed in all wells; and fire-plugs in the ſeveral main pipes belonging to the New River and Thames water-works.

"5. That the ſeveral companies of carpenters, bricklayers, plaiſterers, painters, maſons, ſmiths, plumbers, and paviours, do annually, for each corporation, elect two maſter workmen, four journeymen, eight apprentices, and ſixteen labourers to be ready, upon all occaſions of fire, to attend the lord-mayor and ſheriffs for extinguiſhing the ſame.

"6. That all the workmen and labourers belonging to the ſeveral water-works, within the city, ſea-coal meters, Blackwell-hall, Leaden-hall, ticket, package, and other porters, do conſtantly attend the lord-mayor and ſheriffs in all ſuch ſervices."

The citizens of London laboured but a ſhort time under the inconveniencies ariſing from the calamity of the city's deſtruction by fire; for, by the prudent vigilance of the different parties concerned, it was, to the aſtoniſhment of all Europe, rebuilt in the ſhort ſpace of four years, and that in ſo different a manner from its original ſtate, that thoſe who beheld it before and after the fire, were no leſs aſtoniſhed at the wealth of the citizens who could ſuſtain ſo conſiderable a loſs, than at the expedition and expence that was laid out in reſtoring it. Before we quit this ſubject, we ſhall anticipate a little for the ſake of obſerving, that a favourable opportunity offered, whereby the city of London might have been rebuilt in a manner ſo ſuperior to that which took place, as to have exceeded in beauty all the cities in the univerſe; which would certainly have been the caſe, had either of the two following plans met with that countenance the ingenuity of the projectors merited.

The firſt of theſe plans was formed by Sir Chriſtopher Wren, who immediately after the fire took a ſurvey of the ruined ſpot, by the king's order, and deſigned a plan for a new city. In this plan all the deformities and inconveniencies of the old city were to be remedied, by enlarging the ſtreets and lanes, and rendering them as nearly parallel to each other as poſſible; by ſeating all the pariſh churches in a conſpicuous and regular manner; by forming the moſt public places into large piazzas, the centers of eight ways; by uniting the halls of the twelve companies into one regular ſquare annexed to Guildhall; and by making a commodious quay on the whole bank of the river, from Blackfriars to the Tower. The ſtreets were to be of three magnitudes; the three principal ones to run ſtraight through the city, and one or two croſs ſtreets to be at leaſt ninety feet wide; others ſixty feet, and the lanes about thirty feet, excluding all narrow dark alleys, thoroughfares and courts. The Exchange to ſtand free in the middle of a piazza, and to be in the center of the town, from whence the ſtreets ſhould proceed to all the principal parts of the city; and the building to be formed like a Roman forum, with double porticos. Many ſtreets were alſo to radiate upon the bridge. Thoſe of the two firſt magnitudes to be carried on as ſtraight as poſſible, and to center in four or five areas ſurrounded with piazzas. The churches were to be deſigned according to the beſt forms for capacity and hearing; and thoſe of the larger pariſhes adorned with porticos and lofty ornamental towers and ſteeples; but all church yards, gardens and unneceſſary vacuities, and all trades that uſe great fires, or produce noiſome ſmells, were to be placed out of the town.

This excellent plan which Sir Chriſtopher laid before the king, (*a copy of which we have preſerved in this work*) is thus explained:

From that part of Fleet-ſtreet which eſcaped the fire, a ſtraight ſtreet of ninety feet wide was to extend, and, paſſing by the ſouth ſide of Ludgate, was to end gracefully in a piazza on Tower-hill. In the middle of Fleet-ſtreet was to be a circular area ſurrounded with a piazza, the center of eight ways, where, at one ſtation, were to meet the following ſtreets. The firſt, ſtraight forward, quite through the city: the ſecond, obliquely towards the right hand, to the beginning of the quay that was to run from Bridewell Dock to the Tower: the third, obliquely on the left, to Smithfield: the fourth, ſtraight forward on the right, to the Thames: the fifth, ſtraight on the left, to Hatton Garden and Clerkenwell: the ſixth, ſtraight backwards to Temple-Bar: the ſeventh, obliquely on the right, to the walks of the Temple: and the eighth, obliquely on the left to Curſitor's Alley.

On paſſing down Fleet-ſtreet, the ditch which led to the Thames was to be rendered a beautiful canal, paſſable by as many bridges as there were ſtreets to croſs it: Ludgate priſon was to ſtand on the left ſide of the ſtreet, where a triumphal arch was to be formed, inſtead of the gate, in honour of king Charles II. the founder of the new city; and the cathedral of St. Paul's was to be ſituated where it now ſtands, ſurrounded by a triangular piazza.

Leaving St. Paul's on the left, a ſtraight ſtreet was to extend directly to the Tower, adorned all the way, at proper diſtances, with pariſh churches; and leaving that edifice to the right, the other great branch were to lead to the Royal Exchange, which was to be ſeated in the middle of a piazza, between two great ſtreets, the one from Ludgate leading to the ſouth front, and another from Holborn, through Newgate, and thence ſtraight to the north front.

This excellent ſcheme was demonſtrated to be practicable, without the leaſt infringement on any perſon's property; for by leaving out the church-yards, &c. which were to be removed at a diſtance from the town, there would have been ſufficient room both for the augmentation of the ſtreets, the diſpoſition of the churches, halls, and all publick buildings, and to have given every proprietor full ſatisfaction: for though few of them would have been ſeated exactly upon the very ſame ground they poſſeſſed before the fire, yet none would have been thrown at any conſiderable diſtance from it; but the obſtinacy of great part of the citizens, in refuſing to recede from the right of rebuilding their houſes on the old foundations, was an inſurmountable obſtacle to the execution of this noble ſcheme, which would certainly have rendered the city of London one of the moſt magnificent in the univerſe.

The other ſcheme was projected by Sir John Evelyn, (the plan whereof will alſo be given in the courſe of this work, and for which reaſon we ſhall be ſomewhat particular in explaining it.) In this plan Sir John propoſed that ſome of the deepeſt vallies ſhould be filled up, or at leaſt made with leſs ſudden declivities. That a new and ſpacious quay ſhould run from the Tower to the Temple, and extend itſelf as far as low water wark; by which means the channel of the river would be kept conſtantly full; and the irregularity and deformity of the ſtairs, and the dirt and filth left at every ebb, would alſo be prevented.

He alſo propoſed, in order to create variety in the ſtreets, that there ſhould be breaks and enlargements, by ſpacious openings at proper diſtances, ſurrounded with piazzas, and uniformly built with beautiful fronts; and that ſome of theſe openings ſhould be ſquare, ſome circular, and others oval. The principal ſtreets were to be an hundred feet in breadth, and the narroweſt not leſs than thirty. Three or four large ſtreets were to be formed between the Thames and London-wall, reckoning that of Cheapſide for the chief, which might be entered from Temple-bar, to the upper part of Tower-hill, or to Crutched Friars, bearing the cathedral of St. Paul's upon a noble eminence.

Amidſt theſe ſtreets were to ſtand the parochial churches, ſo interſperſed as to adorn the profile of the city at all its avenues. Moſt of them were to be in the center of ſpacious areas, adorned with piazzas, &c. ſo as to be ſeen from ſeveral ſtreets, and others were to be at the abutments and extremities of them.

Round the piazzas of the churches the ſtationers and bookſellers were to have their ſhops, and the miniſters their houſes. Round St. Paul's was to be the epiſcopal palace, the dean and prebends houſes, St. Paul's ſchool, a public library, the prerogative and firſt fruits office; all which were to be built at an ample diſtance from the cathedral, and with very ſtately fronts, in honour of that venerable pile. In ſome of theſe openings, ſurrounded with piazzas, were to be the ſeveral markets, and in others public fountains conſtantly playing.

The College of Phyſicians was to be ſituated in a principal part of the town, encircled with a handſome piazza, for the dwellings of thoſe learned perſons, with the ſurgeons, apothecaries and druggiſts in the ſtreets about them; for he would have all of a myſtery in the ſame quarters. Thoſe of the better ſort of the ſhopkeepers were to be in the moſt eminent ſtreets and piazzas; and the artificers in the more ordinary houſes, in the intermediate and narrow paſſages. The taverns and victualling houſes were to be placed amongſt them, but ſo conſtructed as to preſerve the moſt perfect uniformity.

The halls for the city companies were to be placed between the piazzas, market-places and churches, and to be fronted with ſtone; among theſe was to be Guildhall, diſtinguiſhed from the reſt by its being more pompous and magnificent, and adjoining to this edifice was to be a magnificent houſe for the lord-mayor, and two others for the ſheriffs.

The Royal Exchange to front the Thames about the Steel-yard, in an area ſurrounded on three ſides with piazzas, with vaults for warehouſes beneath: and for ſuch merchandize as could not be here preſerved, might be erected buildings fronting the Thames on the other ſide the river, with wharfs before and yards behind for the placing of cranes, the laying of timber, coals, &c. and other groſs commodities, while the quay over-againſt it ſhould be built for the owners, and the dwellings of the principal merchants; but if the warehouſes muſt be on this ſide, they were to front Thames-ſtreet rather than the river, becauſe of the dull and heavy appearance of thoſe buildings.

The little bay at Queenhithe was to have the quay continued round it, and cloiſtered about for the market-people and fruiterers; and where the wharf then was, a ſtately avenue was to extend to St. Paul's cathedral.

Four great ſtreets were to extend along the city: the firſt, from Fleet-ditch to the Tower: the ſecond, from the Strand to the moſt eaſtern part of the city, where was to be a noble triumphal arch, in honour of the king; the third, from Newgate to Aldgate: and the fourth and ſhorteſt, from Alderſgate to Biſhopſgate. He alſo propoſed that five principal croſs ſtreets ſhould extend from Blackfriars into Weſt Smithfield; from the Thames eaſt of St. Paul's to Alderſgate; from Queenhithe to Cripplegate; and from the Royal Exchange to Moorgate. That the ſtreet from the bridge ſhould extend to Biſhopſgate, and another from the Cuſtom-houſe to Aldgate.

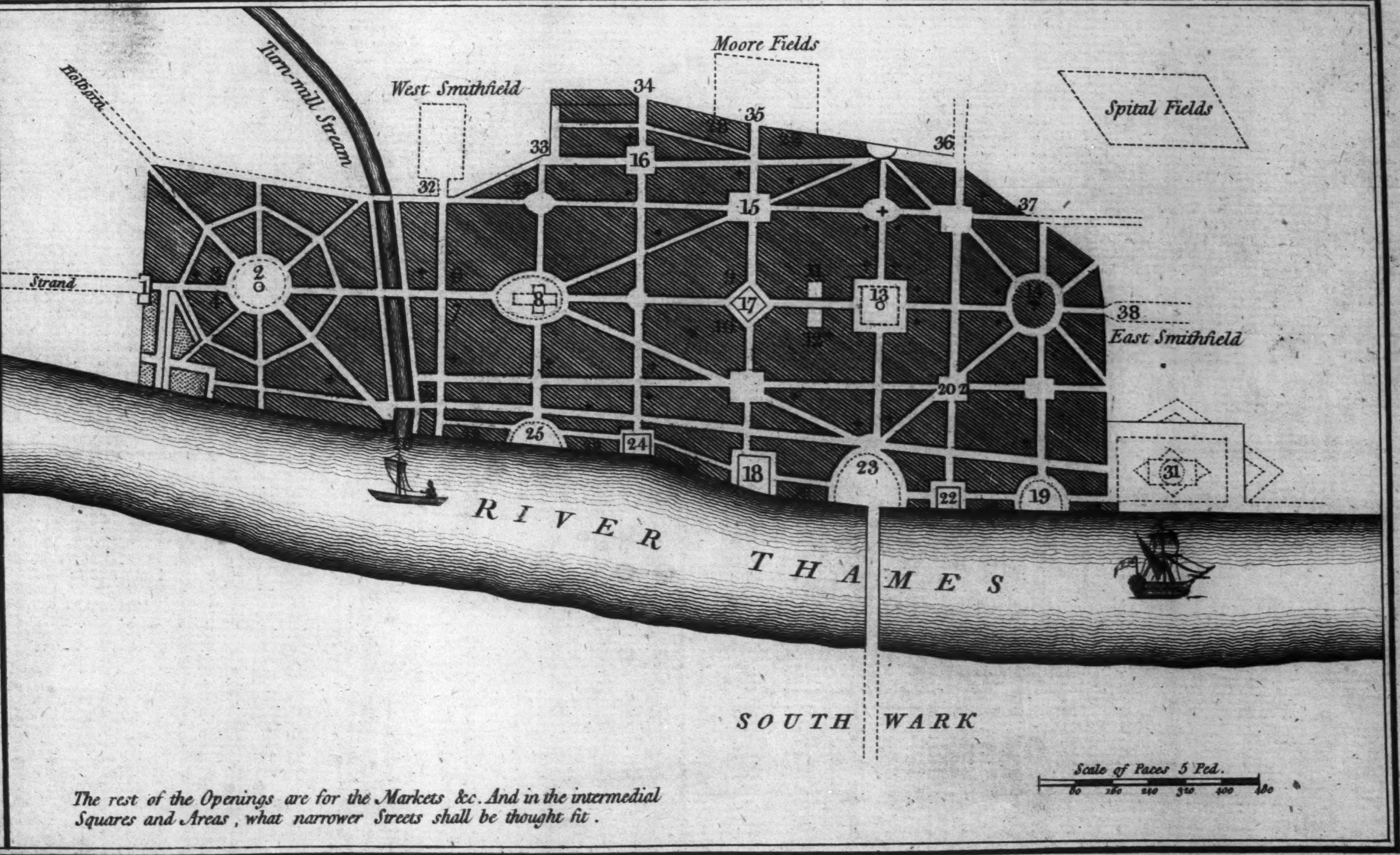
Inſtead of houſes on the bridge, he propoſed to have it adorned with a ſubſtantial iron baluſtrade, ornamented, at convenient diſtances, with ſtatues on their pedeſtals, and a foot-way on each ſide for the convenience of paſſengers.

The hoſpitals, work-houſes and priſons were to be ſituated in convenient quarters of the city. The

Engrav'd for THORNTON's New *and* Complete History *and* Survey *of* LONDON *and* WESTMINSTER; *&c.*

REFERENCES.

1 *Temple Bar*
2 *Fleet Conduit*
3 *S.t Dunstans in the West*
4 *Seargeants Inn*
5 *The New Channel*
6 *The Colledge of Physicians*
7 *Doctors Commons*
8 *S.t Pauls*
9, 10 } *The two Sheriffs of London Houses*
11 *Mercers Chapel*
12 *Bow Church & the Arches*
13 *The Fountain in Grace-church Street*
14 *S.t Dunstans in the East*
15 *Guild Hall*
16 *Christ's Hospital & Church*
17 *The Lord Mayor's House*
18 *The Royal Exchange*
19 *The Custom House & Admiralty Court*
20 *The Navy Office*
21 *The Trinity House*
22 *Billings - Gate*
23 *The Fish Market*
24 *Queen Hithe*
25 *Paul's Wharf*
26 *The Sluce*
27 { *Seſsions House, Newgate Prison*
Publick Work House, & Bridewell.
28 *The Church Yards & Inns*
29 *The Key*
30 *Black Friers Church & Watling Street*
31 *The Tower*
32 *New-Gate*
33 *Alders-Gate*
34 *Cripple-Gate*
35 *Moor - Gate*
36 *Bishops - Gate*
37 *Ald - Gate*
38 *Charles - Gate*
✝ *The several Parish Churches 20 in Number.*
● *The Halls of the 12 Antient Companies.*
○ *The Publick Fountains.*


Holborn
Turn-mill Stream
West Smithfield
Moore Fields
Spital Fields
East Smithfield
Strand
RIVER THAMES
SOUTH WARK
1
2
8
13
15
16
17
18
19
20
22
23
24
25
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
Scale of Paces 5 Ped.
80 160 240 320 400 480

The rest of the Openings are for the Markets &c. And in the intermedial Squares and Areas, what narrower Streets shall be thought fit.

Sir JOHN EVELYN's PLAN *for* Rebuilding *the* CITY *of* LONDON, *after the* Great Fire *in the* Year 1666.

London: Published as the Act directs, by Alex.r Hogg, at the Kings Arms, N.o 16, Paternoster Row.

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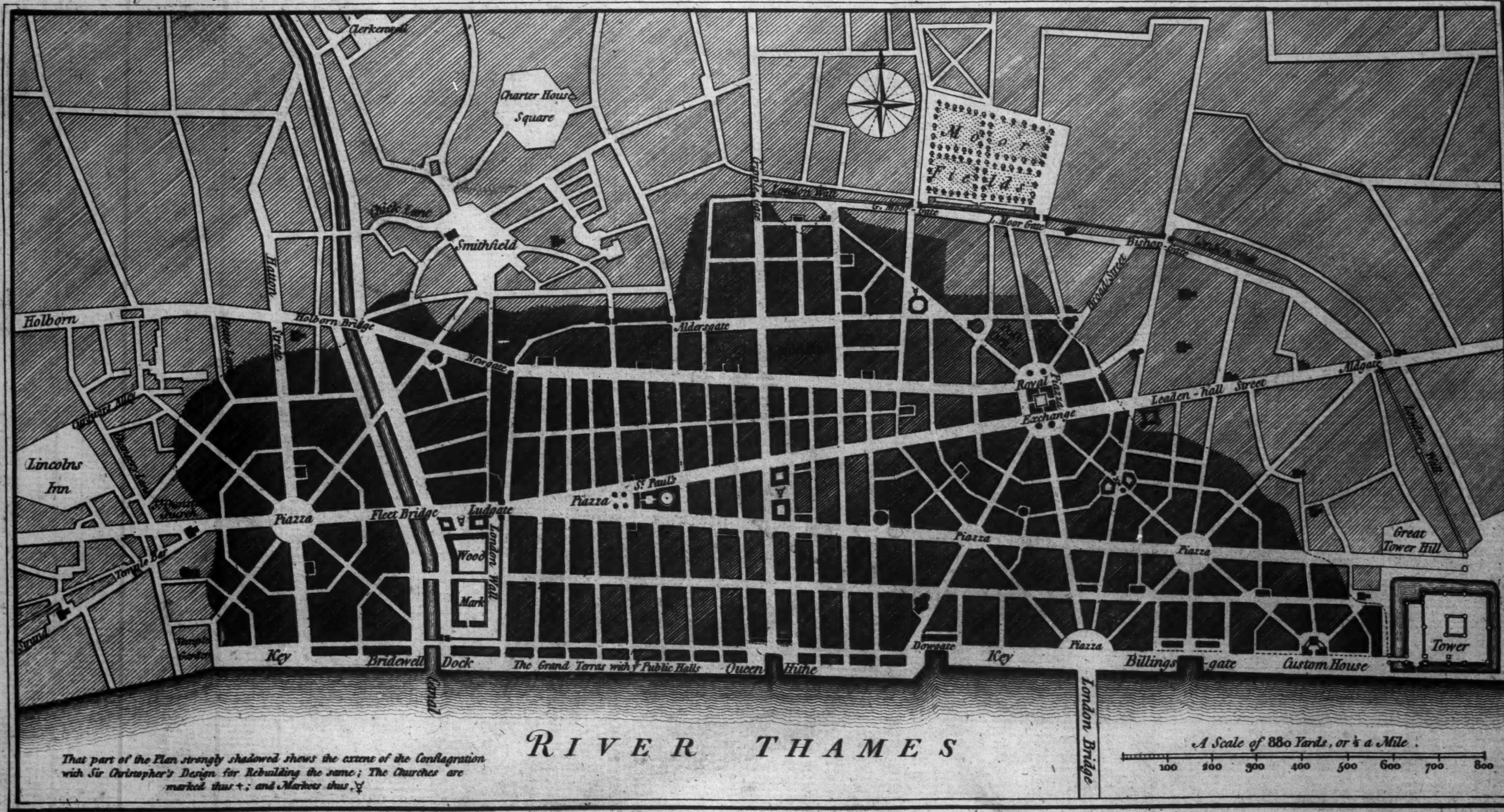
Engrav'd for THORNTON's New *and* Complete Hiſtory *and* Survey, *of* LONDON *and* WESTMINSTER, *&c.*


Clerkenwell
Charter House Square
Quick Lane
Smithfield
Hatton Street
Holborn
Holborn Bridge
Newgate
Aldersgate
Cripple Gate
London Wall
G. Moor Gate
L. Moor Gate
Moor Fields
Bishop Gate
Broad Street
Aldgate
Leaden-hall Street
Royal Piazza Exchange
London Wall
Great Tower Hill
Tower
Custom House
Billings gate
Piazza
London Bridge
Key
Dowgate
Piazza
Queen Hithe
The Grand Terras with ye Public Halls
St. Paul's
Piazza
Ludgate
London Wall
Wood
Mark
Fleet Bridge
Bridewell Dock
Canal
Key
Piazza
Lincolns Inn
Temple Bar
Strand
RIVER THAMES
A Scale of 880 Yards, or ½ a Mile.
100
200
300
400
500
600
700
800

That part of the Plan strongly shadowed shews the extent of the Conflagration with Sir Christopher's Design for Rebuilding the same; The Churches are marked thus +; and Markets thus ☿

Sir CHRISTOPHER WREN's PLAN, *for* Rebuilding *the* CITY *of* LONDON; *after the* Great Fire *in* 1666.

London; Published as the Act directs, by Alexr. Hogg, at the Kings Arms, No. 16, Paternoster Row.

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hoſpitals to form one of the principal ſtreets; but the priſons, and court for the trial of criminals to be built near the entrance of the city.

The gates of the city were to be in the form of triumphal arches, adorned with ſtatues, relievos, and appoſite inſcriptions, not obſtructed by ſheds, or mean houſes joined to them.

Sir John alſo propoſed, that along the wall between Cripplegate and Aldgate, ſhould be the church-yards of the ſeveral pariſhes, while the houſes oppoſite to them formed a large ſtreet for the common inns, and ſerved alſo as ſtations for carriers, &c. Theſe being on the north part of the city, and neareſt the confines of the fields and roads, would leaſt encumber the town; and there would be a far more commodious and free acceſs to them, by reaſon of their immediate approaches through the traverſe ſtreets, than if they were ſcattered up and down without diſtinction.

This ſcheme, however, which was intended as an improvement on Sir Chriſtopher's, proved alſo abortive; and by the obſtinacy of the citizens, the opportunity was loſt of rendering the city of London unrivalled by every other, and conſequently the admiration of the world.

In the year 1668, the lord-mayor iſſued a precept to prevent immoralities and the prophanation of the Sabbath; and alſo for ſuppreſſing rogues, vagrants and ſturdy beggars. And, in conformity to a late act of parliament, the citizens were ordered to keep the ſtreets before their houſes and ground duly paved and ſwept, and to preſerve their dirt in tubs or baſkets, till the coming of the raker, on the penalty of forfeiting three ſhillings and fourpence; and that they ſhould not ſuffer any aſhes, dirt, or other filth, to lay before their doors, on the penalty of five ſhillings; nor before their neighbour's, or any church, church-yard, or other public place or building, on the penalty of twenty ſhillings: that the inhabitants ſhould duly hang and keep out their candles lighted to the accuſtomed hour; and that the conſtables ſhould ſit and continue their watches for ſuch time as had been directed and appointed by former acts of common-council.

A temporary market having been held, ſince the fire, in Alderſgate-ſtreet, and the places for the new markets being nearly finiſhed for the purpoſes intended, the former was removed, and the new ones eſtabliſhed by the common-council on the 8th of September, 1669, in the following form:

> "Whereas the ſeveral grounds within Newgate, in Honey-lane, and at Woolchurch, deſigned for common market-places, are near prepared and fitted for thoſe uſes; be it enacted, by the Right honourable the lord-mayor, the right worſhipful the aldermen his brethren, and the commons of the city of London, in common-council aſſembled, and by the authority thereof, That the ſame be common market-places of this city for all time to come, and be reſpectively called Newgate-market, Honey-lane market, and Stocks or Woolchurch-market. And that the market, which ſince the diſmal fire hath been kept in Alderſgate-ſtreet, be, from and after the 25th day of March next, removed to the ſaid ſeveral places, and there kept and continued accordingly, on ſuch days, and at ſuch hours, and under ſuch regulations, as Newgate-market and Cheapſide-market formerly were, or ought to have been, or as it is or ſhall be appointed by any acts or orders for or concerning the keeping and regulating the common market of this city. And that this act be forthwith proclaimed or publiſhed, for the information of all perſons therein concerned."

On the 18th of December this year, William Prince of Orange (afterwards king William III.) who came over to England to ſettle ſome political negotiations, was elegantly entertained by the lord-mayor and aldermen at Draper's Hall.

In the year 1669, Prince Rupert, the king's couſin, and ſeveral other perſons of quality, engaged a ſhip or two in a voyage to Hudſon's Bay; the ſucceſs of which promiſing a fair opportunity of eſtabliſhing a beneficial trade with the people of that part of the world, the adventurers in the following year obtained a charter of the king, by which they were conſtituted a body corporate, under the title of "The Governor and Company of Adventurers of England, trading into Hudſon's Bay." By this charter, the king granted them, and their ſucceſſors for ever, all the ſtreights, bay, ſeas, rivers, lakes, creeks, iſlands, ſhores, lands, territories, and places whatever, within Hudſon's Bay and Hudſon's Streights. This corporation carry on a conſiderable trade to theſe places by a joint ſtock, and have ſeveral ſmall factories, to which the natives repair with their furrs, ſkins and other commodities of the country, which they exchange for thoſe of England. The company is under the direction of a governor, deputy-governor, and ſeven aſſiſtants. Their hall is ſituated at the eaſt end of Fenchurch-ſtreet, and is a very handſome brick building, adorned with pilaſters, architraves, &c.

The ſurveyors for rebuilding the city of London having found it neceſſary, for the good and convenience of the citizens, that divers ſtreets not yet mentioned, ſhould be enlarged, applied to parliament, who, in conſequence thereof, enacted that, excluſive of the ſtreets which had been already appointed to be widened, the following ſhould alſo be enlarged, viz. Paternoſter-row, Warwick-lane, Coleman-ſtreet, Eaſtcheap, Swithen's-lane, Little Wood-ſtreet, Milk-ſtreet, Tower-ſtreet, Water-lane in Tower-ſtreet, Rood-lane, St. Mary-hill, Thames-ſtreet, from London-bridge to Puddle-dock, Pye-corner and Threadneedle-ſtreet.

It was alſo enacted, that the ſum of one ſhilling per chaldron on coals, which had been granted to the lord-mayor and citizens for the term of ſeventeen years and five months, being found not ſufficient for the accompliſhment of the works intended, the ſame ſhould be increaſed to three ſhillings per chaldron; and that the ſole power for regulating and paving the ſtreets of the city of London, and making and cleanſing drains and ſewers ſhould remain in the mayor, commonalty, and citizens, to be executed by ſuch perſons as the mayor, aldermen and common-council ſhould think proper to appoint.

By virtue of theſe powers the court of common-council, on the 27th of October, 1671, collected into an act the ſeveral cuſtoms, rules, and orders, relating to paving and cleanſing the ſtreets, and preventing nuiſances in the paſſages within their juriſdictions; which act was publiſhed by the commiſſioners of ſewers the firſt of March following, for general information.

About this time the parliament paſſed an act for the ſuppreſſion of conventicles, by which every perſon who attended thoſe meetings, was to be fined five ſhillings for the firſt offence, and ten ſhillings for the ſecond: the preacher 20l. for the firſt offence, and 40l. for the ſecond; and the perſon in whoſe houſe the conventicle was held, was ſubject to the ſame penalties with the preacher. This act was executed with the greateſt rigour in London; and the diſſenting meeting-houſes were converted into chapels or tabernacles by an order of council, and ſupplied with miniſters of the eſtabliſhed church, until the pariſh churches were rebuilt.

The tythes of the city having been heretofore very unequally levied, and the ſubſequent alterations occaſioned by the fire having farther embarraſſed the clergy, the parliament, in order to provide them with a proper maintenance, paſſed an act, eſtabliſhing certain ſtipends in lieu of tythes, and ſpecifying what pariſhes were to be united. The ſums to be paid by the reſpective pariſhes to their miniſters were as follow:

	£
Allhollows, Lombard-ſtreet	110
St. Bartholomew, Exchange	100
St. Bridget or St. Bride's	120
St. Benet Finck	100
St. Michael's, Crooked-lane	100
St. Chriſtopher's	120
St. Dionis Back-church	120
St. Dunſtan in the Eaſt	200
St. James, Garlick-hithe	100
St. Michael, Cornhill	140
St. Margaret, Lothbury	100
St. Michael, Biſſiſhaw	132 11s.
St. Mary, Aldermanbury	150
St. Martin, Ludgate	160
St. Peter's, Cornhill	110
St. Stephen, Coleman-ſtreet	110
St. Sepulchre's	200
Allhallows, Breadſtreet	140
St. John Evangeliſt	
Allhallows the Great	200
Allhallows the Leſs	
St. Alban's, Wood-ſtreet	170
St. Olave's, Silver-ſtreet	
St. Anne, St. Agnes, and St. John Zachary's	140
St. Auguſtine and St. Faith	172
St. Andrew Wardrobe	140
St. Ann, Black-friars	
St. Antholine	120
St. John Baptiſt	
St. Bennet's, Grace-church	140
St. Leonard, Eaſtcheap	
St. Bennet, Paul's wharf	100
St. Peter, Paul's wharf	
Chriſt's-church	200
St. Leonard, Foſter-lane	
St. Edmund the King	180
St. Nicholas Acons	
St. George, Botolph-lane	
St. Botolph, Billingſgate	
St. Lawrence, Jury	120
St. Mary Magdalen, Milk-ſtreet	
St. Magnus	170
St. Margaret, New Fiſh-ſtreet	
St. Michael Royal	140
St. Martin Vintry	
St. Matthew, Friday-ſtreet	150
St. Peter Cheap	
St. Margaret Pattens	120
St. Gabriel Fenchurch	
St. Mary at Hill	200
St. Andrew Hubbard	
St. Mary Woolnoth	160
St. Mary Woolchurch	
St. Clement, Eaſtchap	140
St. Martin's Ogars	
St. Mary Abchurch	120
St. Laurence Poultney	
St. Mary Aldermary	150
St. Thomas Apoſtle's	
St. Mary le Bow	200
St. Pancraſs, Soper-lane	
Allhallows, Honey-lane	
St. Mildred, Poultry	170
St. Mary Colechurch	
St. Michael, Woodſtreet	100
St. Mary Staining	
St. Mildred, Bread-ſtreet	130
St. Margaret Moſes	
St. Michael, Queenhithe	160
Trinity	
St. Mary Magdalen, Old Fiſh-ſtreet	120
St. Gregory	
St. Mary Somerſet	110
St. Mary Mounthaw	
St. Nicholas Cole-abbey	130
St. Nicholas Olave's	
St. Olave Jewry	120
St. Martin, Ironmonger-lane	
St. Stephen, Walbrook	100
St. Bennet, Sherehog	
St. Swithin	140
St. Mary Bothaw	
St. Vedaſt, alias Foſter's	160
St. Michael le Quern	

The clergy, notwithſtanding this act, ſuffered conſiderably by many of the houſes in the reſpective pariſhes being untenanted; and ſeveral diſputes ariſing in conſequence thereof, it was decreed by lord chancellor Harcourt, aſſiſted by Mr. Baron Bury and Mr. Baron Price, on the 24th of December, 1713, that the ſums aſſeſſed, purſuant to this act, became a real charge upon the houſes, buildings, and other hereditaments, whereupon they were ſo aſſeſſed, and that arrears might be levied by diſtreſs and ſale of the goods of the preſent occupiers, which ſhould be found in or upon the ſaid premiſes.

The ſeveral public markets in the city being now fitted up, and ready for uſe, the court of common-council, on the 17th of September 1674, repealed a former act in 1672, for their regulation, and enacted, under certain penalties, new rules and directions for their government; the principal of which are as follow:

" That every country butcher, poulterer, farmer, victualler, lader, or kidder, not keeping ſhop in or within two miles of London, may ſell openly in each market, beef, mutton, veal, lamb, bacon, pork, and other butchery or poultry wares, or other country proviſions, from ſix o'clock in the morning until eight in the evening, on Mondays, Wedneſdays, and Fridays, weekly, and from ſix o'clock in the morning until ten at night on every Saturday, in their own right, and not as ſervants, or otherwiſe in behalf of any others.

" That no butcher or poulterer reſiding in the city, or within two miles of the city of London, ſhall ſell, utter, or expoſe to ſale, any butchery or poultery wares, or other proviſions whatſoever, in any of the ſaid markets, upon any Friday in the year.

" That the market-bell in each reſpective market ſhall ring thrice every market day; that is to ſay, at ſix o'clock in the morning, for all houſekeepers and others, who are not retailers of victual, to buy in their proviſions; at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for giving notice to retailers, and traders of this city, who buy to ſell again, then to buy and carry away ſuch proviſions as they want or ſtand in need of; and the third or laſt ringing, for raiſing the ſaid markets, to be at eight o'clock in the evenings of the ſame day, except on Saturdays, and then the laſt ringing of the aforeſaid bell, for raiſing the market, to be at ten o'clock of the ſame night.

" Provided always, that all country people reſorting to the ſaid markets, not being butchers nor poulterers reſiding or inhabiting as aforeſaid, may ſtand or ſit, and vend their herbs, fruit, butter, eggs, and other proviſions and commodities, in any of the ſaid markets, upon every working-day in the week, ſo as the ſame perſons that bring them firſt to market do continue the ſelling thereof, and do obſerve the hours for ringing of the market-bell for keeping the ſaid hours accordingly.

" And further, that it ſhall and may be lawful for gardeners and other country people reſorting to the ſaid markets early in the morning with fruit, herbs, roots, plants, and other ſuch like commodities, and there continuing for ſome ſhort time, and quitting the market about eight of the clock in the morning, to expoſe to open ſhow or ſale, ſuch their reſpective

“ commodities at their firſt coming, and before the ringing of the market-bell.

“ That the overſeer, collector, or receiver of each reſpective market, and no other perſon or perſons ſhall provide one or more beam or beams with ſcales and weights, to be ſet up in ſome convenient place or places within each reſpective market, only for the due weighing between buyer and ſeller all ſuch proviſions as are uſually bought or ſold by weight; and that no overſeer, collector, or receiver, ſhall or may demand or receive more than one farthing for every draught, or four-pence per week.

“ That no perſon or perſons may or ſhall demand or receive any money or other reward of or from any market-people in any of the markets, under pretence of metage, or of any other accommodations relating to the ſaid markets, but the collectors only, and that according to the rates as by this act they are authorized and directed to collect and receive.”

On the 29th of October, 1675, when Sir Robert Viner entered into his mayoralty, his majeſty honoured the corporation with his company at Guildhall; and accepted the freedom of the city in the chamberlain's office, from the hands of Sir Thomas Player, then chamberlain. The lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council, to ſhew their ſenſe of this inſtance of condeſcenſion, on the 18th of December following, waited on his majeſty at the Banquetting-houſe, Whitehall, and preſented him with a copy of his freedom in a large ſquare box of maſſy gold, with a ſeal incloſed in another box of the ſame metal, beautifully enriched with diamonds of immenſe value.

In the year 1676, great part of the Borough of Southwark was deſtroyed by fire; ſoon after which commiſſioners were appointed by act of parliament to rebuild it regularly and ſubſtantially with brick, as it appears at this time, commencing at a ſmall diſtance from the foot of London-bridge, and reaching ſome way beyond St. Margaret's-hill.

The citizens of London appear at this time to have been rather careleſs in making their choice of members to repreſent them in common-council; for we find that on the 12th of December this year, an order was made by the lord-mayor and aldermen, that the precepts to be iſſued for holding of wardmotes require, that no perſon be choſen a common-council-man, who has been convicted of defrauding, in weights, meaſures, or ſuch like crimes, nor any perſon who has compounded, through inability, to pay his debts.

In the month of October, 1677, the lady Mary, eldeſt daughter of James duke of York, the king's brother, was married to William Prince of Orange, with whom he received a portion of 40,000l. This marriage was highly approved of by the whole kingdom; and on the enſuing lord-mayor's day, the royal family, with the prince and princeſs of Orange, accepted an invitation to dine in the city, and after having ſeen the proceſſion in Cheapſide, were magnificently entertained at Guildhall.

The year 1678 was diſtinguiſhed by the diſcovery of the famous conſpiracy in England, known by the name of the Popiſh Plot, which for a conſiderable time engroſſed the whole attention of the legiſlature. It was ſaid that the deſign of this conſpiracy was to kill the king, to ſubvert the government, to extirpate the proteſtant religion, and to eſtabliſh popery.

The authors and promoters of this plot were ſaid to be the pope and cardinals, the Romiſh, French, Spaniſh and Engliſh jeſuits, the ſeminary prieſts in England, who at that time came over in great numbers, and ſeveral popiſh lords, and others of that party. The duke of York himſelf was deeply ſuſpected of being concerned in it, except that part of killing the king; and that point excepted, the king himſelf was ſuppoſed to have favoured the conſpiracy. The article of taking off the king appeared to be only the project of a part of the conſpirators, to make way for the duke of York to aſcend the throne, who was more forward, active, and leſs fearful than the king, and conſequently more likely to bring the grand deſign of the conſpiracy, the changing the government and religion, to a ſpeedier concluſion.

The chief diſcoverer of this conſpiracy was one Titus Oates, who had formerly been a clergyman of the church of England, but had now reconciled himſelf to the church of Rome, or at leaſt pretended ſo to do, and entered into the number of the Engliſh ſeminariſts at St. Omer's. He alſo went into Spain, and was admitted to the councils of the jeſuits. By theſe means he got acquainted with all the ſecret deſigns that were carrying on, in order to eſtabliſh popery in this nation; and then returning to England, he digeſted the ſeveral matters he had heard into a narrative, and by the means of Dr. Tonge, a city divine, got a copy of it delivered to the king, who referred him to the lord treaſurer Danby.

Theſe two informers finding the king did not take much notice of their diſcovery, reſolved to communicate it to the parliament; previous to which Oates went and made oath of the truth of the narrative before Sir Edmundbury Godfrey, a juſtice of the peace, leaving one copy of it with him, and reſerving another for himſelf. The affair having now taken wind, it was reſolved to bring it before the council, who accordingly ſat twice a day for above a week together, to examine into it; and Tonge and Oates had lodgings aſſigned them in Whitehall, with a handſome allowance to each for their maintenance, and a guard for the ſecurity of their perſons. On their informations ſeveral perſons were apprehended, particularly Wakeman the queen's phyſician, and Coleman the duke of York's ſecretary. In the latter's houſe were found ſeveral letters which ſeemed to concur with Oates's teſtimony, and gave great weight to what he advanced. This, with the murder of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey ſoon after, who had ſworn Oates to his narrative, confirmed the people in their belief of the plot.

Godfrey had been remarkably active in his office againſt the papiſts, to whom his murder was immediately aſcribed; and the truth was confirmed by the evidence of Bedloe and Prance; the latter of whom depoſed, that he, with Green, Berry, Hill, and ſome others, dogged the juſtice for ſome time, till they got him into Somerſet-houſe, where they ſtrangled him with an handkerchief; that they afterwards carried the body, and laid it in a ditch near Primroſe-hill, after having thruſt his own ſword through it, in which condition it was found. Green, Berry and Hill, were afterwards condemned and executed for the murder, but proteſted their innocence to the laſt.

This ſtrange conſpiracy engaged the whole attention of the parliament, who addreſſed the king to remove all popiſh recuſants out of the cities of London and Weſtminſter, and from within ten miles of them: and in another addreſs they beſought his majeſty to take care of his royal perſon; that he would command the lord-mayor and lieutenancy of London to appoint proper guards of the trained bands during the ſitting of parliament; and that the lords lieutenants of the counties of Middleſex and Surry ſhould appoint ſufficient guards in Middleſex, Weſtminſter and Southwark.

The houſes attended to no other buſineſs but this plot; and ſo warmly did they enter into the matter, that ſeveral days they ſat from morning till night examining Oates, and other witneſſes. At length, on the 31ſt of October, they unanimouſly reſolved, “That the lords and commons are of opinion, that there hath been and ſtill is, a damnable and helliſh plot, continued and carried on by popiſh recuſants, for aſſaſſinating and murdering the king, for ſubverting the government, and rooting out and deſtroying the proteſtant religion.”

Theſe opinions were farther confirmed by a circumſtance which happened ſoon after; for, about the beginning of May, 1679, the citizens diſcovered a plot formed by the jeſuits and other papiſts, for deſtroying the city of London a ſecond time by fire. One Elizabeth Oxley, a ſervant in Fetter-lane, having ſet fire to her maſter's houſe, was apprehended and committed to priſon; when ſhe confeſſed the fact, and declared, that ſhe had been hired to do it by one Stubbs, a papiſt, who was to give her five pounds as a reward. Stubbs being immediately ſecured, confeſſed that he had perſuaded her to it; but that he himſelf had been prevailed on by one father Gifford, his confeſſor, who he ſaid aſſured him, that inſtead of its being a ſin, it would be a great ſervice to the church, to burn and deſtroy all the houſes of heretics; ſaying, that he had converſed many times on that affair with Gifford and two Iriſhmen. And the maid and Stubbs jointly declared, that the papiſts intended to riſe in London, in expectation of being aſſiſted by a powerful army from France. Soon after this a proſecution being commenced againſt ſeveral of the jeſuits who were concerned in the plot, five of them were convicted and executed; and ſeveral lords being alſo impeached of the ſame, were committed priſoners to the Tower. A few days after a proclamation was iſſued for baniſhing all papiſts from the city of London, and within ten miles of the ſame.

The parliament meeting on the 21ſt of October, the lord Stafford, who was one of thoſe impeached of being concerned in the popiſh plot, was brought to his trial; and being convicted of high treaſon, received ſentence to be hanged, drawn and quartered. The king, however, as uſual in ſuch caſes, remitted this ſentence, and left Stafford to be beheaded; but the zeal of the two ſheriffs of London, Bethel and Corniſh, ſtarted a doubt as to the king's power of mitigating the ſentence in any part. They propoſed queries on this point to both houſes; the peers deemed them ſuperfluous; and the commons, apprehenſive leſt an examination into theſe queries might produce the opportunity of Stafford's eſcape, expreſſed themſelves ſatisfied with the manner of execution, by ſevering his head from his body.

In a very ſhort time after a ſham plot was diſcovered, contrived by the papiſts to be revenged on their perſecutors, and to tranſmit the odium from themſelves to the Preſbyterians. One Dangerfield, a fellow who had ſuffered almoſt every puniſhment the law could inflict on the moſt abandoned, was tutored for the purpoſe. The catholic party releaſed him out of Newgate, where he was impriſoned for debt, and ſet him to work. He pretended to have been privy to a deſign for deſtroying the king and the royal family, and converting the government into a commonwealth. The king and his brother countenanced the tale, and rewarded him for his diſcovery with a ſum of money; but certain papers which he produced in evidence of his aſſertions, appearing upon his examination to be forged by himſelf, he was put under arreſt. All his haunts were ordered to be ſearched; and in the houſe of one Mrs. Cellier, a midwife, a Roman catholic, and an intimate of his, was found the model of the pretended plot, wrote very fair, and neatly made up into a book, tied with a ribband, and concealed in a meal tub; whence it acquired the name of the *Meal-tub Plot*. Dangerfield finding himſelf thus detected, applied to the lord-mayor, made an ample confeſſion of the impoſition, and diſcovered his employers.

The detection of this contrivance ſo irritated the populace againſt the Papiſts, that it added much to the ſolemnity of burning the pope; for on the 17th of November, the anniverſary of queen Elizabeth's acceſſion to the throne, the ceremony was performed with the moſt ſingular pomp and magnificence; and every mark ſhewn by the citizens that could demonſtrate their abhorrence to popery.

The proceſſion began with a perſon on a horſe repreſenting Sir Edmundbury Godfrey (who was murdered by the papiſts for being too active in diſcovering their late infamous machinations) attended by a bellman, proclaiming his murder; then followed biſhops in mitres and lawn ſleeves, prieſts in copes, with a large ſilver croſs; carmelites, gray friars and jeſuits: after theſe appeared ſix cardinals, who preceded the pope, enthroned in a ſtately pageant, attended by a great number of boys with pots of incenſe, and the devil whiſpering in his ear. In this manner the cavalcade marched from Biſhopſgate to Fleetſtreet, where his holineſs was committed to the flames, in the preſence of a great number of ſpectators aſſembled on the occaſion.

Notwithſtanding the duke of York was a profeſſed Roman catholic, yet that circumſtance did not prevent his being reſpectfully received by the corporation of London on his return from Scotland. The lord-mayor and common-council congratulated him on his ſafe arrival; and a few days after he, together with the king, was ſumptuouſly entertained at ſupper by the lord-mayor.

On the 10th of May, 1680, a violent ſtorm of hail fell in this city and its neighbourhood, which did incredible damage; the ſtones whereof were of ſuch a prodigious ſize, that many of them meaſured upwards of nine inches in circumference.

The frequent prorogations of the parliament began now to raiſe a univerſal diſcontent among the people. According to its laſt prorogation, it was to have met on the 26th of January; but being again prorogued, petitions were framed and ſent to the king from almoſt all parts. The city of London diſtinguiſhed itſelf on this occaſion: Sir Gilbert Gerard, the lord-mayor, with ſeveral conſiderable citizens, went in a body to court, and preſented a petition to the king, praying that he would give orders for the immediate meeting of the parliament, and that thoſe who had been accuſed of being concerned in the Popiſh Plot, might be brought to their trials. But the king returned for anſwer, "that he looked upon himſelf to be the head of the government, and the only judge what was moſt proper for to be done in thoſe caſes."

The court party thought it behoved them to uſe every precaution againſt this growing ſpirit of diſaffection and oppoſition. They found means to have a number of counter-addreſſes, ſent up from the towns and boroughs in their intereſt, expreſſing the greateſt abhorrence of ſuch petitions, as an infringement on the prerogative. Thus the nation came to be divided into Petitioners and Abhorrers, afterwards known by the name of Whigs and Tories, which both parties, by way of reproach, gave each other. The king, however, being willing to try the complexion of another parliament rather than call the old one together, diſſolved it, and iſſued out writs for a new election.

The citizens of London, in order as much as poſſible to ſtrengthen the intereſt of their own party, determined to chuſe ſuch ſheriffs as were proof againſt the maxims of the court party. Accordingly, on Midſummer-day following, they put up and ſupported, Slingſby Bethel, and Henry Corniſh, two independents, in oppoſition to Box and Nicholſon, who were offered by the court. The two former having the ſhew of a conſiderable majority, and a poll being demanded in behalf of the latter, a tumult enſued, which was improved by the lord-mayor and other devotees of the court, into a riot. Theſe repreſented the matter to the king with ſuch aggravating circumſtances, that his majeſty, the ſame evening, iſſued out a commiſſion for trying the rioters. This, however, was ſo far from deterring the anti-courtiers, that they ſupported the country intereſt with greater ſpirit, and not only purſued all meaſures for a vigorous proſecution againſt the popiſh conſpirators, but likewiſe for excluding the duke of York from the ſucceſſion.

The king, in order to prevent the execution of their deſigns, prorogued the parliament. In conſequence of which, the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council preſented a petition to his majeſty, repreſenting the prejudice it would be to him and the nation, ſhould the parliament's enquiry into the late plot be ſtopped and prevented; and the bad conſequences that muſt attend their being diſenabled from proceeding againſt thoſe lords who had been impeached of treaſon. They therefore humbly prayed that he would permit the parliament immediately to ſit, "as the only means "to quiet the minds, and extinguiſh the fears of his "proteſtant people."

This petition gave great offence to the king, who, to ſhew his reſentment, immediately diſſolved the parliament; and writs being iſſued out for a new election, the citizens exerted themſelves with ſuch diligence, that, notwithſtanding the greateſt efforts uſed by the court-party to oppoſe them, they, on the fourth of February, re-choſe their four late repreſentatives, viz. Sir Robert Clayton, Sir Thomas Player, Thomas Pilkington, and William Love, Eſqrs. Theſe members were no ſooner re-elected, than a paper of inſtructions was given to them, in the name of the citizens then in common-hall aſſembled, containing a "Return of their hearty thanks for their unwearied "endeavours, in the two laſt parliaments, to ſearch into "and diſcover the depth of the popiſh plot, to preſerve "his majeſty's royal perſon, the proteſtant religion, "and the well-eſtabliſhed government of his realm, to "ſecure the meeting and ſitting of frequent parlia"ments, to aſſert our undoubted rights of petitioning, "and to puniſh ſuch as have betrayed thoſe rights, "to promote the long wiſhed for union of his ma"jeſty's proteſtant ſubjects, to repeal the 35th of "Elizabeth, and the corporation act, and more eſpe"cially for their aſſiduous endeavours to promote the "bill of excluſion of James duke of York." They concluded thus: "That being confidently aſſured that "they the ſaid members for the city will never con"ſent to the granting any money ſupply, till they "have effectually ſecured them againſt popery and "arbitrary power, they reſolved, by God's aſſiſtance, "to ſtand by their ſaid members with their lives and "fortunes."

Moſt of the old members being re-elected in the ſeveral parts of the kingdom, theſe inſtructions were copied by many of the electors, and delivered to their ſeveral repreſentatives.

The king being apprehenſive of diſagreeable conſequences that might ariſe from the power of the citizens, ſummoned the new parliament to aſſemble at Oxford, which they accordingly did on the 21ſt of March, 1681. The meeting of this aſſembly had, however, more the reſemblance of thoſe in former diſtracted times, than of a regular Engliſh parliament: each party endeavoured to make a ſhew of their ſtrength; the king had his guards regularly muſtered; the popular leaders alſo, beſide their ordinary ſervants, were attended with numerous bands of partiſans; and the city members appeared in the midſt of a numerous body of horſemen, diſtinguiſhed by knots of ribbands, on which was in inſcribed, *No popery, no ſlavery.*

The parliament proſecuted the Bill of Excluſion againſt the duke of York with ſuch vehemence, that they were abruptly diſſolved on the 28th of March, having ſat only ſeven days; and both parties hurried away from Oxford, filled with apprehenſions of the future deſigns of each other. This was the laſt parliament held in the reign of Charles II. And it is here neceſſary to obſerve, that the commons ordered their votes to be printed every day, that the public might be acquainted with the ſubject of their deliberations; which practice has been continued from that time to the preſent.

On the 19th of May this year, the court of common-council (in order to prevent abuſes which had been diſcovered in the weighing of goods and merchandize at the king's beam, to the prejudice of the freemen of London) paſſed an act, in which, after reciting the ancient duties payable for weighing at the ſaid beam, which were paid three parts by the ſeller, and the other fourth part by the buyer, they declared, that a freeman buying goods ſold by weight of a foreigner, or non-freeman, ſhould be acquitted of the ſaid fourth part of the duties for weighing, with certain abatements of the duties on the part of non-freemen ſelling to freemen. They alſo farther enacted, that the weigh-houſe ſhould be for the future in Little Eaſtcheap, and it ſhould be the market for hops of Engliſh growth brought into London.

The reſentment of the court, during the diſſolution of the parliament againſt the oppoſite party, was teſtified in many inſtances, but in none more than the proſecution of Stephen College, a joiner of London, a man of ſome abilities, who had ſhewn himſelf particularly zealous againſt popery, and from thence had acquired the name of the Proteſtant Joiner. He attended the city members to Oxford, where, it was ſaid, he took ſome indecent liberties in ſpeaking and writing verſes, reflecting on the king and court. For this, a bill of indictment of high-treaſon was preferred againſt him to the grand jury, but was by them thrown out. The court, however, was not to be thus baffled of its revenge; and as they were determined to gain their point, College was ſent to Oxford, as the place where the offence he was charged with was tranſacted; and ſuch methods were there taken, that the bill was found, and he was tried, condemned and executed.

The citizens now obtained another conqueſt over the court party, by electing, on Midſummer-day, Pilkington and Shute, men of the Whig party, for ſheriffs, in oppoſition to others who had been offered by the court. The king ſhewed his reſentment to this ſoon after; for, on the 13th of October following, the two ſheriffs being ſent with the recorder to deſire the honour of his majeſty's company at Guildhall on the approaching lord-mayor's day; his anſwer was, "Mr Recorder, an invitation from the lord-mayor and the city is very acceptable to me; and to ſhew that it is ſo, notwithſtanding that it is brought by meſſengers ſo unwelcome to me, as thoſe two ſheriffs are, yet I accept it."

It is worthy of obſervation, that a ſhort time before this, the king ſhewed his deſire to obtain the favour of the city apprentices; for on the fourth of Auguſt, he ſent them a brace of bucks for dinner at Sadler's-hall, where ſeveral of his principal courtiers dined with them, and his natural ſon, the duke of Grafton, was ordered by his majeſty to attend as one of the ſtewards.

At a court of common-council held the fifteenth of October, an act was paſſed, in which it was ordained, That every car, cart, or caroon ſhould have the arms of the city of London on its ſhaft, and a piece of braſs with the number engraven on it; and that thoſe who ſhould work unlicenſed cars, ſhould, for every offence, pay a forfeit of thirteen ſhillings and four-pence. Several good regulations were alſo made for the due meaſuring of coals ſold in ſmall quantities by retail dealers.

The king and his brother the duke of York were both papiſts; but as the latter only publickly avowed that religion, the popular hatred was principally levelled at the duke. His picture, which hung up in Guildhall, was ſecretly cut and mangled as a mark of contempt to his perſon; and this being conſidered by the York faction as an act of the city, the lord-mayor and court of aldermen, to acquit themſelves of ſuch imputation, on the 27th of January, 1682, offered a reward of 500l. for the diſcovery of the offender; and in order to remove any reſentment the duke might entertain from this indignity, when he arrived from Scotland, on the 10th of April, the lord-mayor, aldermen and recorder, congratulated him on his arrival, and conducted him in great pomp to St. James's.

Soon after this the duke was invited by the Artillery Company to dine with them at their annual feaſt at Merchant-Taylors-hall; which, as their captain-general, he readily accepted, and at the time appointed he, with numbers of the nobility, and other perſons of diſtinction, were entertained in a very ſumptuous manner.

Thoſe citizens, however, who were the ſtrong oppoſers of popery, and a popiſh ſucceſſion, in oppoſition to this entertainment, and to deſtroy whatever ſatisfaction the duke of York might derive from theſe marks of public diſtinction, reſolved to have a public dinner on their ſide; to which the gueſts were invited by the following ticket:

"It having pleaſed Almighty God, by his wonder-"ful providence, to deliver and protect his majeſty's "perſon, the proteſtant religion, and Engliſh liberties, "hitherto, from the helliſh and frequent attempts of "their enemies the papiſts; in teſtimony of thank-"fulneſs herein, and for preſerving and improving "mutual love and charity among ſuch as are ſenſible "thereof, you are deſired to meet many of the loyal "proteſtant nobility, clergy, and citizens, on Friday "the 21ſt inſtant April, 1682, at ten of the clock, at "St. Michael's church in Cornhill, there to hear a "ſermon, and from thence to go to Haberdaſher's-"hall to dinner: and to bring this ticket with you."

This ſcheme gave great offence to the court, it being repreſented to them as a matter of very dangerous tendency; to prevent which the following order of council was made on the 19th of the ſame month:

"Whereas the appointment of publick feaſts and "thankſgiving is matter of ſtate, and belongs only to "his majeſty, by his prerogative; and his majeſty be-"ing informed, that in the city of London invitations "have been made of great and unuſual numbers, by "printed tickets, one of which is hereunto annexed; "his majeſty looks upon the ſame as an inſolent at-"tempt, in manifeſt derogation of his right, and of "dangerous conſequence; the matter of the ſaid in-"vitation being of a public nature, and the manner "of carrying it on tending to ſedition, and raiſing "diſtinctions and confederacies amongſt his ſubjects, "againſt the known laws and peace of the kingdom: "His majeſty, therefore, by the advice of his council, "hath thought fit, and doth hereby ſtrictly charge "and command the lord-mayor, and aldermen of "London, as they will anſwer the contrary at their "peril, to take immediate and effectual care to pre-"vent and hinder the ſaid meeting, as an unlawful "aſſembly; and all ſheriffs, conſtables, and other "his majeſty's officers in the ſaid city, are hereby "commanded to be aiding and aſſiſting therein."

Party diſſentions now running very high, each ſide uſed their utmoſt efforts to ſecure the ſheriffs of London and Middleſex in their intereſt. The lord-mayor, who was on the court ſide, inſiſted on his right of nominating one; and accordingly at the Bridge-houſe feaſt, on the 18th of May, his lordſhip drank to Dudley North, Eſq. as ſheriff; a ceremony by which the perſon ſo drank to, was underſtood to be put in nomination for that office.

On the ſtrength of the lord-mayor's nomination, North, ſome time before the day of election, came to the court of aldermen, and entered into a bond to ſerve the office; immediately after which, Sir John Moor, the lord-mayor, iſſued his precept to the ſeveral companies in the following unaccuſtomed form;

"By the Mayor.

"Theſe are to acquaint you, that at Midſummer-"day next, being the day appointed, as well for con-"firmation of the perſon who hath been by me "choſen, according to the ancient cuſtom and con-"ſtitution of the city, to be one of the ſheriffs of "this city and county of Middleſex, for the year en-"ſuing, as for the election of the other of the ſaid "ſheriffs, and other officers, you cauſe the livery of "your company to meet together at your common-"hall early in the morning, and from thence to come "together, decently and orderly in their gowns, to "Guildhall, there to make the ſaid confirmation and "election.

"Given the 17th of June, 1682.

"John Moor."

The ſingularity of this precept occaſioned great diſtractions amongſt the companies: ſome iſſuing out their ſummons for the members to meet and chooſe ſheriffs, &c. as formerly: others after this new mode, for confirmation and election; and ſome, for electing city officers generally. On the 23d of June this matter was taken into conſideration by the court of aldermen; and the opinion of the recorder being deſired, he declared, that the right of election of both the ſheriffs lay in the commonalty, and that the ſheriffs *pro tempore* were judges of the poll, if there was one; in which opinion the court univerſally concurred. On this determination, ſome of the companies, who had ſent out their ſummons for confirmation and election, awarded new ones for election only.

On Midſummer-day the hall was exceedingly crowded, and when the common crier opened the buſineſs of the meeting, by proclaiming, "You gen-"tlemen of the livery, attend your confirmation," the hall reſounded with "No confirmation! no con-"firmation!" and this oppoſition continued for near half an hour with great violence. At length the Recorder came on the huſtings, and made a ſpeech, in which he ſet forth the excellency of government in general, and the happineſs of that of the city of London in particular; more eſpecially as to the great privilege of chuſing their own ſheriffs, for which he cited authorities as far back as the reign of king John.

After this, the lord-mayor and aldermen retired, and left the livery to proceed in the election; when the conteſt about confirmation being relinquiſhed, the following gentlemen were put in nomination: Dudley North, Thomas Papillion, John Dubois, and Ralph Box, Eſqrs. The ſhew of hands appeared greatly in favour of Papillion and Dubois; but a poll being demanded, the ſame was granted for all the four candidates.

Books and clerks having been previouſly prepared, the poll began about three o'clock, when it was deſired by ſome, that a diſtinct column might be preſerved for thoſe who were for confirming the lord-mayor's choice; but this was rejected as irregular. Some of the factious part, in order to create a diſturbance, inſiſted that they ſhould be admitted to poll for confirmation, and then complained to the court of aldermen, offering to make oath that they were denied the liberty of polling.

After the poll had gone on for ſome time, and the majority appeared in favour of Papillion and Dubois, the lord mayor went to the hall, and ſent for the ſheriffs into the council-chamber; but they excuſed themſelves on account of their attendance on the poll, ~~and~~ promiſing to wait on his lordſhip, after the buſineſs of the day was over. The lord-mayor then went to the place of polling, and endeavoured to ſtop the proceedings; but the ſheriffs repreſenting ſeveral reaſonable arguments why the poll ſhould go on, his lordſhip at length deſiſted, and left the hall.

About ſeven o'clock in the evening, the poll ſtill continuing, he, with ſome few of the aldermen, came upon the huſtings; when the common crier, by his directions, ſpoke to the company in the hall to the following purpoſe: "All you that were "ſummoned to appear here this day, are required to "depart, and to give your attendance on Tueſday at "nine o'clock in the morning." But omitting to mention the occaſion, ſome of the people aſked, "For "what?" while the majority called out, "A poll, a "poll!" The lord-mayor, ſoon after this, leaving the hall, the ſheriffs continued the poll, intending to have finiſhed it that night; but at nine o'clock, finding that there were ſtill great numbers to poll, one of them came forward, and ſpoke as follows;

"Gentlemen,

"We have had a poll to-day, and we the ſheriffs, "as we are the king's miniſters, ſo we have done, and "will act therein with all fairneſs and honeſty, as

“ becomes us. My lord mayor hath taken upon him “ to adjourn this court; and we do now tell you, that “ we do adjourn the court until Tueſday morning “ nine o'clock, then to declare the poll, or to accept “ thoſe who have not already polled.”

The lord-mayor, diſliking the proceedings of the ſheriffs, made complaint to the king and council, of his having been groſsly inſulted; in conſequence of which, the mayor, with the aldermen and ſheriffs, were ordered to attend the privy-council on the Monday following; when being ſeverally examined concerning the diſturbance, the two ſheriffs, Pilkington and Shute, with alderman Corniſh, were committed priſoners to the Tower; and at the ſame time orders were given to the attorney-general, to proſecute with the utmoſt ſeverity all who ſhould be found to have been promoters and encouragers of the late tumult.

On the enſuing Friday, the priſoners were, by a writ of Habeas Corpus, admitted to bail; and, on the firſt of July, they called a common-hall; where, in defiance of the lord-mayor's order to the recorder to adjourn the hall to the 7th, they proceeded in the poll, and declared Papillion and Dubois duly elected.

The lord-mayor was ſo irritated at this defeat, that he and his party came to Guildhall on the 14th, when his lordſhip produced an order of council for a common-hall to be held on the morrow, and all proceedings in the election of ſheriffs to be again commenced. But this order was vigorouſly oppoſed, as being an innovation, tending to deſtroy the antient rights and privileges of the citizens. The lord-mayor, however, in conſequence of the order of council, declared North duly elected by him, without the ſanction of a common-hall, and proceeded to a poll for another ſheriff. As none but the court party accepted this poll, no oppoſition appeared; and North with Box, were returned as duly elected, while Papillion and Dubois were left to ſeek redreſs by law.

The lord-mayor ſoon after this, met with an interruption on his own ſide; for Box, diſguſted with the reflection of being thus illegally choſen, and the difficulties that lay in his way by this oppoſition, prudently choſe to pay the cuſtomary fine rather than ſerve the office. In conſequence of which, a common-hall was ſummoned to proceed on a new election; when Mr. Peter Birch was appointed in the room of Box, and together with North, was ſworn into the office.

Theſe arbitrary meaſures of the court ſufficiently evinced how determined they were to carry their point in ſubjecting the citizens to their mandates; for, by having thus violently impoſed two ſheriffs on the city of their own principles, they were ſure of pliant juries to give a faint appearance of legality to their future proceedings; nor was it long before they began to avail themſelves of the opportunity.

The duke of York commenced a proſecution againſt the late ſheriff, alderman Pilkington, for having ſaid, when the duke was about leaving Scotland, “ He has “ already burned the city, and now he is coming to “ cut all our throats.” Sir William Hooker and Sir Henry Tulſe, two of his brother aldermen, ſwore to his having ſpoken ſuch words; but Sir Patience Ward, then lord-mayor, who was preſent at the time, depoſed, that no ſuch expreſſions were uſed; notwithſtanding which, the duke obtained a verdict for the enormous ſum of 100,000l. Pilkington, in conſequence of this ſevere ſentence, ſurrendered himſelf in diſcharge of his bail, and ſheriff North ſucceeded him as alderman. To compleat this tranſaction, and to ſatisfy the duke's vindictive rancour, Sir Patience Ward was afterwards indicted for perjury, and being found guilty, was ſentenced to ſtand on the pillory, and pay a very conſiderable fine.

A committee having been appointed by the common-council to inſpect ſuch acts and proceedings entered in the journals of the court in the times of uſurpation, or at any time before or ſince, that might be fit to be explained or repealed; the ſaid committee, on the ſixth of July, 1683, made their report as follows:

“ Whereas by a late order of this honourable “ court, it was referred unto us, whoſe names are “ ſubſcribed, to inſpect the acts and other proceed- “ ings entered in the journals of this court, in the “ times of uſurpation, or at any time before or ſince, “ that may be thought fit to be explained or repeal- “ ed; now we do humbly certify that, in purſuance of “ the ſaid order, we have peruſed and examined the “ journals of this court in the times of rebellion, “ wherein we find not only many innovations and “ irregularities brought into this court and the go- “ vernment of this city; but alſo moſt pernicious and “ abominable proceedings, in abetting and carrying “ on thoſe wicked and unnatural diviſions then raiſed “ in the kingdom, and ſerving the uſurpation of thoſe “ times. All, or moſt of which, we purſuade our- “ ſelves, could never have had place in this court, had “ not violence been offered to the government of this “ city, the lord-mayor been arreſted and impriſoned, “ divers loyal aldermen and commons, ſome im- “ priſoned, others diſgraced, and all loyal citizens “ generally diſcountenanced and diſcouraged; and “ others of factious, unquiet, and turbulent ſpirits, “ got themſelves into common-council, and made up “ the greater number therein. All which acts and “ proceedings might, as they well deſerve, be oblite- “ rated, and wholly expunged, that no remembrance “ thereof be tranſmitted to poſterity, to the ſhame “ and diſhonour of this court and city; but that “ other matters are therewith intermixed, which for “ the ſubſtance of them are, in our opinions, inoffen- “ ſive, uſeful, and fit to be continued.

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“ Several committees have formerly been appointed “ by this court to obliterate the ſaid unjuſt proceed- “ ings, and there are lines croſſed over divers of “ them, which we preſume, were made by the ſaid “ committees; but not being thereby obliterated, and “ ſtill remaining on the books as the acts and proceed- “ ings of this court, and never having been particularly “ diſclaimed and repealed by any vote or act of this “ court, that we have obſerved; we think it very fitting, “ that the ſame, and all other diſloyal and irregular “ proceedings, ſhould, by an expreſs act of this court, “ be renounced, repealed, and made abſolutely null “ and void. Which proceedings, or moſt of them, we “ have here ſet down, and preſent to this honourable “ court for that purpoſe; and deſire that ſome few of “ them may be here openly read, to beget in this “ court, as it hath done in us, a juſt abhorrence and “ deteſtation of ſuch proceedings.”

Theſe reports being openly read in court, they were approved of, agreed to, and confirmed. And it was enacted by the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons, “ That all the ſeveral acts, orders, and “ proceedings therein pointed out to be diſclaimed “ and repealed, be accordingly repealed and made “ void.”

The court of common-council then paſſed an act for regulating the ſheriffs; in which it was enacted as follows:

“ That every perſon choſen ſheriff of London and “ county of Middleſex, and refuſing to ſerve the ſaid “ office, ſhall pay 400l. to the mayor and commonalty “ of the ſaid city, unleſs he can, on oath, prove his “ want, or defect of ability in wealth: if an alderman, “ he ſhall pay 600l.” But theſe fines have been ſince enlarged.

C H A P. XXI.

The city charter ſeized by a writ of Quo Warranto*—Conditions offered to the citizens for the reſtoration of their charter—Diſcovery of the Rye-houſe Plot—Remarkable great froſt—Death of Charles II. and acceſſion of James II.—Alderman Corniſh hanged before his own houſe—The duke of Monmouth's rebellion and execution—The city charter reſtored—King James II. abdicates the throne—Deſtruction of the maſs-houſes in London—The citizens addreſs the prince of Orange—The prince of Orange iſſues an order for convening the parliament—The citizens advance the government 200,000l.—The prince and princeſs of Orange proclaimed ſovereigns of England by the title of king William and queen Mary—The king and queen entertained at Guidhall—Act of parliament for reverſing the judgment of the writ of* Quo Warranto, *and effectually eſtabliſhing the ancient franchiſes of the citizens—Death of Queen Mary—Inſtitution and deſcription of the Bank of England.*

THOUGH the crown had gained the victory over the city at the late choice of ſheriffs, yet as the conteſt might be renewed every year at the election of magiſtrates, a more deciſive blow was meditated, by which the king would not only become maſter of the city of London, but alſo of all the corporations in England. This ſcheme was no leſs than effectually to deprive the citizens of their antient rights and privileges. The king did not want lawyers to aſſiſt him in theſe deſpotic purpoſes, having filled the benches with ſuch as had been blemiſhes to the bar: for Sir Robert Sawyer, the attorney-general, by the advice of lord chief juſtice Saunders, undertook to overthrow the charter of the city of London, on the moſt frivolous pretences. One of theſe pretences was, the court of common-council having preſented a petition to the king on his proroguing the parliament, when they were about to try ſeveral noble perſons on the popiſh plot; and for their printing and publiſhing the ſaid petition, which was deemed ſeditious, and poſſeſſing the people with an ill opinion of the king and government. On rebuilding the markets after the great fire, certain tolls had been eſtabliſhed by the corporation on goods brought to market, towards defraying the expence; which, to ſuit the preſent intention of the court, were ſaid to be illegal. It was likewiſe argued on this occaſion, that all the crown gave was forfeitable back to the crown again upon a malverſation of the body; and that, as the common-council was the body of the city, choſen by all the citizens, ſo they were all involved in what the common-council did. It was inferred, therefore, that ſince they had both ſcandalized the king's government, and oppreſſed their fellow-ſubjects, they had in conſequence forfeited their liberties.

Accordingly, in Michaelmas Term, a writ of *Quo Warranto*, that is, an inquiry into the validity of its charter, was iſſued againſt the city; the ſubſtance of which ſet forth, “ that the mayor, and commonalty, and citizens of the city of London, by the ſpace of a month laſt paſt, and more, uſed, and yet did claim to have or uſe, without any lawful warrant, or regal grant, within the city of London aforeſaid, the liberties and privileges of the ſame city, viz.

“ 1. To be of themſelves a body politic, by the name of mayor and commonalty and citizens of the city of London.

“ 2. To be ſheriffs of the city of London and county of Middleſex, and to name, elect, make, and conſtitute them.

“ 3. That the mayor and aldermen of the ſaid city were juſtices of peace, and held ſeſſions of peace.

“ All which liberties, privileges and franchiſes, the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of London, upon the king, had by the ſpace aforeſaid uſurped, and ſtill did uſurp.”

Notwithſtanding all the arguments uſed by the citizens to ſupport their conduct, and defend this infringement on their dear-bought liberties and privileges, yet the miniſtry were determined, at all events, to cruſh them. Accordingly in Trinity-term, on the 12th of June 1683, the *Quo Warranto* being argued and determined, Juſtice Jones, by order of the court, pronounced the following ſentence on the city:

“ That a city might forfeit its charter; that the malverſations of the common-council were acts of the whole city; and that the two points ſet forth in the pleadings, were juſt grounds for the forfeiting of a charter. Upon which premiſes the concluſion ſeemed to be, that therefore the city of London had forfeited its charter.”

Although it was determined that the king might ſeize the liberties of the city, yet, contrary to what is uſual in ſuch caſes, the attorney-general was ordered to move, that the judgment might not be recorded.

Theſe unjuſt and arbitrary proceedings greatly alarmed the citizens, who immediately ſummoned a court of common-council to deliberate on what meaſures were moſt proper to purſue in ſuch an exigency. The country party moved to have the judgment entered; but this was over-ruled by the court-party, who inſiſted upon an abſolute ſubmiſſion to the king, before judgment was entered; and though this was in effect a voluntary ſurrender of the city liberties, and depriving themſelves of the means of obtaining the judgment reverſed, the act of ſubmiſſion was carried by a great majority. In conſequence of which a petition was drawn up, and carried to the king at Windſor, on the 18th of June, by the lord-mayor, at the head of a deputation from the council; in which petition, “ they acknowledged their own miſgovernment, and his majeſty's lenity; ſolicited his pardon, and promiſed conſtant loyalty and obedience; and humbly begged his majeſty's commands and directions.”

When the king had read their petition, the lord-keeper North, by his majeſty's order, after reproaching them for not having been more early in their application, told them, that the king would not reject their ſuit on the following conditions:

1. That no lord-mayor, ſheriff, recorder, common ſerjeant, town-clerk, or coroner of the city of London, or ſteward of the Borough of Southwark, ſhall be capable of, or admitted to, the exerciſe of their reſpective offices, before his majeſty ſhall have approved them under his ſign manual.

2. That, if his majeſty ſhall diſapprove the choice of any perſon to be lord-mayor, and ſignify the ſame under his ſign manual to the lord-mayor, or, in default of a lord-mayor, to the recorder or ſenior alderman, the citizens ſhall, within one week, proceed to a new choice: and, if his majeſty ſhall, in like manner, diſapprove the ſecond choice, his majeſty may, if he pleaſe, nominate a perſon to be lord-mayor for the enſuing year.

4. That the lord-mayor and court of aldermen may alſo, with the leave of his majeſty, diſplace any alderman, recorder, &c.

5. Upon the election of an alderman, if the court of aldermen ſhall judge and declare the perſon preſented to be unfit, the ward ſhall chuſe again; and, upon a diſapproval of a ſecond choice, the court may appoint another in his room.

6. The juſtices of the peace are to be by the king's commiſſion; and the ſettling of theſe matters to be left to his majeſty's attorney and ſolicitor-general, and council learned in law.

To which the lord-keeper added, “ That theſe regulations being made, his majeſty would not only ſtop this proſecution, but would alſo confirm their charter.” And concluded thus: “ My lord mayor, the term draws towards an end, and Midſummer is

“ at hand, when ſome of the officers uſed to be choſen; whereof his majeſty will reſerve the approbation. Therefore it is his majeſty's pleaſure, that you return to the city, and conſult the common-council, that he may ſpeedily know your reſolutions thereupon, and accordingly give his directions. That you may ſee the king is in earneſt, and the matter is not capable of delay, I am commanded to let you know, he hath given orders to his attorney-general to enter upon judgment on Saturday next, unleſs you prevent it by your compliance in all theſe particulars.”

On the return of the lord-mayor and his attendants, a court of common-council was immediately ſummoned to determine whether or not theſe ſtipulations ſhould be accepted; and violent debates enſued on the queſtion: the friends of liberty declared they would ſacrifice all that was dear to them, rather than yield to ſuch ſlaviſh conditions; nevertheleſs, the acceptance of them was at length carried by a majority of eighteen.

The king having thus humbled the city of London, all the other corporations in the kingdom perceived it would be in vain to oppoſe the court; and therefore moſt of them tamely reſigned their charters into the king's hands; nor could they obtain a reſtoration of them, till they had paid conſiderable ſums; and even then, all the places of power and profit, like thoſe of the capital, were left entirely at the diſpoſal of the crown, in which ſtate they remained till the revolution.

It was at this period that the diſcovery was made of that remarkable plot known by the name of the Rye-houſe Plot, from a houſe ſo called in the road to New-market, poſſeſſed by Richard Rumbald, one of the conſpirators, where it was pretended a deſign was formed to aſſaſſinate the king and his brother.

The firſt perſons who diſcovered this conſpiracy were, Joſias Keeling, citizen and ſalter of London, and John Keeling his brother, who jointly ſubſcribed their confeſſion before the earl of Dartmouth and Mr. ſecretary Jenkins. On the depoſitions of theſe two men, a proclamation was iſſued for apprehending colonel Rumſey, Rumbald, maſter of the Rye-houſe, Wade, Walcot, Howe, Rouſe, and ſeveral others. Rumſey ſurrendered himſelf; and upon his confeſſion, which was confirmed by Weſt and Sheppard, two others of the conſpirators, there was another proclamation iſſued for apprehending the duke of Monmouth, the lord Grey, Sir Thomas Armſtrong, and Robert Ferguſon. Shortly after, on the information of lord Howard, warrants for high treaſon were iſſued out againſt the earl of Eſſex, the lord Ruſſel, Algernon Sidney, and others, who were accordingly apprehended, and committed priſoners to the Tower.

This plot is ſaid to have conſiſted of the following particulars. To attack the king's guards, and ſeize the perſons of the king and his brother; and if that attempt ſhould miſcarry, to aſſaſſinate the king and the duke in a hollow way near the Rye-houſe, in their return from New-market. This done, the conſpirators, were to have repaired in all haſte to London, to join their brethren in the city, aſſemble their forces, and break out into open rebellion.

This conſpiracy, it ſeems, had been concerted a conſiderable time, and every thing was in readineſs for the intended aſſaſſination, when the king and duke were, as uſual, to go to the races at Newmarket; but a fire happening in that town which burnt down the palace, his majeſty was obliged to return to London a week ſooner than was expected; and by this accident the deſign was fruſtrated.

Colonel Walcot was firſt brought to his trial. The evidence againſt him were Rumſey, Weſt, Sheppard and Bourne, who all concurred in depoſing that the priſoner had been at ſeveral meetings held in the preceding year, on the buſineſs of the plot: that he was to have been an active perſon therein, and was fixed on to head thoſe who were to attack the king's guard. Walcot in his defence alledged that he was confined by the gout during the time the king was at Newmarket; but this was confuted by a letter which the priſoner had wrote, while under confinement, to ſecretary Jenkins, wherein he promiſed to reveal all that he knew relating to a plot againſt his majeſty in either of the three kingdoms, if in return he might be ſecure of the royal pardon. The jury found him guilty of high treaſon, and he received ſentence of death. Howe and Rouſe were alſo tried and condemned, and ſoon after they were all three executed at Tyburn.

The next perſon brought to trial was lord Ruſſel, ſon to the earl of Bedford. Though the evidence againſt this nobleman was, by moſt people, held as ſlight and imperfect, yet he too was brought in guilty. Several applications were made to the king for a pardon. The earl of Bedford offered an hundred thouſand pounds to the dutcheſs of Portſmouth, if ſhe could obtain one. Lady Ruſſel, daughter of the earl of Southampton, and a woman of great merit, threw herſelf at the king's feet, and with tears, pleaded the merits and loyalty of her father, as an atonement for thoſe errors, into which honeſt, however miſtaken, principles, had ſeduced her huſband. But the king remained inexorable, and the 21ſt of July was fixed for the execution of the noble priſoner. The ſcaffold was erected in Lincoln's-inn-fields, and on the day appointed, Ruſſel was brought there, from the Tower. After a ſpeech to the ſheriffs, in which he was very deſirous of clearing his memory from any imputation of ever intending the king's death, or any alteration in the government, he, without the leaſt change of countenance, laid his head on the block; and at two ſtrokes it was ſevered from the body.

On the day that Ruſſel was tried, the earl of Eſſex was found in the Tower with his throat cut in a moſt ſhocking manner. The news of this impreſſed the minds of the judges, the council and the jury, with a belief of the reality of the plot, ſince Eſſex, rather than ſtand his trial, had laid violent hands on himſelf. The coroner's inqueſt brought in their verdict *felo de ſe*. But from the evidence of two children, about ten years of age, who affirmed that they heard a great noiſe from his window, and that they ſaw a hand throw out a bloody razor, the murder was by ſome aſcribed to the king and the duke, who happened that morning to pay a viſit to the Tower, where they had not been for many years before. Eſſex, who would frequently maintain the lawfulneſs of ſuicide, was ſubject to fits of deep melancholy, and had been ſeized with one of theſe fits immediately on his confinement. Theſe circumſtances were ſufficient proofs to the unprejudiced, that the earl had been his own executioner; and his counteſs, upon a ſtrict enquiry after the cauſe of this fatal end of her lord, publickly declared herſelf ſatisfied, that he had met with no foul play, and concurred in the coroners verdict.

We ſhall conclude the account of the moſt diſtinguiſhed perſons under confinement on this occaſion, by mentioning the trial, condemnation and execution of Colonel Algernon Sidney, brother to the earl of Leiceſter, who was accuſed of being materially concerned in this plot to kill the king. This gentleman had been deeply engaged in ſupport of the republican ſchemes and form of government during the troubles in the late reign: he had even been named one of the unfortunate king's judges, but declined taking his ſeat on that occaſion. On the reſtoration of monarchy he withdrew to Holland; but being deſirous of reviſiting his native country, he took the benefit of the act of indemnity, and in 1677 returned to England. When the factions, ariſing from the popiſh plot, began to run high, Sidney joined the country party, and oppoſed, with all his intereſt and eloquence, every deſign and meaſure of the court. This conduct had rendered him highly obnoxious to thoſe in power, and, to effect his ruin, it was reſolved to ſtretch the law to the utmoſt. The only witneſs who depoſed againſt him was lord Howard; but as the law required two witneſſes, the king's counſel had recourſe to a ſtrange expedient to ſupply this defect. Having cauſed his houſe to be ſearched, among his papers were found a manuſcript on the original forms of government, wherein he had maintained principles favourable to liberty, but ſuch as the beſt and moſt loyal ſubjects had, in all ages, been known to embrace. This manuſcript was aſſerted to be equivalent to a ſecond witneſs, it being a proof of his principles and intentions. The priſoner urged, that there was no other reaſon for aſcribing theſe papers to him, beſides a ſimilitude of hand-writing, a proof which was never admitted in criminal proſecutions: that, allowing him to be the author, he had compoſed them ſolely for his private amuſement, and had never publiſhed them to the world, or even communicated them to any ſingle perſon: that, when examined, they appeared, by the colour of the ink, to have been wrote many years before, and could not be produced as evidences of a preſent conſpiracy againſt the government: and that where the law poſitively requires two witneſſes, one witneſs, attended with the moſt convincing circumſtances, could never ſuffice, much leſs when ſupported by a circumſtance ſo weak and precarious. All theſe arguments, though urged by the priſoner with great courage and force of reaſon, had no influence. In ſhort, the jury, by the direction of the chief juſtice Jefferies, brought him in guilty, and he ſuffered on the ſcaffold the ſeventh of December, the king having changed his ſentence of hanging into that of being beheaded.

Several more of the conſpirators were afterwards executed, and others very heavily fined. Sir Thomas Armſtrong was put to death without trial, and his limbs diſperſed through ſeveral of the principal towns in England. Hamden was alſo brought to his trial; but Howard being the only evidence againſt him, and his teſtimony not ſupported by any very material circumſtance, the crown lawyers thought it would be needleſs to try him for treaſon; they therefore laid the indictment for miſdemeanors only, obtained ſentence, and impoſed on him a fine of forty thouſand pounds.

The king being now ſatisfied with the puniſhments which had been inflicted on thoſe concerned in the above plot, began again to turn his attention towards the citizens. It has been already obſerved, that they complied with every thing he required of them in reſpect to their charter. But it ſeems Charles thought the terms he had granted were too favourable (though in reality, no terms could be of a more ſervile nature.) However, to humble them ſtill more, he alledged, that the city had not tendered him a formal ſubmiſſion; on which plea the judgment upon the *Quo Warranto* was ordered to be entered. This was no ſooner done, than by a commiſſion under the great ſeal, the office of mayor was granted to Sir William Pritchard the preſent lord-mayor, and the office of ſheriffs to Peter Daniel and Samuel Daſhwood, during his majeſty's pleaſure. At the ſame time Sir George Treby the recorder was removed in favour of Thomas Jerner, who was knighted on the occaſion. Eight of the aldermen in the country or whig intereſt, were degraded, and the remaining ſixteen made juſtices of the peace. Soon after eight new aldermen were appointed; and on the 20th of October the king, in virtue of his aſſumed power, conſtituted Sir Henry Tulſe (one of the informers againſt alderman Pilkington) lord-mayor during his pleaſure.

The winter of this year, 1684. was remarkable for a violent froſt, which began about the middle of December, and continued with ſuch ſeverity till the 5th of February, that the Thames was ſo frozen, as from the great number of people and buildings that were erected on it, to appear like another city. Fairs were held, all manner of trades carried on, and diverſions of every kind exhibited. A whole ox was roaſted on the ice near Whitehall.

Towards the end of January, 1685, the king was ſuddenly ſeized with a violent apoplectic fit: and though he was then recovered from it by bleeding, yet he languiſhed only a ſhort time; for he expired on the ſixth of February, in the fifty-fifth year of his age, and twenty-fifth of his reign.

Charles, during his laſt moments, was attended by biſhop Ken, who was more in his favour than any other prelate. The biſhop did every thing in his power to prepare the king for his diſſolution; and when the ducheſs of Portſmouth, his favourite miſtreſs, came into the room, he prevailed on the king to command her abſence, to ſend for the queen and aſk her pardon for the violation of her bed, which he readily complied with. From theſe promiſing ſymptoms, the biſhop, apprehending the king to be ſincerely penitent, propoſed his receiving the ſacrament. But he diſcovered a total diſlike towards the devotions of the church religion. Catholic prieſts were therefore introduced, and he received the euchariſt from them, together with all the other rites of the Romiſh church. Two papers were found in his cloſet, wrote with his own hand, containing arguments in favour of that communion. The duke was imprudent enough to publiſh theſe papers, and thereby at once confirmed all the reproaches of thoſe who had been the greateſt enemies to his brother's meaſures, and gave to the world a glaring inſtance of his own bigotry.

On the demiſe of Charles II. his brother, the duke of York, who had a long time governed in the king's name, was proclaimed king of England, by the title of James II. As ſoon as the lords returned from proclaiming him at Whitehall, he aſſembled a privy-council, to whom, after beſtowing ſome praiſes on the memory of his predeceſſor, he ſaid, that he had been reported to be a man of arbitrary power; but that he ſhould make it his endeavour to preſerve the government, both in church and ſtate, as it was now by law eſtabliſhed.

The principles of James II. however, were ſoon manifeſtly diſcovered; for it was but two days after his acceſſion, before he went publickly to maſs; though this was not conſidered as any thing very ſtrange, conſidering how many years he had openly profeſſed the popiſh religion. He even ſent an agent to Rome, in order to make ſubmiſſions to the pope, and to pave the way for a re-admiſſion of England into the boſom of the catholic church.

Pope Innocent XI. who then filled the papal chair, very prudently adviſed the king not to be too precipitate in his meaſures, nor raſhly attempt what repeated experience might convince him was abſolutely impracticable. The Spaniſh ambaſſador, knowing the tranquillity of England abſolutely neceſſary for the ſupport of Spain, uſed the freedom of making the ſame remonſtrances. He obſerved how buſy the prieſts appeared at court, and adviſed the king not to liſten with too great facility to their dangerous councils. "Is it not cuſtomary in Spain," replied James, "for the king to conſult his confeſſor?" "Yes," returned the ambaſſador, "and it is for that reaſon our affairs ſucceed ſo ill."

James, however, in the diſpoſal of publick employments, and ſettling the officers of his houſehold, did not as yet think proper to ſhew much partiality to thoſe of his communion: all who held poſts under the late king were, by proclamation, continued in their reſpective offices. But he did not think proper to conceal his reſentment againſt the witneſſes of the popiſh plot. The famous Titus Oates was tried for perjury on two indictments, and being found guilty, was ſentenced to be fined a thouſand marks for each; to be whipped on two different days, from Aldgate to Newgate, and from Newgate to Tyburn; to be impriſoned during life, and to ſtand on the pillory five times every year. He made ſolemn appeals to heaven, and the ſtrongeſt proteſtations of the veracity of his teſtimony: the whipping was ſo cruel, that he ſwooned away ſeveral times, and it was evidently the deſign of the court to put him to death by that puniſhment. He was, however, enabled, by the care of his friends, to recover; and he lived till William III. came to the throne, when he was releaſed from his confinement, and a penſion of one hundred pounds a year ſettled on him. A conſiderable number of people adhered to him during his diſtreſs, and conſidered him as the victim of the proteſtant cauſe.

James's reſentment againſt the proteſtants did not reſt here: he iſſued out a proſecution againſt alderman Corniſh, who had exerted himſelf, when ſheriff, in the year 1680, to detect and proſecute thoſe who had been concerned in the popiſh plot. In conſequence of which, on Tueſday, the 13th of October, 1685, he was committed to Newgate, and denied the uſe of pen, ink and paper. On Saturday following he received notice that an indictment of high-treaſon was preferred againſt him, and that he was to be tried on the Monday following.

During this ſhort interval, he earneſtly requeſted time to prepare for his defence; but the attorney-general abruptly told him, that he had not ſo well deſerved of the government, as to expect ſuch an indulgence. And although he ſtrongly urged, that his moſt material evidence was then above an hundred and fifty miles from London, yet on the Monday he was brought to his trial, and indicted for conſpiring with other falſe traitors to raiſe a rebellion in the kingdom in the late reign, to deſtroy the king, and ſubvert the conſtitution. The principal evidence againſt him was colonel Rumſey, an infamous and profligate villain; and one Goodenough, who had been out-lawed, but was pardoned on purpoſe that he might have the opportunity of giving teſtimony againſt Corniſh.

Notwithſtanding the evidence of theſe two baſe men did not in the leaſt affect the priſoner, he was nevertheleſs condemned, and, on the 23d of the ſame month, was hanged, drawn and quartered, facing his own houſe, at the end of King-ſtreet, Cheapſide.

The duke of Monmouth, who had been ſome time an exile in Holland, had concerted a ſcheme for raiſing a general rebellion in England, and flattered himſelf that he might ſucceſsfully ſtir up his countrymen to aſſiſt him in his intended project. Accordingly he landed at Lime in Dorſetſhire, with about eighty followers, but with arms for a much greater number; and he ſo far ſucceeded that, by the alertneſs of his officers, his little party was ſoon increaſed to two thouſand men.

On his firſt landing he publiſhed a kind of declaration or manifeſto, in which he ſaid the cauſe of his landing in England was the recovery of his natural rights, aſſerting the validity of the late king's marriage with his mother, and to free the nation from the deſpotiſm of the duke of York, whom he accuſed as the author of the dreadful conflagration, by which the greater part of the city of London was laid in aſhes; of the late popiſh plot for taking away the life of the king, and ſubverting the proteſtant religion; of the murder of the earl of Eſſex in the Tower, and of having poiſoned the king his brother. At the ſame time he repreſented that his very religion incapacitated him from ſwaying the ſceptre of England, which could never hope for peace or ſafety, while a papiſt and a tyrant ſat upon the throne.

This declaration, which was filled with the moſt violent invectives, produced very little effect in the duke's favour; few perſons of any diſtinction joined his ſtandard, ſo that his army conſiſted chiefly of a rude and undiſciplined rabble. With theſe, however, he marched from Lime to Taunton, a very diſaffected town, where he took upon him the title of king, and where he met with ſuch reinforcements as increaſed his army to ſix thouſand men.

In the mean time the king employed himſelf in making preparations to oppoſe him, and three thouſand regular forces were diſpatched under the command of Feverſham and Churchill, in order to check the progreſs of the rebels.

The duke was now ſenſible of the temerity of his project, and ſaw that he muſt either conquer or periſh. He therefore ſet forward to meet the king's forces, and hoped to find them unprepared for an attack: but when he came within ſight of the royaliſts, he found them drawn up in excellent order, at Sedgelymoor near Bridgwater. The battle began early the next morning, when Monmouth's horſe fled at the firſt charge; but the foot was not ſo eaſily ſubdued: they maintained their ground with amazing courage for ſome time; but being expoſed to a moſt terrible fire from the enemy's artillery, they at length gave way, after which a moſt dreadful ſlaughter enſued; three hundred were killed on the ſpot, one thouſand in the purſuit, and as many made priſoners.

Monmouth had fled about twenty miles from the field of battle, when his horſe fell under him, and he was obliged to purſue his flight on foot; and coming to a ſmall cottage, he changed cloaths with the poor peaſant who occupied it. In this diſguiſe he continued his flight, till, unable to walk any farther, he laid himſelf down in a ditch covered thick with fern. But a party of the king's forces paſſing by the cottage the next day, knew the duke's cloaths which the countryman had on. They immediately obliged the man to tell them which road the duke had taken; and after ſtrict ſearch they found him in the ditch, from whence they conducted him to London, where he was lodged in the Tower.

The duke, however, was not proof againſt this cruel reverſe of fortune. On his arrival in London, he wrote to the king, humbly imploring his pardon, and giving him the moſt ſolemn aſſurances, if he would graciouſly pleaſe to overlook his former errors, that he would endeavour, by his future conduct, to render himſelf worthy of ſo great a favour. James, finding ſuch ſymptoms of depreſſion and deſpondency in the unhappy priſoner, admitted him to his preſence, in hopes of extorting a diſcovery of his accomplices; but Monmouth would not purchaſe life, however loved, at the price of ſo much infamy. He, therefore, reſigned himſelf to his fate with a ſpirit becoming his rank and character. On the fifteenth of July he was brought to the ſcaffold, attended by the tears of the multitude. He warned the executioner not to fall into the error which he had committed in beheading Ruſſel, where he was obliged to double the blow. But the precaution had not the deſired effect, for it ſo intimidated the man, that he could ſtrike only a feeble blow on the neck of Monmouth, who raiſed his head from the block, and looked him in the face, as if reproaching him for his failure: he then laid down his head again, and the executioner ſtruck him twice but without effect; and throwing away the ax, he declared himſelf incapable of finiſhing the bloody office. The ſheriff, however, obliged him to renew the attempt, and at two blows more the head was ſevered from the body.

Soon after the execution of Monmouth, the lord chief juſtice Jefferies was ſent into the weſt to try the unhappy perſons who had been concerned in this ill-concerted rebellion. Colonel Kirke, a ſoldier of fortune, who had long ſerved at Tangiers, and, from his intercourſe with the Moors, had contracted a diſpoſition more inhuman than any known in Europe, attended him with a body of troops to keep the people in awe. The bare recital of the barbarities committed by theſe two, muſt fill every mind with horror. They hanged up numbers of perſons in the moſt inſulting manner, and many without any form of trial. Kirke cauſed thirty of theſe poor wretches to be executed at one time, in the ſight of himſelf and his officers, while they ſat at dinner. He ordered one man to be hung up three ſeveral times, queſtioning him at every interval, whether he repented of his crimes; but the man obſtinately aſſerting, that notwithſtanding all that had paſſed he would willingly engage in the ſame cauſe, Kirke ordered him to be hung in chains. One ſtory of this man is memorable for the treachery as well as the barbarity which attended it. A young maid, armed with all the charms which beauty and innocence, bathed in tears, could beſtow on her, pleaded ſo ſtrongly for the life of her brother (or, as ſome ſay, her father) that the tyrant was inflamed with deſire, though not ſoftened into either love or clemency. He promiſed to grant her requeſt, provided ſhe, in return, would be equally compliant to him. The maid yielded to the conditions; but after paſſing the night with him, the wanton ſavage ſhewed her next morning, from the window, her brother, the darling object for whom ſhe had ſacrificed her virtue, hung on a gibbet, which he had ſecretly ordered to be there erected for his execution. Rage, deſpair, and indignation, took at once poſſeſſion of her mind, and deprived her for ever of her ſenſes. All the inhabitants of the country, innocent as well as guilty, were expoſed to the ravages of this barbarian. The ſoldiers were ſuffered to live at free quarters; and his own regiment, inſtructed by his example, diſtinguiſhed themſelves in a more particular manner by their outrages. By way of pleaſantry, he uſed to call them his "Lambs," an appellation long remembered with horror in the weſt of England.

Jefferies, who had already given ſpecimens of his character in many trials where he had preſided, now ſet off to determine the fate of the unhappy criminals in different parts. He began his buſineſs at Dorcheſter, where thirty rebels being arraigned, he exhorted them to ſave him, by a free confeſſion, the trouble of trying them; and when twenty were found guilty, he ordered them, as an additional puniſhment for their diſobedience, to be immediately led to execution. Terrified by this example, moſt of the other priſoners pleaded guilty; and no leſs than two hundred and ninety-two received ſentence of death at Dorcheſter, eighty of whom were executed. The next ſtage of his inhuman cruelty was Exeter, where two hundred and forty-three were tried, and many of them condemned and put to death. Wherever he went, he carried terror and aſtoniſhment with him; and the juries were ſo intimidated at his menaces, that they gave their verdicts with ſuch precipitation, that many innocent perſons ſuffered with the guilty. The rigours of juſtice were ſo fully diſplayed, without the leaſt mixture of clemency, that, on the whole, beſides thoſe butchered by the military commanders, two hundred and fifty-one were computed to have fallen victims to cruelty and revenge.

We ſhall conclude this account with repreſenting a ſhocking ſpecimen of the king's inhumanity, which was exhibited on this occaſion in London. One of the rebels availing himſelf of the humane diſpoſition of Mrs. Elizabeth Gaunt, an anabaptiſt, noted for her beneficence, applied to her in his diſtreſs, and was concealed by her. But underſtanding that the king would ſooner pardon rebels than thoſe who harboured them, the villain, with the moſt accompliſhed baſeneſs, went and ſurrendered himſelf, at the expence of betraying his benefactreſs, while ſhe was employed in uſing endeavours to convey him ſafely out of the kingdom. His treachery was rewarded with a pardon, and the unhappy Mrs. Gaunt was burned alive for her miſplaced charity. Six men were alſo hanged at Tyburn as traitors for crimes of a like nature; and, what is more ſtrange, without any previous trial.

The arbitrary proceedings of the king ſtruck the whole nation with terror. The church, which had hitherto ſupported the monarchy, was greatly alarmed; and even the army, by whoſe aſſiſtance alone he could now propoſe to govern, were highly diſguſted. The former horror againſt popery was revived by polemical books and ſermons; and in every diſpute, the victory ſeemed to be gained by the proteſtant divines, who conducted their arguments with more learning and eloquence. During theſe diſputes an incident happened which diſplayed popery in all its terrors. Lewis XIV. of France, having revoked the edict of Nantz, enacted by Henry IV. for ſecuring to the French proteſtants the free exerciſe of their religion, left thoſe diſtreſſed people expoſed to all the rigours of perſecution, and obliged them to ſeek that protection abroad, which was denied them in their own country.

In the year 1686, above half a million of the French king's moſt induſtrious ſubjects deſerted France, and exported, beſides their property, thoſe arts and manufactures which had contributed to enrich that country. They propagated every where the moſt tragical accounts of the tyranny exerciſed againſt them, and revived among the proteſtants all thoſe ſentiments of the perſecuting ſpirit of popery to which experience had given too much foundation. Near fifty thouſand of theſe refugees came over into England, whoſe arrival added to the general terror of James's intention to aboliſh the proteſtant religion. Fifteen thouſand five hundred of theſe were relieved by a brief, on which was collected the ſum of 63,713l. 2s. 3d. Beſides thoſe who ſtood in need of charitable aſſiſtance, thirteen thouſand five hundred of them ſettled in and about London; and the citizens exerted themſelves with a laudable emulation to aſſiſt and ſupport them.

To increaſe the ſpirits and activity of the popiſh party, by the hopes of a ſuitable ſucceſſor to the crown, a proclamation was iſſued, on the 2d of January, 1688, declaring the queen to be pregnant, and ordering a thankſgiving for ſo happy an event. The extravagant joy of the papiſts on this occaſion, and the ſanguine expreſſions of the jeſuits, who aſſerted this conception was miraculous, and that the queen would certainly have a prince, induced the generality of the proteſtants to entertain ſuſpicions of this pregnancy, as a ſcheme of the papiſts to eſtabliſh their religion in England, by impoſing an heir on the kingdom; and from this time they baniſhed their forbearing principles, and formed a reſolution of oppoſing the baneful deſigns of the king and his miniſtry.

James, on his ſide, deſirous of confirming his deſpotic power, and inflamed by a frantic zeal, ſeemed determined no longer to keep any meaſures with his ſubjects. He had already publiſhed a declaration of indulgence, and preſumed to ſuſpend the penal laws.

On the 22d of April he publiſhed a ſecond declaration, to which he ſubjoined an order, that immediately after divine ſervice, it ſhould be read by the clergy in all the churches. This was a manifeſt inſult upon the miniſters of the eſtabliſhed religion, and could only be done to drive them to extremities, and then to take advantage of their non-compliance with the royal mandate. Some few of the biſhops obeyed, but the far greater number refuſed to read it.

On the 27th of April, ſix of them, who were in London, aſſembled at the archbiſhop's palace at Lambeth, in order to conſult with him in what manner to act in ſo critical a point; and the reſult of the conference was, that as the king could not be obeyed without betraying their own conſciences, it was better to obey God than man. They therefore drew up a petition to the king, beſeeching him not to inſiſt on their diſtributing and reading the ſaid declaration; and croſſing the river privately, attended by Dr. Sancroft, archbiſhop of Canterbury, they immediately delivered it to the king. Theſe prelates were Dr. Lloyd, biſhop of St. Aſaph; Dr. Ken, of Bath and Wells; Dr. Turner, of Ely; Dr. Lake, of Chicheſter; Dr. White, of Peterborough; and Sir Jonathan Trelawney, of Briſtol.

James, who was ever haughty and impatient of controul, having read their petition, diſmiſſed them from his preſence by telling them, that if they had forgot he was ſupreme head of the church, he knew how to make himſelf acknowledged as ſuch.

As the petition had been delivered to him in private, he ſummoned them before the council, and there queſtioned them, whether they would acknowledge having ſigned the petition? The biſhops ſeeing his intention, were long deſirous to decline anſwering; but being urged by Jefferies, the now chancellor, the archbiſhop of Canterbury at laſt acknowledged that it had been written by him, and the reſt declared they had ſigned it. Jefferies aſked them, If they would give bail to appear in the court of King's-bench, and anſwer to the charge which ſhould be brought againſt them for this libel? They replied, No: that their privileges as peers exempted them from the neceſſity of giving ſecurity, on being charged with a miſdemeanor; and that they were bound by oath to maintain the rights of the peerage, as well as the rights of the church.

Jefferies, enraged at this anſwer, told them, that, unleſs they inſtantly retracted their aſſertions, and withdrew their petition, he would ſend them to the Tower. Upon which they ſaid, "That their own conſciences told them they had acted nothing but what was agreeable to the laws, and the ſacred character with which they were inveſted; and that they depended on the King of kings to be their protector." On this an order was immediately drawn out for their commitment to the Tower; and the crown lawyers received directions to proſecute them for a ſeditious libel.

All ranks of people were ſeized with aſtoniſhment when they found theſe fathers of the church were to be dragged away to confinement. The court, aware of the odiouſneſs of this meaſure, and fearful of diſturbance among the people, had ordered that they ſhould not be carried through London, but be conveyed under a proper guard by water to the Tower. But the alarm was ſoon ſpread, and the ſhore lined with innumerable ſpectators, who deplored the fate of theſe good prelates, and on their knees intreated their bleſſing.

The conduct of the biſhops on this occaſion, increaſed the love their ſufferings had begun; they checked the tranſports of the multitude, and exhorted them to fear God, honour the king, and maintain their loyalty. Even the very ſoldiers of the garriſon, moved by the ſympathy of example, threw themſelves on their knees alſo, and ſought the benedictions of the priſoners they were appointed to guard.

On the 29th of June their trial came on. They were attended to Weſtminſter-hall by twenty-nine temporal peers; and ſuch crouds of gentry joined the proceſſion, that there was hardly room for them to enter the hall. Notwithſtanding the biſhops pleaded the moſt undeniable arguments in juſtification of their conduct, and that even ſome of the judges declared themſelves in favour of the priſoners, yet the jury took ſeveral hours to deliberate, during which time the people were in the moſt anxious expectations. But when they at laſt brought in their verdict, "Not guilty," the hall reſounded with ſhouts of joy. The happy news was inſtantly communicated to every part of the city, and from thence propagated with infinite joy throughout the whole kingdom.

While the biſhops were confined in the Tower, the queen was delivered of a ſon, who was baptized by the name of James. This event, which inſpired the catholics with inexpreſſible joy, was publiſhed by a proclamation; and a general thankſgiving was ordered to be obſerved throughout the kingdom. The people in general, however, were poſſeſſed with a notion, that this was only a ſuppoſititious child, in order to cut off the princeſs of Orange from the ſucceſſion; and what tended to confirm them in this opinion were ſeveral myſterious circumſtances both with regard to the pregnancy and delivery of the queen. At the ſame time the proceedings of the court were ſo prepoſterous, that they rather augmented than removed the ſuſpicions of the populace.

At the time of the queen's delivery, the princeſs of Denmark was at Bath, whither ſhe had retired a few weeks before, at the earneſt intreaty, if not by the command of her father. The archbiſhop of Canterbury was in the Tower; and the Dutch ambaſſador, who ſhould have been preſent at the labour in behalf of the prince and princeſs of Orange, was not called. In ſhort, the birth of this child, which, according to the common rule of things, ought to have proved the bond of union between James and his people, had the very contrary effect. Both parties, proteſtants and catholics, laboured under ſuch violent prejudices at this time, as could not fail of influencing their judgments. It is therefore no wonder if the latter ſtrenuouſly aſſerted the legitimacy of the child; and the former inſiſted that the whole was an impoſture. This child, however, after the expulſion of James, obtained the name of the Pretender.

This tranſaction, added to ſo many others of a ſimilar nature, fully convinced the nation, that the king was abſolutely determined to ſubvert the conſtitution both in church and ſtate; and therefore they thought it high time to form a ſcheme to prevent their laws, religion, and liberties from being deſtroyed. Accordingly, many perſons of eminence and intereſt, both clergy as well as laity, who had gone very great lengths in ſupport of the royal authority, thought it more prudent to retract their doctrine of paſſive obedience and non-reſiſtance, than bring their country to the brink of ruin by an obſtinate adherence to it. At the ſame time they entered into a ſtrict union with the non-conformiſts for their mutual ſecurity; and the reſult of theſe ſeaſonable accommodations was, to invite over the prince of Orange to aſſiſt them in oppoſing the intended ſubverſion of the conſtitution. The prince no ſooner received an intimation of this diſpoſition in the Engliſh, to free themſelves from the yoke of his father-in-law's government, than he readily accepted the invitation, and took every prudent precaution to render his endeavours ſucceſsful.

When the news of the military preparations made in Holland by the prince for this purpoſe reached the king, his puſillanimity induced him to retract his fatal meaſures with much more precipitation than he had carried them into execution. Among other ſymptoms of his ill-timed repentance, he ſent for the perſons who then acted as lord-mayor, aldermen and ſheriffs, to Whitehall; where he told them, that out of his great concern for the welfare, and peace of the city, and as a mark of the great confidence he had in them at this time, when the kingdom was threatened with an invaſion by the prince of Orange, he had reſolved to reſtore to them their antient charters and privileges, and put them in the ſame condition they were in before the *Quo Warranto* was brought againſt them; that thereby they might the better be enabled to ſerve him with that duty and loyalty, which they had given the late king his brother and himſelf ſo many teſtimonies of, and upon which he would now depend.

On the 6th of October, 1688, the king, in fulfilment of this promiſe, reſtored the city charter by the hand of chancellor Jefferies, who delivered it to the cuſtos and his aſſiſtants, then ſitting in the council-chamber at Guildhall. By virtue of the grant of reſtoration, Sir John Chapman was conſtituted lord-mayor until the enſuing feaſt of St. Simon and St. Jude; and Sir Samuel Thomſon, with Sir Humphry Edwin, the preſent ſheriffs, were to continue until the time of election for others. The lord-mayor and ſheriffs then repaired to the Court of Huſtings, where, with the uſual ſolemnity, they took the oaths, and ſubſcribed the declaration in the act of 13 Car. II. for regulating corporations. The aldermen being alſo reſtored to their reſpective wards, all then preſent took the oaths, and ſubſcribed the ſaid declaration. After which the court ordered the following addreſs of thanks to be drawn up, and preſented to the king:

"To the king's moſt excellent majeſty.

"We your majeſty's moſt loyal and dutiful ſubjects, "the lord-mayor, aldermen and ſheriffs of your city "of London, humbly return our moſt hearty thanks "to your majeſty, for the great grace and favour "ſhewn to the citizens of this city, in reſtoring to "them their antient liberties and franchiſes; and we

“ beg leave to aſſure your majeſty, that we ſhall, with all duty and faithfulneſs, chearfully and readily, to the utmoſt hazard of our lives and fortunes, diſcharge the truſt repoſed in us by your majeſty, according to the avowed principles of the church of England, in defence of your majeſty and the eſtabliſhed government.”

Notwithſtanding the next day was Sunday, yet the lord-mayor held a ſpecial court of aldermen, at which an order was made for reſtoring the liverymen of the ſeveral companies, who were on the livery at the time when judgment was given on the *Quo Warranto*; which order was immediately entered in the books of each company, by direction of the reſpective maſters, wardens, and aſſiſtants.

The prince of Orange, during theſe tranſactions, applied himſelf with the greateſt aſſiduity to compleat his armament; and as ſoon as every thing was ready, he publiſhed a manifeſto, or declaration, explaining the true motives for his intended expedition. In this declaration, he ſolemnly diſclaimed all thoughts of conqueſt, or of giving his father-in-law any diſturbance in the enjoyment of his ſovereignty; declaring, that his ſole intention was nothing more than that of maintaining the Proteſtant religion; the laws and liberties of theſe kingdoms, which had been ſo openly violated; and the procuring a free and general parliament, which might at once ſettle all the rights of the ſubject, and the prerogatives of the crown on a firm and permanent baſis.

He alſo added, that he had undertaken this neceſſary and difficult taſk at the invitation of many lords both eccleſiaſtical and civil, and by numbers of gentlemen and other ſubjects of all ranks. This declaration being diſperſed over the kingdom, was univerſally approved of, and the prince landed at Torbay on the 5th of November, 1688.

When the news arrived of the prince being landed in England with a great number of troops lent him by the ſtates of Holland, the king declared his reſolution to march againſt him with his army; on which occaſion the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council, waited on his majeſty to wiſh him good ſucceſs. The king earneſtly recommended to his lordſhip the care of the city during his abſence; ſaid, that he had left a ſufficient number of troops for the defence of it; and that, on any emergency, he might apply to the privy-council for aſſiſtance and advice. At the ſame time he aſſured them, that if he ſhould return victorious, he would punctually perform all he had promiſed for the ſecurity of their religion and liberties.

When his majeſty left London, he expreſſed great confidence of his ſucceſs, and affected to deſpiſe the prince of Orange's attempt; for hearing that the city of London, with ſeveral of the principal counties, were preparing to addreſs him for an accommodation with the prince, he publickly declared, that he would look upon all thoſe as enemies who ſhould pretend to adviſe him to treat with the invader of his kingdom.

The king's confidence of ſucceſs, however, ſoon appeared to be very ill founded, for ſo many of the nobility and gentry either joined the prince, or declared for him in different parts of the kingdom, and ſo many even of his own army deſerted him and went over to the enemy, that the king's ſpirits ſoon ſunk, and he haſtily determined to return to London. Andover was the firſt ſtage of his majeſty's retreat; at which place prince George of Denmark, his other ſon-in-law, together with the young duke of Ormond, and ſeveral perſons of diſtinction, deſerted him in the night, and retired to the camp of the prince of Orange. As ſoon as this news reached London, the princeſs Anne, pretending to dread the king's diſpleaſure, withdrew herſelf, and fled to Nottingham, where ſhe was received by the earl of Dorſet with great reſpect; and the gentry of the county ſoon formed a troop for her protection.

Surrounded with diſtreſs, and having no truſty friend, the king, on his arrival in London, aſſembled all the proteſtant peers, and deſired their advice. He particularly addreſſed himſelf to the earl of Bedford in the following manner: “ My lord, you are a good man, have great influence, and can do me ſignal ſervice.” “ Alas!” replied the earl, “ I am a feeble old man, and very incapable of performing any conſiderable ſervice; but I *had* a ſon,” added he with a ſigh, “ who, if now alive, could ſerve your majeſty in a more effectual manner;” alluding to the lord Ruſſel, who, towards the end of the late reign, had fallen a ſacrifice to the vengeance of the king, at that time duke of York.

James was ſo confounded with this anſwer, that he remained for ſome time ſpeechleſs, but having recovered his ſpirits, it was propoſed to call a free parliament, and to ſend commiſſioners to treat with the prince of Orange. This the king readily complied with, and the lord-chancellor was directed to iſſue the neceſſary writs for that purpoſe. The catholicks were removed from the poſts and offices they held about the court. Sir Edward Hales, a perſon of that communion, and conſtable of the Tower, was diſplaced, and colonel Skelton appointed in his ſtead. The marquis of Hallifax, the earl of Northampton, and the lord Godolphin were ſent to treat with the prince, who delivered to them a paper of propoſals, the chief articles of which were, that all papiſts ſhould be diſarmed, and deprived of all the offices they enjoyed: that all proclamations againſt himſelf ſhould be recalled: that the command of the Tower ſhould be put into the hands of the lord-mayor: that if the king ſhould think proper to reſide in London during the ſeſſion of parliament, the prince ſhould alſo reſide near the ſame place, with an equal number of guards; or that the king and himſelf ſhould reſide at an equal diſtance from London: that both armies ſhould be removed thirty miles from the city; that no new forces ſhould be brought into the kingdom: that Tilbury-fort ſhould be put into the hands of the city magiſtrates: that, till the parliament met, part of the revenue ſhould be appropriated to the maintenance of the prince's army: and, in order to prevent an invaſion from abroad, Portſmouth ſhould be committed to the care of ſome perſon, equally agreeable to the king and the prince.

When theſe propoſals were preſented to the king, he affected to think them as moderate as he could have expected in the preſent poſture of affairs, though, in all probability, his real ſentiments were much otherwiſe. The general defection of the proteſtants left him no reſource but in the papiſts; the fatal cataſtrophe of his father afforded him reaſon to dread a ſimilar fate; the queen, knowing herſelf to be an object of general hatred, apprehended a parliamentary impeachment; the popiſh courtiers, and particularly the prieſts, were aware that they ſhould be the firſt ſacrifice, and that their perpetual baniſhment was the ſmalleſt penalty they could expect from national reſentment. All theſe motives of the obnoxious parties concurred to ſtart the imprudent counſel of the king's deſerting the throne and kingdom.

In the mean time the news which arrived from all quarters helped to increaſe the panic into which the king was fallen, and which his enemies endeavoured to improve to their own advantage. Every day ſome perſon of quality and diſtinction went over to the enemy. A very violent declaration was diſperſed in the name of the prince of Orange, though without his knowledge, in which every one was commanded to ſeize and puniſh all papiſts, who, contrary to law, pretended to carry arms, or exerciſe any acts of authority. That well known ballad of Lilliballero, in deriſion of the papiſts and Iriſh, appeared alſo at this time, and being ſung by all ranks of people, contributed not a little to foment the popular ſpirit which at that time ſo ſtrongly prevailed.

Alarmed every moment with freſh proofs of general diſaffection, the king not daring to repoſe confidence in any but thoſe equally expoſed to danger with himſelf; agitated by indignation at the ingratitude of ſome, and by deſpair at the infidelity of others, he precipitately embraced the reſolution of withdrawing to France: and accordingly ſent off beforehand the queen and the infant prince, under the conduct of count Lauzun, an old favourite of the French monarch.

The king himſelf diſappeared in the night between the 10th and 11th of December, attended only by Sir Edward Hales, and made the beſt of his way to a ſhip that waited for him near the mouth of the river. James left a letter for his general the earl of Feverſham, in which he declared, that if he could have relied upon all his troops, he ſhould not have been driven to this extremity; but as the whole army ſeemed diſpoſed to deſert him, he thought it madneſs to venture himſelf at their head againſt the prince of Orange. He thanked the general and all the officers that had been faithful to him, and deſired them not to hazard their lives and fortunes by an unavailing oppoſition; but at the ſame time cautioned them not to enter into any aſſociation againſt him. As a laſt effort to diſtract the nation by his abſence, he threw the great ſeal into the river; burnt all the writs which had been made out for electing a new parliament; and cauſed a caveat to be entered againſt thoſe who which were actually iſſued.

As ſoon as the king's flight was known, a an univerſal conſternation took place; and during the ſuſpenſion of government a temporary confuſion enſued. Though the militia of London and Weſtminſter were immediately put under arms, yet the populace could not be reſtrained during the firſt ferment.

Conſidering the papiſts as the authors of their late misfortunes and preſent diſtractions, they deſtroyed all the new-erected maſs-houſes both in the city and ſuburbs, and made bonfires of the materials: nor did their fury ſtop here; for being informed that the principal papiſts had taken ſanctuary in the houſes of the Spaniſh and Florentine ambaſſadors, where they had depoſited their moſt valuable effects, they plundered the ſame, and what they could not take away, they burnt. The loſſes of theſe ambaſſadors were, however, afterwards made good by parliament; the Spaniſh ambaſſador was paid ſeventeen thouſand pounds.

Jefferies, the chancellor, who had diſguiſed himſelf in a ſailor's dreſs, and was preparing to eſcape, was diſcovered in a houſe in Wapping; and after being ſeverely treated by the populace, was carried before the lord-mayor, who, to prevent his being torn to pieces by the enraged multitude, committed him to the Tower, where he ſoon after died of the bruiſes he had received.

In this extraordinary exigence, about thirty of the peers and biſhops then in town (being the only remaining authority of the ſtate) met at Guildhall; and after a ſhort conſultation with the lord-mayor and aldermen, they reſolved to adhere to the prince of Orange, and ſend deputies to him, as appears by the following declaration, which was ſigned and immediately publiſhed:

Declaration of the peers aſſembled at Guildhall, on the abdication of James II.

"We doubt not but the world believes that, in this "great and dangerous conjuncture, we are heartily and "zealouſly concerned for the proteſtant religion, the "laws of the land, and the liberties and properties "of the ſubject; and we did reaſonably hope that the "king, having iſſued his proclamation and writs for a "free parliament, we might have reſted ſecure, under "the expectation of that meeting: but his majeſty "having withdrawn himſelf, and, as we apprehend, in "order to his departure out of this kingdom, by the "pernicious counſels of perſons ill-affected to our "nation and religion; we cannot, without being "wanting to our duty, be ſilent under theſe calamities, "wherein the popiſh counſels, which ſo long prevailed, "have miſerably involved theſe realms: we do "therefore unanimouſly reſolve to apply ourſelves to "his highneſs the prince of Orange, who, with great "kindneſs to theſe kingdoms, ſo vaſt expence, and ſo "much hazard to his own perſon, hath undertaken, "by endeavouring to procure a free parliament, to "reſcue us, with as little effuſion as poſſible of chriſtian blood, from the imminent dangers of popery "and ſlavery.

"And we do hereby declare, that we will with our "utmoſt endeavours, aſſiſt his highneſs in the obtaining ſuch a parliament with all ſpeed, wherein our "laws, our liberties and properties may be ſecured, "the church of England in particular, with a due "liberty to proteſtant diſſenters, and in general the "proteſtant religion and intereſt over the whole world "may be ſupported and encouraged, to the glory of "God, the happineſs of the eſtabliſhed government in "theſe kingdoms, and the advantage of all princes and "ſtates in Chriſtendom, that may be herein concerned.

"In the mean time, we will endeavour to preſerve, "as much as in us lies, the peace and ſecurity of theſe "great and populous cities of London and Weſtminſter, and the parts adjacent, by taking care to diſarm all papiſts, and ſecure all jeſuits and Romiſh "prieſts who may be found in and about the ſame.

"And if there be any thing more to be performed "by us, for promoting his highneſs's generous intentions for the public good, we ſhall be ready to "do it, as occaſion ſhall require."

On the ſame day that the above declaration was ſigned, the lord-mayor, aldermen and common-council, drew up an addreſs, which was ſent to his highneſs by a deputation of four aldermen and eight commoners; the ſubſtance of which was as follows:

"We, taking into conſideration your highneſs's "fervent zeal for the proteſtant religion, manifeſted "to the world in your many hazardous enterprizes, "wherein it hath pleaſed almighty God to bleſs you "with miraculous ſucceſs, do render our deepeſt "thanks to the divine Majeſty for the ſame, and beg "leave to preſent our moſt humble thanks to your "highneſs, particularly for your appearing in arms "in this kingdom, to carry on and perfect your glorious deſigns, to reſcue theſe kingdoms from ſlavery "and popery, and in a free parliament to eſtabliſh "the religion and the laws and liberties of theſe "kingdoms upon a ſure and laſting foundation.

"We have hitherto looked for ſome remedy for "thoſe oppreſſions and imminent dangers, which we, "together with our proteſtant fellow-ſubjects, laboured under, from his majeſty's conceſſions and "concurrences with your highneſs's juſt and pious "purpoſe expreſſed in your gracious declaration. "But herein finding ourſelves finally diſappointed by "his majeſty's withdrawing himſelf, we preſume to "make your highneſs our refuge, and do, in the "name of this capital city, implore your highneſs's "protection; and moſt humbly beſeech your highneſs to repair to this city, where your highneſs will "be received with univerſal joy and ſatisfaction."

The prince of Orange, emulated at the protection Elated ſhewn him, uſed his utmoſt efforts to improve the tide of ſucceſs which flowed in upon him from all parts; nor was he deficient in aſſuming that authority which the preſent criſis had thrown into his hands. Beſides the general popularity attending his cauſe, a remarkable incident aroſe which rendered his approach towards London ſtill more welcome. In the then trepidation of the people, a rumour aroſe, either from chance or deſign, that the Iriſh had taken arms, and began an univerſal maſſacre of all the proteſtants in England. This ridiculous belief was ſpread all over the kingdom in one day, and occaſioned every where a general conſternation. The timorous fled they knew not where for ſafety; the more courageous flew to arms, and barricadoing the ends of the ſtreets leading to the fields, put themſelves in the beſt poſture of defence that hurry and confuſion would admit. The trained bands armed and formed themſelves with the utmoſt haſte, and the whole night paſſed in a dreadful ſuſpence, for which no certain account could be given. In the country, alarm bells were rung, and beacons fired; men fancied they ſaw the ſmoke of burning cities, and heard the groans of their ſlaughtered neighbours. It was ſtrange that the catholics did not periſh under the rage naturally attending ſuch popular panics; nor can their eſcape be otherwiſe accounted for, than from the general apprehenſions all people were in for their own ſafety.

In the mean time the prince of Orange arrived at Windſor, in his way to London, to ſettle the affairs of the nation with the lords, by whom he was expected, on the ſuppoſition that the king was fled over to the continent, and had totally reſigned the reins of government. But to the great ſurprize of the prince, news ſuddenly arrived that his majeſty had been diſcovered at Feverſham in Kent, where he was waiting for a ſhip to carry him to France; and that he was confined in priſon, after ſuffering ſeveral indignities from the populace, who, not knowing his perſon, had miſtaken him for ſome papiſt of quality endeavouring to make his eſcape.

The peers hearing that his majeſty was ſtill in his own dominions, ſent down the earls of Middleton, Yarmouth and Feverſham, with a detachment of the guards, to conduct the king to London, whither he immediately returned; and the populace, touched with compaſſion for his unhappy fate, received him with ſhouts and acclamations of joy.

Little attention, however, was paid to the king, during his abode at Whitehall, by any of the nobility or perſons of diſtinction. They had, indeed, been greatly diſguſted on account of his extreme partiality to the catholicks, and well knew that they were now become more criminal in his eyes by their late applications to the prince of Orange. Nor did the king himſelf ſhew any ſyſtem of ſpirit, or diſcover any intention of reſuming the reins of government he had ſo lately thrown aſide. It was, therefore, evident that his authority was now plainly expired; and as he had exerciſed his power while poſſeſſed of it with very precipitate and haughty council, he relinquiſhed it with a deſpair equally precipitate and puſillanimous.

How to diſpoſe of the king, was now the difficult queſtion. At length, however, it was determined to puſh him to his former reſolution of retiring to France; for the prince of Orange declared againſt all reſtraint or violence on his perſon. The Dutch guards were ordered to take poſſeſſion of Whitehall, where the king then lodged, inſtead of the Engliſh guards; and on the 17th of December at night a meſſage was delivered to the king from the prince, ordering him to leave his palace the next morning, and retire to Ham. James deſired that he might rather go to Rocheſter; which requeſt, as it argued a revival of his intention of leaving the kingdom, was readily agreed to.

He left London about noon the next day, and ſtaid a ſhort time at Rocheſter under a Dutch guard; but finding himſelf totally neglected, he ſubmitted to his melancholy fate; and being farther urged, by earneſt letters from his queen, he embarked on board a frigate which waited for him, and arrived in France on the 23d of December.

On the ſame day that the king left Whitehall, the prince of Orange arrived at St. James's, and was received with the greateſt acclamations by the populace, who ſhouted, "Long live our great deliverer." The lord-mayor being at this time indiſpoſed, the aldermen and common-council, attended by the recorder, went in proceſſion to the prince, whom they congratulated on his arrival, and on the ſucceſs of his endeavours in favour of the nation.

On the 25th of December the peers drew up an addreſs to the prince, in which they requeſted him to accept the adminiſtration of all public affairs until a convention of the parliament, which they deſired might be immediately ſummoned by circular letters. They alſo publiſhed an order for all papiſts to depart the city of London, and from within ten miles thereof, excepting the ſervants of the queen dowager, the domeſtics of foreign miniſters, and ſuch houſekeepers within the above limits, who had been traders for three years laſt paſt.

The prince of Orange, agreeable to the deſire of the peers, immediately iſſued the following order:

"Whereas the neceſſity of affairs does require ſpeedy advice, we do deſire all ſuch perſons that have ſerved as knights, citizens, or burgeſſes, in any of the parliaments that were held during the reign of the late king Charles the Second, to meet us at St. James's, upon Wedneſday the 26th of this inſtant December, by ten of the clock in the morning: and we do likewiſe deſire, that the lord-mayor and court of aldermen of the city of London would be preſent at the ſame time: and that the common-council would appoint fifty of their number to be there likewiſe. And hereof we deſire them not to fail."

In compliance with this order, the different parties accordingly aſſembled, when his highneſs addreſſed himſelf to them in the following manner:

"You, gentlemen, that have been members of the late parliaments, I have deſired you to meet me here, to adviſe the beſt manner how to purſue the ends of my declaration, in calling a free parliament, for the preſervation of the proteſtant religion, and reſtoring the rights and liberties of the kingdom, and ſettling the ſame, that they may not be in danger of being ſubverted.

"And you, the aldermen and members of the common-council of the city of London, I deſire the ſame of you. And, in regard your numbers are like to be great, you may, if you think fit, divide yourſelves, and ſit in ſeveral places."

The prince of Orange having re-aſſembled the forces which had been diſbanded on the abdication of James, found himſelf in want of money to diſcharge their arrears. He therefore applied to the lord mayor and common-council of London for a loan of 200,000l. for ſix months; explaining the neceſſity there was of a ſupply, beyond what the ordinary revenue could furniſh, for paying the army, ſupporting the navy, and ſending immediate relief for the defence of the proteſtant intereſt in Ireland. The grateful citizens chearfully voted the money, which was raiſed in a very ſhort time; Sir Samuel Daſhwood, afterwards lord-mayor, ſubſcribing no leſs than 60,000l.

During the firſt debates of the parliament for ſettling the government of the nation, ſome active zealots for the houſe of Orange drew up the following petition, which they endeavoured to get ſubſcribed by as many hands as poſſible, thereby intending to preſent it to the houſe of lords, as the general ſenſe of the citizens of London:

"Whereas we are in a deep ſenſe of the danger of delays, and perplexed debates about ſettling the government, at this time vacant; by reaſon whereof the neceſſary ends of government cannot be truly adminiſtered: We humbly deſire that his moſt illuſtrious highneſs the prince of Orange, and his royal conſort the princeſs, may be ſpeedily ſettled on the throne; by whoſe courage, conduct, and reputation, this nation and the proteſtant religion may be defended from our enemies at home and abroad; and that Ireland, at this time in a deplorable ſituation, may be reſcued from its miſeries, and theſe kingdoms ſettled on a laſting foundation in peace and liberty."

As ſoon as the prince was acquainted with this tranſaction, he immediately gave directions to the lord-mayor to ſuppreſs it, which his lordſhip accordingly did by iſſuing the following order.

"Whereas his highneſs the prince of Orange has ſignified

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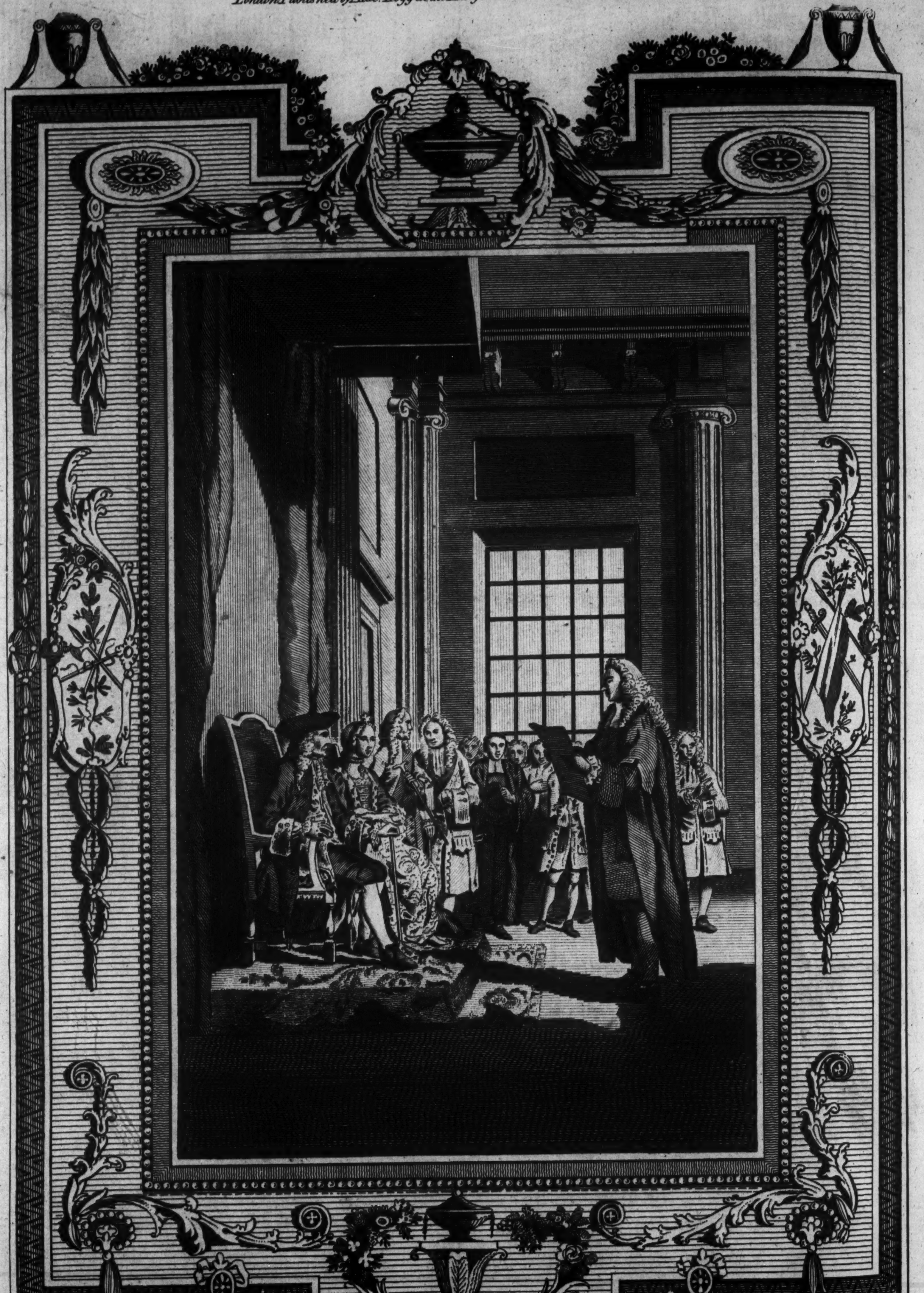

Wale delin.

Carey sculp.

The **BILL** *of* **RIGHTS** *ratified at the* Revolution *by King* William, *and Queen* Mary, *previous to their Coronation.*

“ſignified to me this day, that divers perſons, pretending themſelves to be citizens of London, have, in a tumultuous manner, diſturbed the public peace under pretence of petitioning the lords and commons at this time aſſembled at Weſtminſter: and it being uſual for the citizens who are under apprehenſions of any grievance to make their application to myſelf and the court of aldermen; therefore with the advice of my brethren the aldermen of the city, theſe are to require you to command, within your ward, that they forbear any tumultuous diſturbance or aſſembly, as they will anſwer the contrary at their peril.”

All circumſtances, however, concurring to point out the prince and princeſs, the lords, after great debates, at length agreed with the commons in paſſing a vote, “that king James had abdicated the government, and that the throne was thereby become vacant.”

In conſequence of this, on the 13th of February, 1689, the prince and princeſs of Orange being ſeated in two large chairs in the Banqueting-houſe at Whitehall, both houſes of the convention waited on him in a body, when the clerk of the crown was ordered to read a declaration of rights, conſiſting of thirteen articles in which all the points that had formerly been diſputed between the king and his people, were finally determined, and the powers of royal prerogative more accurately defined than in any former period.

After enumerating theſe articles, the declaration concluded in the following manner:

“Having therefore an entire confidence that his ſaid highneſs the prince of Orange will perfect a deliverance ſo far advanced by him, and ſtill preſerve them from a violation of their rights, which they have here aſſerted, and from all other attempts upon their religion, rights and liberties, the lords ſpiritual and temporal, and commons, aſſembled at Weſtminſter, do reſolve, that William and Mary, prince and princeſs of Orange, be declared king and queen of England, France and Ireland, and all the dominions thereunto belonging; to hold the crown and royal dignity of the ſaid kingdoms and dominions to them the ſaid prince and princeſs during their lives, and the life of the ſurvivor of them: and that the ſole and full exerciſe of the royal power be only in, and executed by the ſaid prince of Orange, in the names of the ſaid prince and princeſs during their joint lives. And after their deceaſe, the ſaid crown and royal dignity of the ſaid kingdoms to be to the iſſue of the body of the ſaid princeſs; and in default of ſuch iſſue, to the princeſs Anne of Denmark, and the heirs of her body; and in default of ſuch iſſue, to the heirs of the body of the ſaid prince of Orange.”

When this declaration was read, the ſpeaker of the houſe of lords made them a ſolemn tender of the crown, in the name of the peers and commons of England; which after being obligingly accepted by their highneſſes, they were the ſame day proclaimed with the uſual ceremonies, by the names of William and Mary, king and queen of England. And on the 11th of April following, they were ſolemnly crowned at Weſtminſter.

The firſt ſtep taken by William, after having received the ſupreme authority, was to make a thorough change about the court. Several who had been driven from their poſts by the late adminiſtration, were reſtored, with ſignal marks of honour and favour. The papiſts, who had ſo lately carried all before them, were now forced to ſubmit to their more ſucceſsful adverſaries: the laws againſt the former were renewed and ſtrengthened; while all ſuch as had been in any manner inſtrumental in effecting the revolution, were rewarded in proportion to their ſervices.

The aſſiſtance given by the French to James for invading Ireland, produced an addreſs from both houſes to the king; in which they requeſted, that his majeſty would take ſuch meaſures as might render the French king incapable of diſturbing the peace of Europe, or prejudicing the trade and proſperity of England. In conſequence of which, war was declared againſt France on the 7th of May.

Several letters from the late king having been intercepted, the earl of Arran, and others, ſuſpected of endeavouring to promote his reſtoration, were committed to priſon. Theſe letters the king, whoſe ſupport depended on popular affection, laid before the parliament, and communicated their contents to the citizens of London; for which inſtance of confidence the lord-mayor and ſheriffs, on the 22d of June, returned him an addreſs of thanks, with aſſurances of their zeal in ſupporting his perſon and government.

Sir Thomas Pilkington, the lord-mayor, who was knighted by the king on the 10th of April, being rechoſen, his lordſhip gave an invitation to the king and queen, the prince and princeſs of Denmark, with both houſes of parliament, to dine at Guildhall on the lord-mayor's day. The invitation being accepted, their majeſties, attended by their royal highneſſes, and a numerous train of nobility and gentry, went firſt to a balcony prepared for them in Cheapſide to ſee the proceſſion, which, for ſplendor, was ſaid to have ſurpaſſed every thing before ſeen on a like occaſion.

The cavalcade being over, the ſheriffs conducted the royal company to Guildhall, where the entertainment was equally ſplendid; and the king expreſſed his ſatsfaction by conferring the honour of knighthood on Chriſtopher Lethuillier, and John Houblon, the two ſheriffs; as alſo on Francis Child, and Edward Clark, two of the aldermen. Previous to this entertainment, the king had permitted the Grocers to chuſe him maſter of their company; and the wardens, with ſome principal members, preſenting him with the freedom in a gold box, his majeſty returned them his thanks; and Ralph Box, their chief warden, received the honour of knighthood.

In the enſuing parliament, which met on the 20th of March, 1690, the citizens of London received a freſh aſſurance of his majeſty's great regard to the rights of the corporation, by his ſigning an act declaring the proceedings of the former reigns on the *Quo Warranto*, illegal and arbitrary. Every judgment given and recorded for ſeizing the franchiſes of the city were, by this national act, reverſed and made void. The mayor, commonalty and citizens of London, were declared to remain for ever a body corporate and politic. They were to have and enjoy all their rights and charters; and all charters, letters patents, &c. concerning any of the liberties, lands and tenements, rights, titles, &c. made ſince the ſaid judgment, by the late kings Charles and James, were thereby declared void.

As this is the laſt confirmation of the rights and privileges of the citizens of London, we ſhall, for the ſatisfaction of the reader, preſerve the moſt material parts of it; a copy of which is as follows:

“Whereas a judgment was given in the court of King's-bench, in or about Trinity term, in the twenty-third year of the reign of the late king Charles II. upon an information in the nature of a Quo Warranto, exhibited in the ſaid court againſt the lord-mayor and commonalty, and citizens of London, that the liberty, privilege, and franchiſe of the ſaid mayor, and commonalty, and citizens, being a body politic and corporate, ſhould be ſeized into the king's hands as forfeited; and foraſmuch as the ſaid judgment, and proceedings thereupon, are and were illegal and arbitrary; and that the reſtoring of the ſaid mayor, and commonalty, and citizens, to their antient liberties, of which they had been deprived, tends very much to the peace and good ſettlement of the kingdom:

“Be it declared and enacted, by the king and queen's moſt excellent majeſties, and with the advice and conſent of the lords ſpiritual and temporal, and commons, in this preſent parliament aſſembled, and by authority of the ſame, that the ſaid judgment, given in the ſaid court of King's-bench, in the ſaid Trinity term, in the twenty-third year of the reign of the ſaid king Charles the Second, or in any other term; and all and every other judgment given or recorded in the ſaid court, for the ſeizing into the ſaid late king's hands the liberty, privilege, or franchiſe of the mayor, and commonalty, and citizens of the city of London, of being of themſelves a body corporate and politick, and by that name to plead and be impleaded, and to anſwer, and to be anſwered, or in what manner or words ſoever ſuch judgment was entered, is, ſhall be, and are hereby reverſed, annulled, and made void, to all intents and purpoſes whatſoever; and that vacates be entered on the rolls of the ſaid judgment, for the vacating and reverſal of the ſame accordingly.

“And be it further declared and enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, that the mayor, and commonalty, and citizens of the city of London, ſhall and may, for ever hereafter, remain, continue, and be, and preſcribe to be, a body corporate and politick, *in re, facto, et nomine*, by the name of mayor, and commonalty, and citizens of the city of London, and by that name, and all and every other name and names of incorporation, by which they at any time before the ſaid judgment were incorporated, to ſue, plead, and be impleaded, and to anſwer and be anſwered, without any ſeizure or forejudger of the ſaid franchiſe, liberty and privilege, or being thereof excluded or ouſted, for or upon any pretence of any forfeiture or miſdemeanor at any time heretofore or hereafter to be done, committed, or ſuffered; and the mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city, ſhall and may, as by law they ought, peaceably have and enjoy all and every their rights, gifts, charters, grants, liberties, privileges, franchiſes, cuſtoms, uſages, conſtitutions, preſcriptions, immunities, markets, duties, tolls, lands, tenements, eſtates, and hereditaments whatſoever, which they lawfully had, or had lawful right, title, or intereſt of, in, or to, at the time of recording or giving the ſaid judgment, or at the time or times of the ſaid pretended forfeitures.

“And be it enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, that all charters, letters patents, and grants for incorporating the citizens and commonalty of the ſaid city, or any of them, and all charters, grants, letters patents, and commiſſions touching or concerning any of their liberties or franchiſes, or the liberties, privileges, franchiſes, immunities, lands, tenements, hereditaments, rights, titles, or eſtates of the mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the city of London, made or granted to any perſon or perſons whatſoever, by the late king Charles the Second, ſince the ſaid judgment given, or by the late king James the ſecond, be and are hereby declared and adjudged null and void to all intents and purpoſes whatſoever.

“Be it alſo enacted, that all officers and miniſters of the ſaid city, that rightfully held any office or place in the ſaid city or liberties thereof, or in the borough of Southwark, at the time when the ſaid judgment was given, are hereby confirmed, and ſhall have and enjoy the ſame as fully as they held them at the time of the ſaid judgment given, except ſuch as have voluntarily ſurrendered any ſuch office or place, or have been removed for any juſt cauſe; and that every perſon who, ſince the ſaid judgment given, hath been choſen, admitted, and placed into any office or employment within the ſaid city, upon the death, ſurrender, or removal, as aforeſaid, of the former officers, ſhall be, and is hereby confirmed in his ſaid office or employment, and ſhall have and enjoy the ſame in as full and ample manner, as if he had been admitted or placed therein according to the antient cuſtoms of the ſaid city.

“And be it further enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, That all judgments, decrees and ſentences, had or obtained by any perſon or perſons taking upon them to be truſtees, for or concerning any lands, tenements, duties, tolls, and intereſts whatſoever, of or belonging to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city, ſhall ſtand and remain in force, and ſhall be proſecuted and executed by and to, and for the uſe of, the ſaid mayor and commonalty and citizens, as if the ſame had been obtained in their name; and that all perſons being natural-born ſubjects, or denizens, that have been admitted into the freedom of the city ſince the ſaid judgment given, ſhall be free thereof, and have and enjoy the ſaid freedom to all intents and purpoſes, as if they had been thereunto admitted before the ſaid judgment given.

“And be it enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, that all and ſeveral of the companies and corporations of the ſaid city ſhall from henceforth ſtand and be incorporated by ſuch name and names, and in ſuch ſort and manner, as they reſpectively were at the time of the ſaid judgment given, and every of them are hereby reſtored to all and every the lands, tenements, hereditaments, rights, titles, eſtates, liberties, powers, privileges, precedencies, and immunities, which they lawfully had and enjoyed at the time of giving the ſaid judgment; and that as well all ſurrenders, as charters, letters patents, and grants for new incorporating any of the ſaid companies, or touching or concerning any of their liberties, privileges or franchiſes, made or granted by the ſaid late king James, or by the ſaid king Charles the ſecond, ſince the giving of the ſaid judgment, ſhall be void, and are hereby declared null and void, to all intents and purpoſes whatſoever.

“Provided alſo nevertheleſs, and it is hereby farther enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, That all leaſes, terms, and eſtates made or granted by any of the ſaid companies ſince the giving of the ſaid judgment, for juſt and valuable conſiderations, and whereupon the old accuſtomed yearly rents or more are reſerved, ſhall ſtand and be of the ſame force and effect, as if the ſame had been made or granted by the ſaid ſeveral companies as hereby reſtored; and the ſaid reſpective companies, and their ſucceſſors, ſhall have the benefit and advantage of all rents, reſervations, payments, conditions, covenants, clauſes and agreements in all and every ſuch leaſe or grant contained, and the like remedy therefore, as if the ſame grants and leaſes had been made by the ſaid reſpective companies as now reſtored, and the ſaid rents, payments, conditions, covenants, clauſes, and agreements had been made payable, reſerved, covenanted and agreed to, or with them reſpectively.

“Provided alſo, and be it enacted, That all and every perſon or perſons, who, at any time ſince the ſaid judgment, have been admitted into the freedoms of, or into the liveries of the ſaid companies, according to the uſages and cuſtoms of the ſaid city, and their reſpective companies, ſhall be, and enjoy all the rights and privileges of a freeman, and of a liveryman, to all intents and purpoſes, as if they had been admitted before the ſaid judgment.

“Provided always, and be it enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, that this preſent act of parliament ſhall be accepted, taken and reputed to be a general and publick act of parliament; of which all and every the judge and judges of this kingdom in all courts ſhall take notice, on all occaſions whatſoever, as if it were a publick act of parliament relating to the whole kingdom; any thing herein contained to the contrary thereof in any wiſe notwithſtanding.”

On the fourth of June, 1690, the king embarked for Ireland, in order to oppoſe the French invaſion of that kingdom, under the late king James. During his abſence, the queen, who had been left regent, ſoon found that ſhe ſtood in need of all her prudence and diſcretion, to preſerve her authority. Her council, which conſiſted of a mixture of whigs and tories, by their perpetual oppoſition to each other, greatly embarraſſed all public affairs. The French threatened the nation with an invaſion from abroad; while the favourers of James, who were therefore called Jacobites, were inceſſantly employed in ſtirring up inſurrections at home.

In the midſt of this critical and alarming ſituation, Mary behaved with a ſpirit, prudence, and reſolution, very uncommon to her ſex. As ſoon as ſhe heard that the king was ſafely landed in Ireland, ſhe began to exerciſe the power veſted in her by parliament, by publiſhing two ſeaſonable proclamations. One commanding all papiſts and reputed papiſts, to depart immediately from the cities of London and Weſtminſter, and from within ten miles of the ſame. The other, for confining of popiſh recuſants to a diſtance not exceeding five miles of their reſpective dwellings.

The king having had a ſucceſsful campaign in Ireland, and totally defeated James at the famous battle of the Boyne, embarked for England, and arrived at Kenſington on the tenth of September. The next day, the lord-mayor, attended by the aldermen and recorder, waited on his majeſty, and in the name of the citizens, congratulated him on the happy ſucceſs of his arms, and ſafe return to his dominions.

On the 30th of April, 1691, the king went again abroad to command the confederate army in Flanders, after giving the neceſſary directions for the reduction of Ireland, and returned on the 29th of October following, when the citizens received him with the greateſt demonſtrations of joy. The war in Ireland being alſo brought to a happy period by general Ginckle, who, in conſequence thereof, was created earl of Athlone, he, with his principal officers, were invited by the lord-mayor of London, to dine at Merchant Taylor's-hall, where they were entertained with the greateſt reſpect and ſplendor.

In the month of March, 1691, the king going to Holland, the papiſts, though diſappointed in their inclinations, took this opportunity of repeating their efforts for the reſtoration of James. The queen, being informed of their deſigns, renewed the proclamation for papiſts and reputed papiſts to leave the metropolis, and ordered diligent ſearch to be made for the moſt diſaffected perſons, many of whom immediately abſconding, a proclamation was iſſued for apprehending the principal of them by name. She alſo ordered the militia of Weſtminſter, conſiſting of two regiments of foot, and a troop of horſe, to appear in Hyde-park on the 9th of May, under the command of the earl of Bedford, lord lieutenant of the county of Middleſex. The following day the ſix regiments of London trained-bands, containing about ten thouſand men, were drawn out in the ſame place, under the command of the lord-mayor, and their reſpective colonels. Theſe regiments were all reviewed by the queen, who expreſſed great ſatisfaction at the good order of their appearance, and the readineſs and zeal they ſhewed for her ſervice. At this critical juncture, the queen alſo obtained a loan of two hundred thouſand pounds from the corporation of London.

The glorious victory, however, obtained by the Engliſh and Dutch fleets over the French, off la Hogue, once more diſconcerted the attempts of the Jacobites on the Engliſh government, and again reſtored the nation to a ſtate of tranquillity.

On the 20th of October the queen met his majeſty at Newhall, on his return from Holland; and their majeſties paſſed through the city in their way to Kenſington, amidſt the univerſal acclamations of the people.

On the Saturday following the lord-mayor, aldermen and recorder, waited on his majeſty with a congratulatory addreſs on his ſafe return, and aſſured him of their ſteady reſolution to aſſiſt his arms, and ſupport his government, to the utmoſt of their power. As a mark of royal favour, the king was pleaſed to confer the honour of knighthood on Salathiel Lovell, the recorder, who, in the name of the city, invited their majeſties to dine at Guildhall on the approaching lord-mayor's day. The invitation being accepted, their majeſties, on that day, attended by the great officers of ſtate, and a numerous train of nobility, went to the city, and after having ſeen the proceſſion, were conducted by the ſheriffs to Guildhall, where they were ſumptuouſly entertained. In acknowledgment of their ſatisfaction, the king conferred the honour of knighthood on aldermen John Wildman and William Gore; Leonard Robinſon, the chamberlain; and four principal citizens, viz. Rowland Ainſworth, William Scawen, Joſiah Child, and John Touch.

About this time ſeveral French refugees, in conjunction with ſome Engliſh merchants, obtained a patent from the king, by which they were incorporated under the name of "The Royal Luſtring Company;" having the full and ſole privilege of making luſtrings and alamodes in England. The patent, which made them a body politic, was read at their houſe in Auſtin Friars on the 26th of October; when their governor, the earl of Pembroke, aſſured them of his majeſty's great ſatisfaction at their undertaking, and that every encouragement might be expected for promoting it. This company, however, continued only five years; for new fabrications occaſioning the wear of thoſe gloſſy ſilks to be laid aſide, the company ſoon came to decay, and was never after revived.

The corporation of London had, for many ages, taken the guardianſhip of her orphan children, and their property, under protection. From whence this originated, hiſtory does not inform us; but the firſt mention we find of the Orphans Fund is in this the year, 1391, at which time it muſt have been of ſome continuance, ſince 2000 marks were then borrowed out of it to purchaſe corn during a dearth. By negligence, or ſome other cauſes, the city was at this time, 1693, indebted to her orphans and other creditors, in the ſum of 747,500l. a ſum that was not likely to be diſcharged without the authority of a national act, which had ſeveral times been ſolicited in vain; for the bills brought into parliament for that purpoſe were always neglected. The citizens, however, in order to obtain their wiſhes, and to relieve the diſtreſſes of the orphans, thought no method likely to be more effectual, than to engage ſome of the members to do that for intereſt which they could not be prevailed on to do from principles of juſtice. Accordingly, ſeveral ſums of money being advanced for this purpoſe, an act was at length obtained, by which a fund was eſtabliſhed for the repayment of the debt. Among other ſums diſburſed on this account, it appeared, by an entry on the chamberlain's books, dated the 12th of February, 1694, that Sir John Trevor, ſpeaker of the houſe of commons, had received one thouſand guineas for his ſervice in this affair; for which, the next ſeſſion, he was expelled the houſe, for bribery and breach of truſt; as was alſo another member, for receiving twenty guineas on the ſame account.

By this act all the eſtates of the city (except thoſe belonging to the hoſpitals and London-bridge) were charged with raiſing the annual ſum of 8000l. clear of all deductions, for ſettling a perpetual fund for paying 4l. per ann. intereſt, for 100l. due from the city to the ſaid creditors. It was alſo enacted, that the profits ariſing from the ſeveral aqueducts belonging to the city, ſhould be applied towards the payment of the ſaid intereſt: that the lord-mayor and common-council might raiſe 2000l. per ann. by equal aſſeſſments upon the perſonal eſtates of the citizens: that the 600l. per ann. paid by the lighters of the convex lamps ſhould be applied in the ſame manner: that every apprentice at his binding, ſhould pay 2s. 6d. and every perſon made free 5s. towards the ſaid fund: that 5s. be paid for every ton of wine, and 4d. extraordinary metage for every chaldron of coals in the port of London, to the ſaid fund: and that after the

29th of September, 1700, the ſaid four pence per chaldron ſhould be raiſed to ſix-pence, or, if weighable, to ſix-pence per ton, for the term of fifty years.— This fund will be farther mentioned hereafter, when another act of parliament was made for its farther ſupport.

The number of hawkers and pedlars at this time greatly interfering with the retail trade of the city, the corporation thought the ſuppreſſing of them a matter deſerving their attention. In conſequence of which, an act of common-council was paſſed, wherein it was ordained, That no perſon ſhould preſume to ſell any goods or merchandize in any public place within the city, or liberties thereof, except in open markets and fairs, on the penalty of 40s. That all citizens buying goods of ſuch perſons, ſhould forfeit the like ſum: and that every citizen who ſhould ſuffer hawkers or pedlars to expoſe their goods to ſale in their reſpective houſes, ſhould forfeit the ſum of 40s. for each offence.

The hawkers and pedlars, in order to evade this act, carried their goods to the public markets; which occaſioned another act of common-council, whereby it was enacted and ordained, "That no perſon or perſons whatever, whether free or not free of the city, ſhall ſell or expoſe to ſale in the public markets, or any ground belonging to them, within the city or liberties, any mercery wares, lace or linen, grocery or confectionary wares, glaſs or earthen wares, toys or any ſuch like commodities, or merchandizes, which are ſold in open ſhops or warehouſes of the freemen of this city, and liberties thereof, upon pain to forfeit and pay, for every ſuch offence, the ſum of 3l. with coſts of ſuit, if proſecuted within fourteen days, in the name of the chamberlain, in the lord-mayor's court; one moiety of which to be converted to the uſe of St. Thomas's hoſpital, and the other to the proſecutor."

On the 28th of December this year, queen Mary died of the ſmall-pox, in the 33d year of her age; on which melancholy circumſtance, the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common council preſented a warm addreſs of condolence to his majeſty. The corpſe of the queen lay in great ſtate at Whitehall till the fifth of March following, when it was interred in Henry the Seventh's chapel, with a ſolemn magnificence ſuitable to the general affection the nation had for her. The lord-mayor and aldermen of London, both houſes of parliament, the judges, ſerjeants at law, and all her majeſty's houſhold, joined the mournful proceſſion; and a ſermon was preached in the abbey on that occaſion, by archbiſhop Tenniſon.

The year 1694, is diſtinguiſhed by the firſt inſtitution of a national bank, otherwiſe called "The Bank of England." This inſtitution was projected by Mr. William Paterſon, a merchant, in conſequence of the government being greatly diſtreſſed for money at this time to carry on the war againſt France. Mr. Paterſon propoſed raiſing a conſiderable ſum, part of which was to be converted for erecting a Bank, and the other part to be lent to the government on certain conditions; which being readily approved of by many of the principal citizens, they applied to parliament, when an act was paſſed for raiſing a loan of 1,200,000l. to be ſubſcribed and paid in to the government at ſeveral times. This act laid an additional duty on Tonnage, Exciſe, &c. which it was ſuppoſed would bring into the Exchequer 140,000l. per annum, of which 100,000l. was ſecured to the Bank, as intereſt, &c. for the 1,200,000l. viz. 96,000l. intereſt, at eight per cent. per annum, and 4000l. allowed to the intended Bank for the charges of management.

In virtue of this act a draught of a commiſſion for taking ſubſcriptions, together with a ſchedule, or draught of a charter, were made out, and approved of; and the ſubſcriptions being compleated in ten days time, the charter was granted on the 27th of July; by which the company were incorporated under the appellation of, "The Governor and Company of the Bank of England."

By this charter of incorporation the bank was empowered to lend money on pawns and pledges; but little uſe was made of this privilege. The directors have hitherto contented themſelves with banking only, including therein the dealing in bullion, diſcounting bills of exchange, the advancing money to the public on the credit of acts of parliament; and the circulating their caſh notes on demand, bearing no intereſt: beſides which, they alſo circulate exchequer bills for government on a ſtated allowance.

The buſineſs of this company was at firſt tranſacted in Grocers-hall, where it was continued till the year 1732, when the preſent edifice was erected.

The BANK of ENGLAND is ſituated in Threadneedle ſtreet, a little weſtward to the back of the Royal Exchange, and nearly adjoining to Prince's-ſtreet; the front of which next Threadneedle-ſtreet, is about eighty feet in length, of the Ionic order, and raiſed on a ruſtic baſement. Through the principal front is a grand gate that opens into the court-yard, and leads into the great hall. This is of the Corinthian order, with a pediment in the middle. The top of the building is adorned with a baluſtrade and handſome vaſes, and in the face of the above pediment is engraved in relievo the company's ſeal, viz. Britannia ſitting with her ſhield and a ſpear, and at her feet a Cornucopia pouring out fruit. The hall within this building is ſeventy-nine feet long, and forty feet broad, wainſcotted about eight feet high, with a fine fretwork cieling, and is adorned with the ſtatue of king William III. in a niche at the upper end. On the pedeſtal of the ſtatue is a Latin inſcription, the tranſlation of which is as follows:

For reſtoring efficacy to the laws,
Authority to the courts of juſtice,
Dignity to the parliament,
To all his ſubjects their religion and liberties,
And confirming theſe to poſterity
By the
Succeſſion of the illuſtrious Houſe of Hanover
to the Britiſh throne:
To the beſt of princes, William III,
Founder of the Bank,
This corporation, from a ſenſe of gratitude,
Has erected this ſtatue,
And dedicated it to his memory,
In the year of our Lord, M.DCC.XXXIV.
And the firſt year of this building.

Behind this building is another quadrangle, with an arcade in the Eaſt and Weſt ſides thereof; and on the North ſide is the accomptant's office, which is ſixty feet long, and twenty-eight feet broad. Over this, and the other ſides of the quadrangle are handſome apartments, with a fine ſtair-caſe; and under it are large vaults, with ſtrong walls and iron gates, for the preſervation of the caſh and bullion.

There have been very conſiderable additions lately made to this edifice. St. Chriſtopher's church has been taken down, to make room for a new wing to correſpond with that lately finiſhed in Threadneedle-ſtreet; which, when compleated, will render it one of the moſt magnificent buildings of a public nature in the univerſe.

All the houſes which adjoined on the eaſt ſide to Bartholomew-lane, and thoſe which occupied the weſt ſide of that lane, almoſt to Lothbury, have alſo been taken down, and their place ſupplied with offices for the ſeveral departments of the national funds. Theſe offices have the advantage of being all on the ground floor, and are handſomely finiſhed both within and without. The ſtreet view preſents a range of fluted columns in pairs, with arched intervals of ſtone inſtead of windows, the light being admitted within by lanterns on the top.

The

London: Publiſhed as the Act directs, by Alexr Hogg at the Kings Arms No 6 Paternoſter Row.

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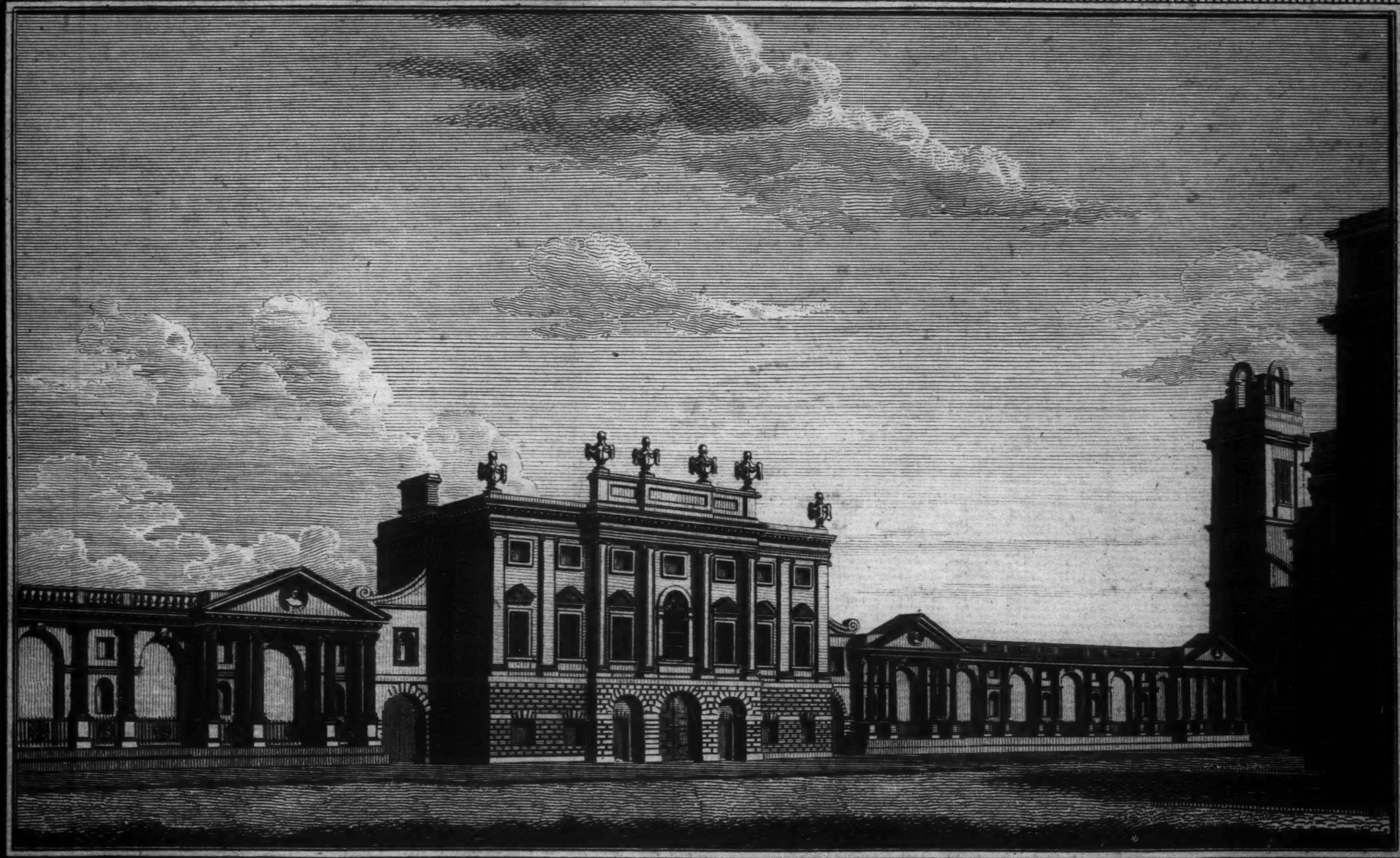

View *of the* BANK *of* ENGLAND, *with the* New Wing, *built where* S^{t}.Chriſtopher's Church *formerly stood;* alſo *of* S^{T}.BARTHOLOMEW's CHURCH, *Threadneedle ſtreet.*

The triangular range of houſes, which formerly ſtood in the front of the Bank, and divided the weſt ends of Cornhill and Threadneedle-ſtreet, and formed the weſt ſide of Caſtle-alley, have been alſo taken down, and handſomely rebuilt, ſo as to open a wide ſtreet from the front door of the Bank into Cornhill, and to render Threadneedle-ſtreet and Cornhill more ſpacious and open at the angle that parts them. The houſes that divide Bank-ſtreet from Caſtle-alley, conſiſt chiefly of handſome coffee-houſes; and the oppoſite ſide of this ſhort ſtreet is all occupied by the Sun Fire-Office. The remainder of theſe buildings, which are continued Weſtward to near the end of Cornhill, conſiſt of very handſome ſhops, principally occupied by Stock-brokers and other dealers in the public funds.

The Bank of England, as already obſerved, was eſtabliſhed in 1694, and is under the management of a governor, deputy governor, and twenty-four directors, who are annually elected by ballot, at a general court of proprietors. The poſſeſſion of 4000l. capital ſtock is the qualification for a governor; 3000l. for a deputy-governor; 2000l. for a director; and the proprietor of 500l. enjoys a vote in the general court. Theſe courts are to be held ſtatedly four times a year, or oftener on the demand of nine members.

The following is the ſtate of the different capitals at the Bank, with their annual intereſt, as taken from a correct copy, in the year 1784.

			Int. per Ann.	
Bank Stock	£11,642,400		£698,544	
4 per cent. Con. An.	29,750,000		1,190,000	
3 per cent. Conſ.	101,401,696	5 $1\frac{1}{4}$	3,042,050	17 $9\frac{2}{8}$
3 per cent. Red.	37,340,073	16 4	1,120,202	4 $3\frac{4}{8}$
3 per cent. 1726	1,000,000		30,000	
Long Annuities - - - - -			663,875	
Short Annuities, 1777 - - -			25,000	
Ditto, 1778 and 1779 - - -			412,500	

The days of transferring ſtock have been ſeveral times altered, but at preſent they are as follow:

Bank Stock — Tueſday, Thurſday, and Friday.
4 per cent. Conſ. Tueſ. Wedneſ. Thurſ. and Friday.
3 per cent. Conſ. Ditto.
3 per cent. Red. Ditto.
3 per cent. 1726. Tueſday and Thurſday.
Long Ann. — Tueſday, Wedneſday, and Saturday.
Short Ann. 1777. Ditto.
Ditto, 1778 and 1779. Mond. Wed. and Friday.

The hours of transfer are from eleven to one; and thoſe for payment of dividends, from nine to eleven, and from one to three.

C H A P. XXII.

Act of common-council reſpecting common-halls for the election of city officers—A plot diſcovered for aſſaſſinating the king—Privileged places in the city ſuppreſſed by act of parliament—The king's public entry into London after the treaty of Ryſwick—Act of parliament for making Billingſgate a free market for the ſale of fiſh—City addreſs to the king, occaſioned by the Pretender being proclaimed king of England on the death of James II.—Inſtructions to the city members—Death of William III. and acceſſion of queen Anne—Her majeſty dines at Guildhall—A day of thankſgiving appointed by the queen, who goes to St. Paul's on that occaſion—A remarkable ſtorm of wind—Act of common-council for better regulating the city watch—Act of parliament for preventing fires—Remarkable quantity of flies—Riots occaſioned by two ſermons preached by Dr. Sacheverel—Particular hiſtory and deſcription of St. Paul's cathedral.

ON the 21ſt of June, 1695, an act of common-council was paſſed, for regulating the method of calling, adjourning, and diſſolving common-halls for the election of city officers; in which, after reciting various diſputes which had before ariſen reſpecting the exerciſe of thoſe powers, it was enacted as follows: "That the right of aſſembling common-halls, for the "election of lord-mayor, ſheriffs, and other public "officers for the city, is and ought to be in the lord-"mayor for the time being. That the right of taking "a poll and ſcrutiny, and of adjourning the hall from "time to time, till the ſame ſhall be concluded, ſhall "be in the ſheriffs; but that, if the ſheriffs diſagree, "ſo as to impede the completing of a poll or ſcrutiny, "and refuſe to obſerve the orders ſent to them on "that occaſion by the lord-mayor, to put an end to "the difference, his lordſhip may proceed himſelf in "granting and taking the poll and ſcrutiny, and in ad-"journing the poll, until all ſhall be finally concluded."

In conformity to theſe regulations, it is now the eſtabliſhed cuſtom, at common-halls, for the lord-mayor, attended by the aldermen and ſheriffs, to appear on the huſtings; when a proclamation being made by the common crier for the liverymen to draw near and give attention according to their ſummons, and for all others to depart the hall on pain of impriſonment, the recorder or common-ſerjeant declare to the livery the purport of their meeting; after which the lord-mayor and aldermen retire to the court of King's-bench, leaving the intermediate proceedings of election to the ſheriffs only. The common-ſerjeant then propoſing the candidates, the ſheriffs form a judgment in whoſe favour the majority of hands appear. If a poll is demanded, it is taken by clerks under their appointment: if a ſcrutiny is demanded, it is referred to their judgment; and, after all, it is they who make a declaration of the majority to the lord-mayor, and aldermen ſitting in the court of King's-bench. This being done, his lordſhip then returns to the huſtings, attended as before, and, by the mouth of the recorder, or common-ſerjeant, declares the election to the common-hall; after which, by his lordſhip's order, the court is diſſolved.

To this rule, however, there is an exception in electing repreſentatives to ſit in parliament, as they do not come under the denomination of city officers. Theſe are choſen by a common-hall of the liverymen of London, by virtue of a writ directed to the ſheriffs. In this caſe the ſheriffs only are concerned, who have excluſive power to convene the voters, to preſide at the poll, to adjourn from time to time, and to make the final declaration.

In the election of a lord-mayor, all the aldermen under the chair, who have ſerved the office of ſheriff, are propoſed in rotation, two of which are to be returned by the common-hall to the court of aldermen: and the majority of that court determine on which of the two the election is fallen. It has been the uſual cuſtom of the liverymen to nominate the two ſenior aldermen, under the chair; and the court of aldermen, upon the like example, have uſually elected the ſenior of thoſe two into the office. Each of them, however, have a right to deviate from this uſual method; and in caſes where a particular diſlike is taken to any of the aldermen, eſpecially when the city is divided into parties on political diſputes, the order of rotation is ſeldom regarded.

In like manner upon the election of ſheriffs, all the aldermen who have not ſerved that office, are firſt put up in their order of ſeniority; notwithſtanding which the livery have the privilege of chuſing whom they think proper, either out of that court, or of thoſe nominated by the lord-mayor, or any others that ſhall be propoſed at the time of election. And this is the true freedom of election, which the livery reſerve to themſelves on this, as well as other occaſions.

In the beginning of the year 1696, a horrid plot was diſcovered for aſſaſſinating the king, which had been concerted between James and Lewis, the French king, in order to reſtore the former to the throne of England. The earl of Ayleſbury, the lord Montgomery, Sir John Fenwick, Sir John Friend, captain Porter, and captain Charnock, appeared to be the principal perſons concerned in this infamous deſign, which, from the bloody circumſtances attending it, was called the Aſſaſſination Plot. Theſe, with the reſt of the conſpirators, held various meetings in order to concert the moſt proper meaſures for executing their horrid deſign. In the month of February, Sir George Berkeley, a native of Scotland, and a furious bigot to the church of Rome, came over with a private commiſſion from king James, by virtue whereof the party in England were implicitly to obey his orders. This perſon undertook the deteſtable taſk of murdering the king, with the aſſiſtance of forty horſemen furniſhed by the conſpirators.

Various methods were at firſt propoſed for effecting this purpoſe; but it was at laſt determined to attack the king on his return from Richmond, where he uſually hunted every Saturday, and the place pitched upon was the lane leading from Brentford to Turnham-green. Perhaps a more likely place than this could not have been found; for his majeſty generally returning late from the chace, uſually croſſed the ferry attended by only a few of his guards, without coming out of his coach; and when he landed, the coach drove on without ſtopping for the reſt of the guards, who were obliged to wait on the Surry ſide till the boat returned to carry them over: ſo that the king muſt inevitably have fallen into the hands of the conſpirators, before the reſt of his guards could have come to his aſſiſtance.

The diſpoſition of their men was contrived with no leſs art than the time and place; for having ſecured ſeveral places in Brentford, Turnham-green, and other houſes in the neighbourhood, to put up their horſes till the king returned from hunting, one of the conſpirators was ordered to wait at the ferry till the guards appeared on the Surry ſide of the water; and then to give ſpeedy notice to the reſt, that they might be ready at their reſpective poſts, while the king was croſſing the river. In order to this they were divided into three parties, who were to make their approaches by three different ways; one from Turnham-green, another from the lane leading to the Thames, and a third from the road leading through Brentford. One of theſe parties was to attack the king's guards in the front, and another in the rear; while ten or twelve of the moſt bloody and reſolute were to aſſaſſinate his majeſty, by firing their blunderbuſſes at him through the coach windows. It was alſo agreed, that when the bloody purpoſe was accompliſhed, the conſpirators ſhould form one body, and continue their route to Hammerſmith, where they were to divide into ſmall parties of three or four, and make the beſt of their way for Dover.

Saturday the 15th of February was fixed for the murder of the king, but his majeſty being indiſpoſed, did not go abroad that day. This trivial circumſtance ſtruck the aſſaſſins with diſmay: they immediately concluded the conſpiracy was diſcovered; but finding all remaining quiet, they again met, and agreed to be in readineſs the Saturday following. Juſt as they were ſetting out, they received advice from two of their accomplices, that the guards were all come back in great haſte, and that there was a whiſper among the people, that a horrid plot was diſcovered. This news put the conſpirators into the utmoſt conſternation, and they immediately diſperſed.

The means by which this conſpiracy came to be diſcovered were as follow: Captain Porter, the day before the ſcheme was to have been put in execution, related the whole affair to an intimate friend of his, named Pendergraſs, whom he ſolicited to be one of their number. Pendergraſs ſeemingly complied; but, ſtruck with horror at the atrociouſneſs of the crime, he inſtantly acquainted the earl of Portland with the ſcheme, and deſired he might be introduced to his majeſty, which being complied with, he fully made known to him all the particulars he knew of the conſpiracy; and after many intreaties from the king, added to a ſolemn promiſe that he ſhould not be produced as an evidence without his own conſent, he gave his majeſty a liſt of the aſſaſſins.

A proclamation was immediately iſſued for apprehending the conſpirators, and moſt of them were ſecured; but Berkeley found means to eſcape.

On the 24th of February the king went to the houſe of peers, and in a ſpeech to both houſes informed them of the conſpiracy. The parliament, in a very affectionate and loyal addreſs, congratulated him on the eſcape of his royal perſon from the deſigns of his enemies; declared their abhorrence of ſuch villainous attempts; and ſolemnly promiſed to ſtand by and aſſiſt his majeſty againſt all his enemies, open and private; and if he ſhould come by a violent death, to revenge it on all the papiſts. They alſo drew up an aſſociation for the preſervation of his majeſty's perſon, which was ſigned by all the members of the houſe; and likewiſe by the lord-mayor, aldermen and common-council of the city of London. The form of this aſſociation, which was carried to every part of the kingdom, and ſigned by all ranks of people, was as follows:

“ Whereas there has been a horrid and deteſtable conſpiracy, formed and carried on by the Papiſts, and other wicked and traiterous perſons, for aſſaſſinating his majeſty's royal perſon, in order to encourage an invaſion from France, to ſubvert our religion, laws and liberty: We, whoſe names are hereunto ſubſcribed, do heartily, ſincerely and ſolemnly profeſs, teſtify and declare, that his preſent majeſty, king William, is rightful and lawful king of theſe realms. And we do mutually promiſe and engage to ſtand by and aſſiſt each other, to the utmoſt of our power, in the ſupport and defence of his majeſty's moſt ſacred perſon and government, againſt the late king James and all his adherents. And in caſe his majeſty come to any violent, or untimely death (which God forbid) we do hereby further freely and unanimouſly oblige ourſelves, to unite, aſſociate, and ſtand by each other, in revenging the ſame upon his enemies, and their adherents; and in ſupporting and defending the ſucceſſion of the crown, according to an act made in the firſt year of king William and queen Mary, entitled, *An act declaring the rights and liberties of the ſubject, and ſettling the ſucceſſion of the crown.*”

On the 11th of March, Robert Charnock, Edward King, and Thomas Keys, three of the conſpirators, were brought from Newgate to their trials at the Old Bailey. The court indulged them with all the liberty they could wiſh to make their defence; notwithſtanding which they were, on the fulleſt evidence, found guilty of high-treaſon; and ſentence being paſſed upon them, they were, on the 18th of March, hanged and quartered at Tyburn. Their execution was followed by that of ſeveral others of their accomplices: a proclamation was iſſued for apprehending lord Montgomery, and Sir John Fenwick, who were ſuſpected of being principally concerned in the plot; and the earl of Ayleſbury was commited to the Tower on the ſame ſuſpicion.

On the 5th of May the king embarked for Holland, having, before his departure, appointed the archbiſhop of Canterbury, the lord-keeper, and five others of the principal officers of ſtate, lords juſtices for governing the nation during his abſence.

Complaint having been made to the lord-mayor and common-council againſt the farmers for extorting large ſums of money from the market people; a committee was appointed to enquire into that complaint, who, on the 29th of July, reported, that the farmers of Leadenhall, Stocks, Honey-lane, and Newgate markets, had extorted an annual rent of 10,896l. 9s. 10d. for ſtalls; as alſo 2194l. 1s. 6d. in fines from the preſent tenants. By theſe arbitrary proceedings, the committee were of opinion, that the farmers had forfeited the leaſes granted them, in converting the markets to other uſes than what were intended or mentioned in their covenants. This report occaſioning divers ſuits to be commenced againſt the ſaid farmers, the court of King's-Bench referred the cauſe to the arbitration of Sir Nathan Wright, and Sir Bartholomew Shower, ſerjeants at law, who awarded, that the ſaid farmers ſhould refund the ſeveral ſums of money unjuſtly extorted; and that for the future they ſhould ſtrictly abide by the articles of their covenants.

The king being returned from Holland, the parliament met on the 20th of October, when the caſe of Sir John Fenwick, one of the conſpirators in the aſſaſſination plot, was brought into the houſe of commons, where, though his guilt was clearly proved, he could not be convicted by common law on account of only one poſitive evidence appearing againſt him. However, after violent debates, a bill of attainder was paſſed by both houſes; and on the 28th of March following he was beheaded on Tower-hill.

The Bank of England having been found of the moſt ſingular ſervice to government, the parliament voted another million to be raiſed by new ſubſcriptions, in order to increaſe its capital, and ſupport its credit. At the ſame time theſe new ſubſcriptions were allowed to be made in tallies or bank notes.

Several places in and about the city of London, which, in the times of popery, had been allowed as ſanctuaries to criminals and debtors, and ſince the reformation had continued as places of protection, were now become notorious receptacles for lawleſs debtors, who, to the great prejudice of the community, took refuge in them, and defended themſelves againſt all juſtice and public authority. Theſe inconveniencies were redreſſed by the preſent parliament, who paſſed an act, "For the more effectual relief of creditors in caſes of eſcapes, and for preventing abuſes in priſons and pretended privileged places."

By this act the following places of pretended privilege were ſuppreſſed, viz. that in the Minories; thoſe in and near Fleet ſtreet, as Saliſbury-court, White-friars, Ram-alley, and Mitre-court,—in Holborn, Fullwood's-rents, and Baldwin's-gardens in Gray's-inn-lane; — the Savoy in the Strand; — in Southwark, Montague-cloſe, Dead-man's-place, the Clink and the Mint. The laſt place, however, (the Mint) was afterwards ſuffered to ſpring up again in a more violent manner than before the paſſing of this act; nor was it finally ſuppreſſed till the reign of king George the Firſt.

In the year 1697, king William, after having concluded a treaty of peace with France at Ryſwick, returned to England, and landed at Greenwich on the 15th of November. The lord-mayor, aldermen and common council immediately waited on his majeſty, and earneſtly requeſted him to make his public entry into the city. In compliance with which the next day his majeſty ſet out from Greenwich in his coach of ſtate, accompanied by his royal highneſs the prince of Denmark, the principal officers of ſtate, and a great number of the nobility and gentry. On the king's approach to the city, he was met at St. Margaret's-hill by the lord-mayor, aldermen, recorder and ſheriffs on horſeback, dreſſed in their formalities, who after congratulating him on the concluſion of the peace, and his ſafe return, conducted him with great pomp through the city to Whitehall, amidſt the univerſal acclamations of the numerous ſpectators.

On the 5th of January, 1698, a dreadful fire broke out at Whitehall, occaſioned by the careleſſneſs of a laundreſs; by which accident all the body of the palace, with the council-chamber, and ſeveral adjoining apartments, were entirely conſumed; and it was with great difficulty that the Banqueting-houſe eſcaped ſharing the ſame fate.

The army being diſbanded in conſequence of the late peace, a great number of papiſts and Jacobites were obſerved about the town and court; and their behaviour was ſo inſolent, that the houſe of commons took notice of it in an addreſs to the king on the 21ſt of February, 1699. In conſequence of which his majeſty, on the ſecond of March following, iſſued a proclamation for all papiſts to depart from within ten miles of the metropolis, on pain of ſuffering the ſame penalties as convicted recuſants.

By virtue of an act of parliament paſſed for that purpoſe, Billingſgate was opened on the 10th of May this year, as a free market for the ſale of fiſh every day in the week; with permiſſion to ſell mackarel on Sundays any time before or after divine ſervice.

In this act it was likewiſe ordained, "That all perſons buying any fiſh in the ſaid market may ſell the ſame again in any other market or place within London, or elſewhere, by retail, being ſound and wholeſome fiſh; and that none but fiſhmongers ſhall ſell in public or fixed ſhops, or houſes. And that no perſons ſhall employ, or be employed by, any other perſon, in buying at Billingſgate, any quantity of fiſh, to be divided by lots, or in ſhares, amongſt any fiſhmongers, or others, to be afterwards ſold by retail, or otherwiſe; nor ſhall any fiſhmonger engroſs, or buy, in the ſaid market, any quantity of fiſh, but what ſhall be for his own ſale or uſe, and not for any other fiſhmonger to ſell again, under the penalty of twenty pounds for each offence; one moiety whereof to go to the proſecutor, and the other to the pariſh in which the offence is committed."

In the year 1700, information being given, that the papiſts, and other diſſaffected perſons, were collecting arms and ammunition, the proclamation for baniſhing them from the metropolis was renewed; and all magiſtrates were ordered to make diligent ſearch after, and ſeize all the arms and ammunition they could find in the poſſeſſion of any papiſt, or other diſaffected perſon.

On the 6th of September, 1701, the late king James died at St. Germain's in France; immediately after which the French king acted with ſuch inconſiſtence, as to proclaim the pretended prince of Wales, king of England, Scotland and Ireland, by the name of James III. when he had ſo lately concluded a peace with king William, and at the very time had an ambaſſador from William reſiding at his court. The king was at this time in Holland; but the corporation of London alarmed at ſo menacing a tranſaction, drew up the following addreſs to his majeſty, which they preſented to the lords juſtices, who immediately tranſmitted it to the king:

"Great Sir,

"We are deeply ſenſible how much we are in duty bound highly to reſent that great indignity and affront offered to your moſt ſacred majeſty, by the French king, in giving the title of king of England, Scotland, and Ireland, to the pretended prince of Wales, contrary to your majeſty's moſt juſt and lawful title, and to the ſeveral acts of parliament for ſettling the ſucceſſion to the crown in the proteſtant line.

"By this it is apparent, he deſigns, as much as in him lies, to dethrone your majeſty, to extirpate the proteſtant religion out of theſe your majeſty's kingdoms, and to invade our liberties and properties;

"for the maintaining whereof, your majeſty hath ſignalized your zeal, by the often hazarding your precious life.

"We, therefore, your majeſty's moſt loyal ſubjects, do ſincerely, unanimouſly, and chearfully aſſure your majeſty, that we will, at all times, and upon all occaſions, exert the utmoſt of our abilities, and contribute whatever lies in our power, for the preſervation of your perſon, (whom God long preſerve) and the defence of your juſt rights, in oppoſition to all invaders of your crown and dignity."

In return to this addreſs, his majeſty deſired the lords to acquaint the lord-mayor and aldermen with the ſatisfaction he received at this declaration of the city's attachment to him; which was accordingly reported in common-council.

The king ſoon after arriving from Holland, the lord-mayor, aldermen and recorder, waited on his majeſty at Kenſington, when the latter, in an eloquent ſpeech, congratulated him on his ſafe return; and at the ſame time informed him of the great zeal and affection of the citizens towards his perſon and government.

On the 11th of November the king went to the houſe and diſſolved the parliament; and writs were immediately iſſued for ſummoning another to meet on the 30th of December. The members choſen by the city were, Sir Robert Clayton, Sir William Aſhurſt, Sir Thomas Abney, and Gilbert Heathcote, Eſq. to whom the citizens delivered the following paper of inſtructions:

"Gentlemen,

"We earneſtly deſire and charge you our repreſentatives, that in the approaching parliament you heartily purſue the engagements made to his majeſty in the addreſs of this city, and other loyal addreſſes from all parts of the kingdom. To this purpoſe we expect, that, to the utmoſt of your power, and without loſs of time, you endeavour to put his majeſty into a condition to maintain his undoubted right and title to the crown, and to vindicate his and the nation's honour. To enable him, in this critical juncture, to provide for the ſecurity of his kingdoms, to appear at the head of the proteſtant intereſt, to make good his alliance, and, in conjunction with his allies, ſo to reduce the French king, that it may be no longer in his power to diſturb and oppreſs the reſt of Europe.

"In order to theſe good ends, we deſire you diligently to labour to preſerve an entire good correſpondence between the two houſes of parliament, and hinder the purſuing private piques and animoſities; to take care of our trade, ſupport public credit, make good the deficiencies, and to have ſpecial regard to the royal navy. And ſo God proſper your undertakings."

On the 21ſt of February, 1702, as his majeſty was riding in the park at Hampton-court, he fell from his horſe, and diſlocated his collar-bone, which was immediately ſet, and the ſame evening he returned to Kenſington, where he ſeemed to be in a fair way of recovery till the 1ſt of March, when a defluxion fell upon his knee, attended with very alarming ſymptoms. This prevented his going to the parliament-houſe as he before intended; but being very ſolicitous about the national affairs then depending, he granted a commiſſion under the great ſeal to ſeveral peers, for paſſing the bills then lying ready for the royal aſſent; among which were, a bill for the attainder of the pretended prince of Wales, and an act that the ſolemn affirmation and declaration of the people called Quakers, ſhould be accepted inſtead of an oath, in the uſual form.

His majeſty was ſo well recovered on the 4th of March, that he took ſeveral turns in the gallery at Kenſington, which having ſomewhat fatigued him, he ſat down on a couch, and fell aſleep; but when he awoke, he was ſeized with a cold fit, which was followed by a violent fever. Every remedy that could be thought on by his phyſicians was immediately adminiſtered, but without ſucceſs, for he continued very ill for two days, when, being ſo weak that he could not write his name, he, in the preſence of the lord-keeper and the clerks of the parliament, applied a ſtamp prepared for the purpoſe to ſeveral bills then waiting for the royal aſſent.

The next day his majeſty found himſelf ſomewhat eaſier, but in the night he was attacked by three violent fits; during the intervals of which he ſent for ſeveral noblemen, and ſpoke to them about private affairs. Early in the morning his majeſty received the ſacrament from the hands of the archbiſhop of Canterbury, and then continued in prayer with that prelate, and Dr. Burnet, biſhop of Saliſbury, till about eight o'clock, when he was ſeized with the agonies of death. Juſt as he was expiring he aſked for his great favourite the earl of Portland, who immediately attended him, when the king, being then ſpeechleſs, graſped his hand and laid it to his heart with marks of the moſt tender affection. He then expired in the arms of Mr. Sewel, one of the pages of the back ſtairs (who ſupported him as he ſat in his bed) after having reigned a little more than thirteen years, and in the fifty-ſecond year of his age.

King William III. dying without iſſue, the princeſs Anne, daughter to the late king James, and wife to prince George of Denmark, ſucceeded to the crown, and was immediately proclaimed queen, to the univerſal joy and ſatisfaction of the nation. On which occaſion the lord-mayor, aldermen and common-council, waited on her majeſty, and preſented the following congratulatory addreſs:

"Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

"We your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, being ſenſibly affected with the great loſs of our late glorious monarch William the Third, the reſtorer and preſerver of our religion and our liberties, humbly crave leave to condole the ſame. But ſince kind Providence hath ſo amply ſupplied it, by placing your ſacred majeſty on the throne of your royal anceſtors, with hearts inflamed with zeal and loyalty, we humbly beg leave to congratulate your majeſty's moſt happy acceſſion to theſe crowns, your moſt undoubted right. Your majeſty's moſt gracious declaration in council hath fixed in us thoſe juſt ſentiments which we had before entertained of your majeſty's wiſdom, juſtice and zeal for the proteſtant religion, as by law eſtabliſhed, which is a convincing proof, that the good of your people is your only end and deſign.

"We therefore (as becomes all good ſubjects) humbly offer to your majeſty all the aſſurance that can be given of our affectionate zeal and conſtant fidelity to your majeſty's perſon and government, and that we are ready to ſacrifice all that is dear to us in defence thereof, againſt the pretended prince of Wales, the power of the French king, (his only ſupporter) and all other your majeſty's enemies whatſoever."

This year the queen accepted an invitation from the lord-mayor, aldermen and common-council, to dine at Guildhall on the lord-mayor's day. The Orange and Red regiments of trained bands lined both ſides of the ſtreets from Temple-Bar to Ludgate; and her majeſty, with a numerous train of nobility and gentry, preceded by the Artillery Company, went to the houſe of Mr. James Eaton, linen-draper in Cheapſide, oppoſite Bow-church, from the balcony of which ſhe viewed the proceſſion. Being then conducted to Guildhall by the ſheriffs, ſhe was moſt magnificently entertained; and as a mark of her ſatisfaction, ſhe was pleaſed to confer the honour of knighthood on Francis Daſhwood, Eſq. Gilbert Heathcote, Eſq. Richard Hoar, Eſq. and Mr. James Eaton.

The following day advice being received of the ſucceſs obtained by the earl of Marlborough over the French, as well as by the duke of Ormond and Sir George Rook over the Spaniards, her majeſty, on that occaſion, appointed the 12th of November for a day of publick thankſgiving; at which time her majeſty, accompanied by both houſes of parliament, attended the ſervice at St. Paul's cathedral (which at that time was unfiniſhed, nor was it compleated till eight years after.) The ſtreets from St. James's to Temple-Bar were lined with the Weſtminſter militia, and from thence to Ludgate by the London trained-bands. At Temple-Bar her majeſty was received by the lord-mayor dreſſed in a robe of crimſon velvet, and attended by the aldermen and ſheriffs on horſeback. When the queen arrived at the Weſt gate of St. Paul's, ſhe was received by the peers, kings and officers at arms, and the band of gentlemen penſioners in waiting. Her majeſty walked between the duke of Somerſet and the lord chamberlain; and having entered the cathedral, ſhe ſeated herſelf on a throne erected at the weſt end of the choir. The peers ſat in the area of the church, according to their priority; the commons in the ſtalls and upper galleries, the ladies of the bed-chamber, maids of honour, and other ladies of quality, together with the foreign miniſters, in the lower galleries next the throne; and the lord-mayor and aldermen in the lower galleries next the altar. The biſhop of London ſat in his own ſtall; and the dean and prebendaries within the rails of the altar. The prayers were read and ſung by the reſidentiaries and minor canons: and the communion-ſervice by the biſhop of London. The ſermon was preached by the biſhop of Exeter, and Te Deum, with ſeveral anthems compoſed on the occaſion, were ſung by a great number of the beſt performers. The Tower and Park guns were diſcharged both at her majeſty's departure from, and return to, St. James's. The ſtreets through which the proceſſion paſſed were richly ornamented, and the evening concluded with ringing of bells, bonfires, fireworks, and the greateſt demonſtrations of joy.

On the 16th of November, 1703, there happened the moſt dreadful ſtorm of wind that had ever been known in the memory of man. It began about ten o'clock at night, and continued to rage with the greateſt violence till about ſeven in the morning, when it gradually abated. During the courſe of the night the people were under the moſt dreadful apprehenſions, fearful of being killed by the ruins of their habitations. About eight in the morning, the wind was ſufficiently moderate to admit them to look out at their doors, when the deſtruction that had been made, ſtruck every beholder, whoſe firſt conſideration was to enquire after their friends and relations; and the next day afforded ſufficient employment in viewing the univerſal havock all over the city and ſuburbs. Upwards of two thouſand ſtacks of chimnies were blown down in and about London; the ſtreets were covered with tiles and ſlates from the roofs of houſes; the lead on the tops of ſeveral churches was rolled up like ſkins of parchment; and at Weſtminſter-abbey, Chriſt's-hoſpital, St. Andrew's, Holborn, and many other places, it was carried off from the buildings. The roof of the guard room at Whitehall was carried entirely away, and the great weathercock blown down. Two new built turrets on the church of St. Mary Aldermary, one of the ſpires of St. Saviour's, Southwark, and the four pinnacles at St. Michael's, Crooked-lane, were entirely blown down; the vanes and ſpindles of weathercocks in many other places were bent; ſeveral houſes near Moorfields were levelled with the ground; as were about twenty other whole houſes in the out-parts, with a great number of brick walls, and the gable ends of houſes out of number. Twenty-one perſons were killed by the fall of the buildings; and about two hundred greatly maimed in the ruins, beſides thoſe drowned in the river. The loſs ſuſtained by the city of London alone, was eſtimated at two millions; and the city of Briſtol ſuffered to the amount of two hundred thouſand pounds. The damage at ſea, however, far exceeded that by land; for, in that dreadful night, twelve men of war were loſt, and upwards of eighteen hundred men periſhed; beſides the loſs of a great number of merchant ſhips, computed at a much greater value. All the ſhips in the river (four excepted) were driven from their moorings, and thrown on ſhore, between Shadwell and Limehouſe, in the greateſt confuſion. Upwards of five hundred wherries were entirely daſhed to pieces; above ſixty barges were found driven foul of London-bridge; and as many more ſunk or ſtaved between that and Hammerſmith. In ſhort, the proſpect on the river afforded a ſight equally diſmal with that on the land; and if the heighth of the ſtorm had not happened at full flood of a ſpring tide, the damage might have been much more conſiderable.

In conſequence of the great deſtruction made among the buildings by the ſtorm, the price of tiles was advanced from one guinea to ſix pounds the thouſand, and pantiles from fifty ſhillings to ten pounds. Bricklayers labour was not to be procured under five ſhillings per day. The expences of repairs being ſo exorbitant, it cauſed a general neglect both in landlords and tenants, and a great number of houſes were for a conſiderable time expoſed to the inclemencies of the weather. Thoſe who found it abſolutely neceſſary to cover in their houſes, made uſe of ſail-cloth, tarpaulins or wood, as temporary expedients, till the time for making tiles came round, and the extravagant price of them was abated.

The parliament being at this time ſitting, the houſe of commons addreſſed the queen on the above melancholy occaſion, and promiſed to aſſiſt her in repairing the loſſes of the navy, by building ſuch a number of other capital ſhips as her majeſty ſhould think neceſſary. In a few days after ſhe iſſued a proclamation for a general faſt, which was properly obſerved throughout England on the 19th of January, 1704.

On the 16th of June this year an act of common-council was paſſed for better regulating the nightly watch of the city; by which all former acts concerning the regulation of the night-watches within the city of London, and liberties thereof, were repealed, annulled, and made void. In this act it was ordained, that each ward ſhould provide a number of ſtrong, able-bodied men; and that the deputy and common-council of every ward ſhould have power to oblige every perſon occupying any houſe, ſhop, or warehouſe, either to watch in perſon, or to pay for an able-bodied man, to be appointed thereto by the ſaid deputy and common-council-men; and that the ſaid watchmen ſhould be provided with lanthorns and candles, and be well and ſufficiently armed with halberts. That one conſtable in each ward, and the aforeſaid number of watchmen ſo provided and armed, ſhould watch every night in each ward reſpectively, from nine in the evening till ſeven in the morning, from Michaelmas to the firſt of April; and from ten till five from the firſt of April to Michaelmas. By this act the total number of watchmen appointed in different wards amounted to 583.

The duke of Marlborough having obtained a compleat victory over the French at Blenheim, and Sir George Rook having alſo taken the ſtrong fortreſs of Gibraltar from the Spaniards, her majeſty appointed a day of thankſgiving, which was held on the 17th of September, when her majeſty attended the ſervice at St. Paul's cathedral with equal pomp as before, excepting the abſence of the two houſes of parliament.

Soon after this, her majeſty ordered that all the ſtandards and colours taken at the battle of Blenheim ſhould be put up in Weſtminſter hall; which was accordingly done on the 30th of January, 1705, when they were carried from the Tower by a detachment of the horſe and foot-guards to Weſtminſter; and on the 6th of the ſame month the duke of Marlborough, having accepted the invitation, dined with the lord-mayor and aldermen at Goldſmiths-hall.

The 23d of Auguſt being appointed a day of thankſgiving on account of the duke of Marlborough having forced the French lines in Brabant, her majeſty, accompanied by his royal highneſs the prince her huſband, attended divine ſervice at St. Paul's cathedral with the uſual ſtate; as ſhe did alſo on the 27th of June, 1706, on account of the victory gained over the French at the battle of Ramillies. The colours taken at this victory being preſented by her majeſty to the city, they were, on the 19th of December, brought from Whitehall by a detachment of horſe and foot guards, and hung up in Guildhall. And on this occaſion the duke of Marlborough, with a great number of the principal nobility, were entertained by the lord-mayor and aldermen at Vintner's-hall.

The year 1707 is diſtinguiſhed by the long-wiſhed-for union of the two kingdoms of England and Scotland, which, in ſeveral preceding reigns, had been unſucceſsfully attempted. A negotiation for that purpoſe had been begun at the acceſſion of queen Anne, but, like the reſt, had unhappily miſcarried till this time, when the work was conſidered of ſuch importance, that it was again revived, and purſued with the greateſt alacrity; inſomuch that many who thought the negotiation would have taken up ſeveral years, ſaw it, beyond their expectation, commenced and finiſhed within the ſpace of twelve months.

The commiſſioners choſen for this purpoſe, on the part of Scotland, were appointed on the 27th of February, 1706; and thoſe on the part of England, on the 10th of April. They met on the 16th of April at the council-chamber in the Cock-pit, Whitehall, and, after ſeveral conſultations, laid the terms they had agreed on before the queen on the 23d of July, when her majeſty was pleaſed to confirm them by her approbation. The articles which formed this union conſiſted of twenty-five in number; but the moſt material one is the 4th, which declares, “That all the “ſubjects of the united kingdom of Great Britain “ſhall, from and after the union, have full freedom “and intercourſe of trade and navigation, to and “from any part or place within the ſaid united kingdom, and the dominions and places thereunto belonging; and that there be a communication of all “other rights, privileges and advantages, which do “or may belong to the ſubjects of either kingdom, “except where it is otherwiſe expreſsly agreed in “theſe articles.”

It is here to be obſerved, that an equivalent was given to the Scots for their ſhare of taxes towards payment of the debts of England contracted before the union, as will appear by the 15th article, which runs thus: “Whereas by the terms of this treaty, the “ſubjects of Scotland, for preſerving an equality of “trade throughout the united kingdom, will be liable “to ſeveral cuſtoms and exciſes now payable in England, which will be applicable towards payment of “the debts of England contracted before the union, made “it is agreed that an equivalent ſhall be anſwered to “Scotland for ſuch part of the Engliſh debts as Scotland may hereafter become liable to pay by reaſon “of the union, other than ſuch for which appropriations have been made by parliament in England, of the cuſtoms and other duties on exports “and imports, exciſes on all exciſeable liquors, in reſpect of which the debts equivalent are herein before provided; which equivalent is herein ſtipulated to be 398,085l. 10s. ſterling, to be granted by “the parliament of England, in the manner as in this “article is particularly explained.”

In this treaty no proviſion was made with reſpect to religion; for in the acts of parliament of both kingdoms, which empowered the queen to name commiſſioners for treating of an union, there was an expreſs reſtriction that they ſhould not treat on thoſe matters.

Theſe articles of union were confirmed and took place on the 1ſt of May, 1707, which was ordered to be obſerved as a day of thankſgiving for ſo happy an event. And congratulatory addreſſes were preſented to the queen on this occaſion, from all parts of the kingdom.

A great number of dreadful fires having happened in the city of London and its ſuburbs, occaſioned principally by the careleſſneſs of ſervants, the parliament this year paſſed an act for preventing ſuch fatal accidents for the future. And the lord-mayor and common-council, for the more effectual publication thereof, cauſed the following clauſes in the ſaid act to be printed, and a copy of them ſent to every houſe within the city of London, and liberties thereof:

“Whereas divers fires often happen by the negligence and careleſſneſs of ſervants; be it therefore “enacted, that if any menial, or other ſervant or ſervants, through negligence or careleſſneſs, ſhall fire, “or cauſe to be fired, any dwelling-houſe or out-houſe, or out-houſes; ſuch ſervant, or ſervants, being thereof lawfully convicted, by the oath of one “or more credible witneſſes, made before two or more “of her majeſty's juſtices of peace, ſhall forfeit and “pay the ſum of one hundred pounds unto the “churchwardens of ſuch pariſh where the fire ſhall happen, to be diſtributed among the ſufferers by ſuch “fire, in ſuch proportions as to the ſaid churchwardens “ſhall ſeem juſt. And in caſe of default, or refuſal “to pay the ſame immediately after ſuch conviction, “the ſame being lawfully demanded by the ſaid “churchwardens; that then, and in ſuch caſe, ſuch “ſervant or ſervants ſhall, by warrant under the “hands of two or more of her majeſty's juſtices of “the peace, be committed to the houſe of correction, “there to be kept to hard labour for the ſpace of “eighteen months.” It was alſo enacted, that the churchwardens of each pariſh, within the bills of mortality, ſhould be empowered, at the charge of their reſpective pariſhes, to fix ſtop-blocks, or fire-cocks, upon the ſeveral main water-pipes in the ſtreets; and alſo to provide a large and hand engine, with a leathern pipe and ſocket to ſcrew upon the fire-cock. And that, for the future, all party-walls (except the houſes on London-bridge) ſhould be entirely of brick or ſtone.

About the middle of Auguſt, this year, ſuch a prodigious quantity of flies peſtered the city of London, that many of the ſtreets were ſo covered with them, that the people's feet made as perceptible an impreſſion on them as upon thick ſnow; and notwithſtanding many hundred buſhels of them were ſwept into the kennels, yet no diſtemper enſued, nor did the inhabitants receive the leaſt injury in their health.

On the 28th of October, 1708, died prince George of Denmark, huſband to queen Anne. This prince was duke of Cumberland, lord high-admiral of Great Britain and Ireland, generaliſſimo of all her majeſty's forces both by ſea and land, and warden of the Cinque-ports: he interfered but little in buſineſs; lived reſpected; and died lamented. His corpſe was brought from Kenſington to the painted chamber at Weſtminſter, where it lay in ſtate till the thirteenth of November, when it was privately interred in Henry the Seventh's chapel, in Weſtminſter abbey.

About the beginning of May, 1709, a great number of Palatines, Swabians and other German Lutherans, arrived in London, having been driven from their places of reſidence by the oppreſſive exactions of the French, and the deſolation of their native country by the violence of war. Their number increaſed ſo faſt, that by the middle of June, they amounted to upwards of twelve thouſand. They conſiſted of handicrafts of all profeſſions, and being deſtitute of neceſſaries for their ſubſiſtence, muſt immediately have periſhed, had it not been for the interpoſition of the queen, who immediately ordered a daily allowance to be diſtributed to them, and a proper number of tents to be delivered from the Tower and placed on Blackheath, to ſecure them from the inclemencies of the weather.

Soon after this, in compliance to with a petition preſented to her majeſty by the Middleſex juſtices, ſhe granted a brief for the collection of charity within that county, which was afterwards extended throughout the whole kingdom. The money collected by this means amounted to 22,038l. and the lord-mayor and aldermen of London, with ſeveral perſons of the firſt diſtinction, were appointed truſtees and commiſſioners for receiving and diſpoſing of the ſame. The kind reception theſe diſtreſſed fugitives met with in England, encouraged ſo many other Germans to leave their own country, that an order was ſent to the ſecretary at the Hague, to put a ſtop to their coming over; and as a conſiderable number of German catholics had intermixed with the proteſtants now in London, ſuch of them as did not voluntarily change their religion, were ſupplied by the queen with money to defray the expences of taking them back again to Holland. Of thoſe, however, who remained, three thouſand were ſent to Ireland to ſtrengthen the proteſtant intereſt in that country; ſix hundred to each of the provinces of North and South Carolina; but the greateſt part of them were ſent to New-York, where they ſettled, and, by their induſtry, proved a valuable acquiſition to that colony.

On the 13th of December, 1709, a complaint was laid before the houſe of commons againſt Dr. Henry Sacheverel, rector of St. Saviour's in Southwark, for having preached and publiſhed two ſermons, containing ſeveral dangerous poſitions. Sacheverel was a man of an over-heated imagination, but narrow capacity, and took every opportunity of venting his animoſity againſt the diſſenters. This complaint being ſupported by ſeveral other members of the houſe, the ſermons were voted as malicious, ſcandalous and ſeditious libels, highly reflecting on her majeſty and government, the late happy revolution, and the proteſtant ſucceſſion as by law eſtabliſhed; tending to
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alienate the affection of his majeſty's ſubjects, and create jealouſies and diviſions amongſt them. In purſuance of this reſolution, they ordered that Dr. Sacheverel ſhould attend the bar of the houſe. Accordingly, on the fourteenth of December, the doctor was brought to the bar, where he acknowledged himſelf the author of both the ſermons, and declared that he had received encouragement from the lord-mayor to print that, intitled, "The perils of falſe brethren in "church and ſtate." The doctor being ordered to withdraw, the lord-mayor, Sir Samuel Garrard, was aſked, if he had commanded doctor Sacheverel to print the ſermon in queſtion? In anſwer to which, the lord-mayor declared, he never deſired, ordered, or encouraged the printing of that libel. Upon this declaration, the commons ordered Sacheverel to be impeached at the bar of the houſe of lords, in the names of all the commons of England; appointed a committee to draw up articles againſt him; and commanded the uſher of the Black Rod to take him into cuſtody. Three days after, the doctor petitioned the houſe that he might be admitted to bail; but this in-
re
dulgence was rufuſed, and the commons ſeemed determined to carry on the proſecution with the utmoſt ſeverity. The lords, however, thought proper to admit him to bail, that he might be more at leiſure to draw up an anſwer to the charge; which he accordingly did, denying ſome articles, and endeavouring to juſtify or extenuate others. The commons having ſent up a replication, declaring they were ready to prove the charge, the lords appointed the 27th of December for the trial. This extraordinary trial engaged the attention of the whole kingdom; it laſted a conſiderable time, during which all other buſineſs was ſuſpended, and the queen herſelf was every day preſent incog. The populace conceived that this proſecution was contrived by the preſbyterians, with an intent to overthrow the ſyſtem of the church. On the ſecond day of Sacheverel's trial, the mob were exceedingly outrageous, crowding about the coach, and obliging all perſons they met to take off their hats to him. In the evening, the rioters broke all the windows in Mr. Daniel Burgeſs's meeting-houſe in New-court, Carey-ſtreet, and ſwore deſtruction to all diſſenters. On the third day the mob, after conducting Sacheverel to his lodgings in the Temple, ran again to Burgeſs's meeting-houſe, and tearing down the pulpit, pews, benches, and all that was combuſtible, made a bonfire of them in Lincoln's-inn-fields, ſhouting for "High-church and Sacheverel." And to ſuch a heighth did their fury riſe, that could they have found Daniel Burgeſs, they would certainly have burnt him in the pulpit, in the midſt of the pile.

Several other parties demoliſhed the meeting-houſes of Mr. Earl in Hanover-ſtreet, Long-acre; Mr. Bradbury's in New-ſtreet, Shoe-lane; Mr. Taylor's, Leather-lane; Mr. Wright's, in Black-friars, and Mr. Hamilton's in Clerkenwell. They alſo threatened to pull down the houſes of the lord-chancellor, and of all the other managers of the proſecution. The directors of the Bank, being apprehenſive of danger from theſe riotous proceedings, applied to Whitehall for a guard, which was ſent, while other ſoldiers were directed to diſperſe the mob. The guard at Whitehall and St. James's were doubled; the Weſtminſter militia was kept in arms; and one regiment of the London trained-bands was kept on duty during the remainder of the trial. After very obſtinate diſputes, and virulent altercation, Sacheverel was found guilty of the charges exhibited againſt him by a majority of ſeventeen voices, and ſentence was paſſed on him on the 21ſt of March, by which he was ſuſpended from preaching during three years; and his two ſermons were ordered to be burnt before the Royal Exchange by the hands of the common hangman. When it was known what a mild ſentence the lords had paſſed on Sacheverel, thoſe who ſupported him during his trial expreſſed the moſt inconceivable ſatisfaction; and bonfires, with illuminations, and other marks of joy, were ſhewn not only in the city of London, but in moſt parts of the kingdom.

About this time an act of parliament was paſſed for better regulating the ſale of bread; by which that part of the ſtatute made in the reign of Henry III. concerning the aſſize of bread, was now repealed; and power was given to the court of lord-mayor and aldermen of London, or to the lord-mayor alone by order of the ſaid court, and to the mayor, bailiffs, aldermen or other chief magiſtrates of other cities or corporations, or to two or more juſtices of the peace, in ſuch places where there ſhall be no mayor, &c. to aſcertain and appoint, within their reſpective juriſdictions, the aſſize and weight of all ſorts of bread, according to the price which the grain, meal or flour, of which ſuch bread is made, ſhall bear in their reſpective public markets; making reaſonable allowance to the bakers for their trouble. It was alſo enacted, that no bread ſhall be made for ſale, but that diſtinguiſhed by the names of "white, wheaten and houſehold," or ſuch other ſorts as ſhall be publickly licenſed and allowed by the before-mentioned magiſtrates of London and other places. All bakers were likewiſe to mark their loaves in ſuch manner as the ſaid magiſtrates ſhould direct.

A general thankſgiving having been appointed to be kept on the 7th of November, for the ſucceſſes of the laſt campaign, her majeſty, inſtead of going, as uſual, to St. Paul's, attended divine ſervice in the royal chapel. Two days after which, a remarkable advertiſement was publiſhed in the London Gazette, ſigned by Henry St. John, then ſecretary of ſtate, importing, "that ſome evil-minded perſons having un-"ſcrewed and taken away ſeveral iron bolts out of "the great timbers of the weſt roof of the cathedral "church of St. Paul, her majeſty, for the better diſ-"covery of the offenders, was pleaſed to promiſe "her moſt gracious pardon and a reward of 50l. to "any perſon concerned therein, who ſhould diſcover "his accomplices." This ſingular advertiſement occaſioned a report that a plot had been concerted for deſtroying the queen and the court, by the fall of the roof of St. Paul's on the thankſgiving-day, when it was ſuppoſed her majeſty would have gone thither; and this pretended plot (which was called the Screw Plot) the tories were very induſtrious in charging upon the whigs. It muſt be here obſerved, that the weſt roof of St. Paul's was not then quite finiſhed; and, upon enquiry, it appeared that the miſſing of theſe iron pins was owing to the negligence of the workmen, who ſuppoſed the timbers were ſufficiently ſecure without them.

The number of houſes and inhabitants being greatly increaſed in the metropolis and its ſuburbs, the churches were thereby rendered inſufficient for their accommodation; it appearing by the ſtate laid before the houſe, that the city and ſuburbs of London contained 200,000 people more than could poſſibly reſort to the churches already built. In conſequence of this, the parliament, in the year 1711, paſſed an act for building fifty new churches in and near the populous cities of London and Weſtminſter; to defray the expences of which, a duty of two ſhillings per chaldron, or ton, was laid on all coals that ſhould be brought into the port of London.

An act was alſo paſſed for licenſing 800 hackney coaches, (which were to pay five ſhillings weekly) and 200 ſedan chairs (at ten ſhillings each yearly) within the bills of mortality. The fares of each were thus ſettled: Coaches to go one mile and a half for 1s. two miles for 1s. 6d. above two miles for 2s. and greater diſtances in the ſame proportion. The rule for chairs was, that they ſhould have the ſame money for two thirds of thoſe diſtances.

As the year 1711 is diſtinguiſhed by the thorough completion of the preſent noble ſtructure of St. Paul's cathedral, we ſhall, agreeable to the plan hitherto purſued, cloſe this chapter with an accurate deſcription of that ſtately building; previous to which, for the farther entertainment of the curious, we ſhall give a conciſe account of the origin and ſtate of the antient edifice that was deſtroyed by the dreadful fire in 1666; on which ſpot the preſent building is erected.

The firſt cathedral of the epiſcopal ſee of London, dedicated to St. Paul, was built in the area where had been the Roman Prætorian camp, and in the ſituation on which all the ſucceeding fabricks ſtood; but this ſtructure was demoliſhed during the perſecution under the emperor Diocleſian. This perſecution being, however, but of ſhort duration, the church is ſuppoſed to have been rebuilt under Conſtantine; but it was afterwards deſtroyed by the Pagan Saxons, and reſtored again upon the old foundations, when they embraced Chriſtianity in the ſeventh century; at which time, Sebert, king of Eſſex, advanced Mellitus to the biſhoprick of London.

In 675 Erkinwald, the fourth biſhop of London from Mellitus, expended large ſums of money in repairing and beautifying the antient edifice, augmenting its revenues, and procuring for it the moſt conſiderable privileges from the Pope and the Saxon princes then reigning: for theſe works the biſhop was canonized at his death, and his remains were placed in a rich ſhrine above the high altar, where it continued the admiration of ſucceeding ages, till the fatal deſtruction of the whole fabrick by fire. This accident happened in the year 961; and as it was built in the courſe of the ſame year, it is probable, that theſe early ſtructures, however magnificent they might at that time be conſidered, were only built with wood.

This church flouriſhed greatly during the Saxon heptarchy. Kenrad, king of Mercia, declared it as free in all its rights, as he himſelf deſired to be at the day of judgment. Athelſtan endowed it with fifteen lordſhips; Edgar with two; and Elfleda his wife with two more: all which were confirmed by the charters of Ethelred and Canute, which ſolemnly imprecated curſes on all who dared to violate it.

The next benefactor to this church was Edward the Confeſſor; but at the Norman invaſion ſome of its revenues were ſeized by the Conqueror. That monarch, however, was no ſooner ſeated on the throne, than he ordered full reſtitution to be made; and even confirmed all its rights, privileges and immunities in the moſt ample manner.

A dreadful conflagration happening in the year 1086, this church, with great part of the city, were laid in aſhes; but this accident ſerved only to make way for a more magnificent building than had ever yet been conſtructed for the purpoſes of devotion in this kingdom. Maurice, then biſhop of London, having undertaken this great work, obtained of the king the old ſtones of a ſpacious caſtle in the neighbourhood, called the Palatine Tower, ſituated near the river Fleet; but though he lived twenty years, and proſecuted the work with the greateſt alacrity, yet the finiſhing of it was left to ſucceeding generations.

The example ſet by Maurice was followed with equal earneſtneſs by his ſucceſſor, who even applied the whole revenue of his ſee towards the advancement of this great work; but, like the former, left it unfiniſhed: after which it is ſuppoſed to have been compleated by the laity; but in what time, or in what manner, is not recorded. William Rufus, indeed, is ſaid to have exempted all ſhips from toll and cuſtom that ſhould enter the river Fleet with ſtone or other materials for the new cathedral: and it is not improbable that he might take this ſtructure under his own particular direction.

Notwithſtanding the time and expence beſtowed on this church, yet, after its being compleated but a ſhort time, it was thought to be not ſufficiently magnificent; in conſequence of which the ſteeple was rebuilt, and finiſhed about the year 1221.

Roger Niger, who was promoted to the ſee of London in 1229, proceeded with the choir, which was compleated in 1240, and the church was conſecrated afreſh in the preſence of the king, the pope's legate, and many lords both ſpiritual and temporal.

The ſpacious and magnificent edifice of St. Paul's Cathedral being thus compleated, a ſurvey was taken of it; when its ſeveral dimenſions appeared to be as follow:

	Feet.
Length of the church	690
Ditto in breadth	130
Height of the weſt part within	102
Height of the choir within	88
Height of the body of the church	150
Height of the tower	260
Height of the ſpire	274
Height of the tower and ſpire	534
The ball on the top would contain ten buſhels of grain, and was nine feet one inch in circumference.	
Length of the croſs above the ball	15
Length of the traverſe of the croſs	6

This cathedral contained more beautiful ornaments than any other church in the kingdom. The high altar ſtood between two columns, adorned with precious ſtones, ſurrounded with images wrought in the moſt beautiful manner, and covered with a canopy of wood curiouſly painted with the repreſentation of ſaints and angels.

On the eaſt ſide, above the high altar, ſtood the new ſhrine of St. Erkenwald, which was adorned with gold, ſilver, and precious ſtones. This, however, not being ſufficiently rich, the dean and chapter, in 1339, employed three goldſmiths of London to work upon it a whole year, at the end of which its luſtre was ſo great, that princes, nobles, ambaſſadors, and other foreigners of rank, flocked from all parts to viſit it, and to pay their oblations before it.

In a wooden tabernacle, on the right ſide of the

high

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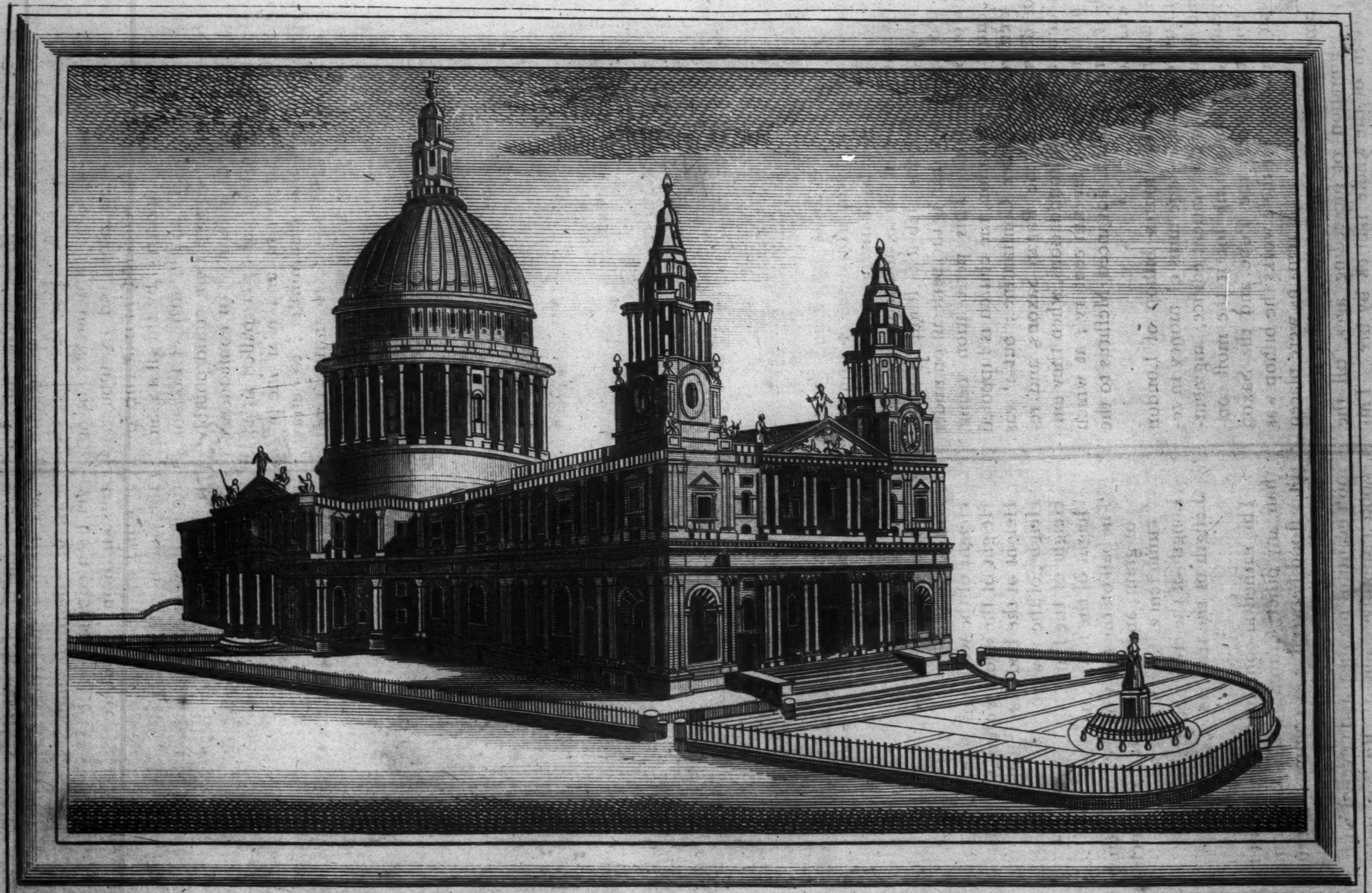

View of S^{t}. Paul's Cathedral London.

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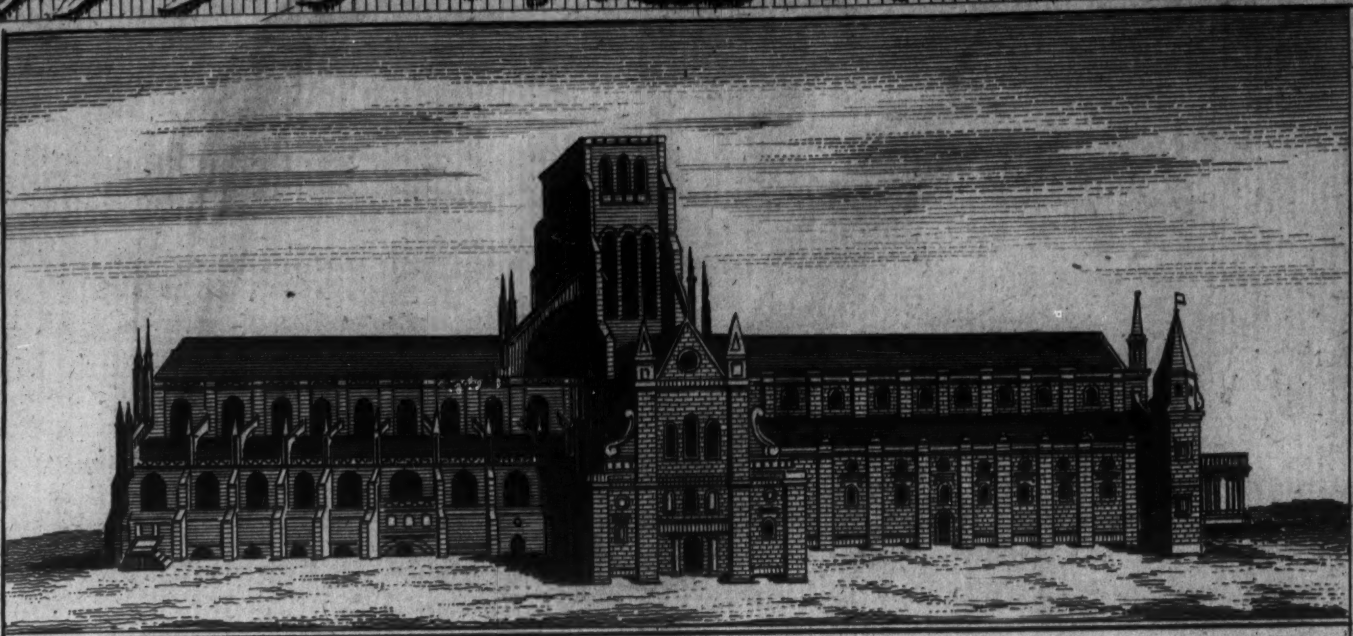
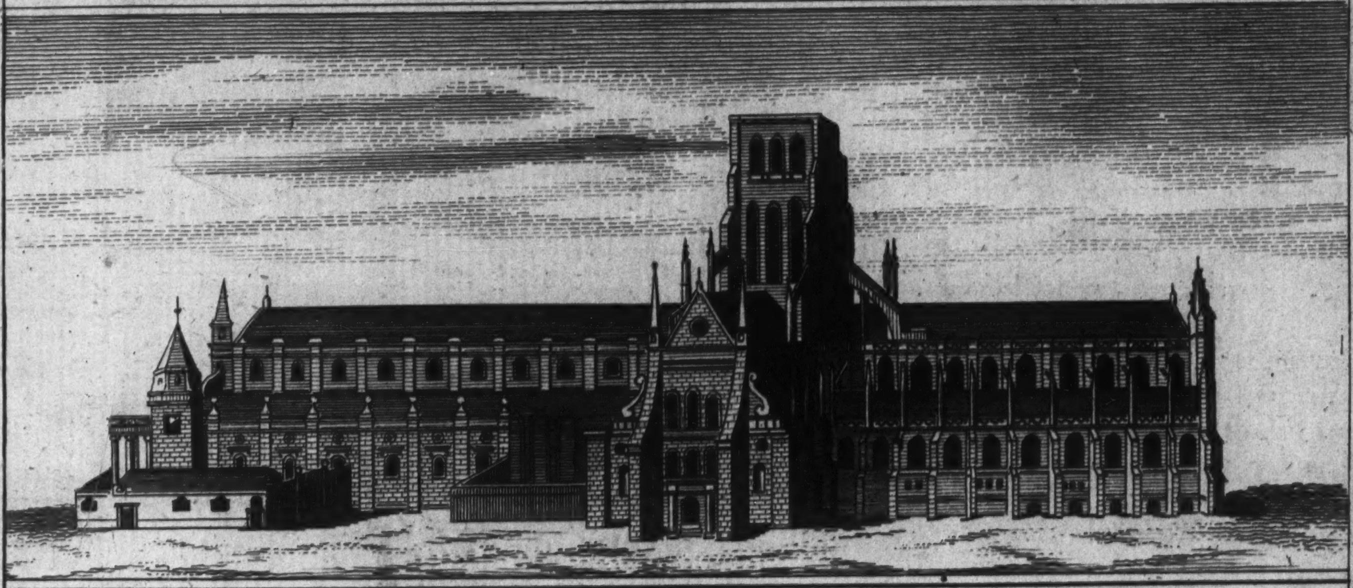
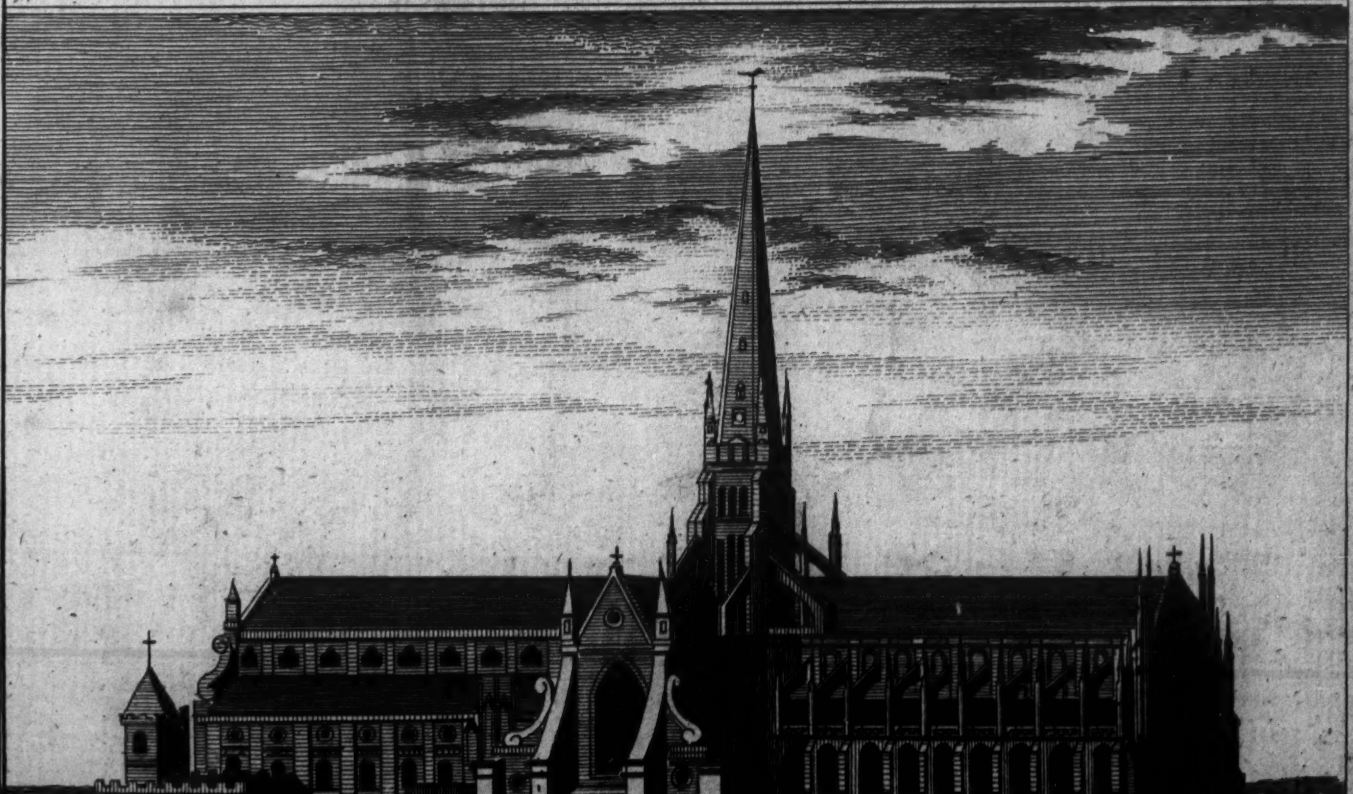


North View *of* OLD S.T PAUL's CHURCH, *after the* Spire *was* deſtroy'd *by* Lightning.



South View *of* OLD S.T PAUL's CHURCH, *after the* Spire *was* deſtroyed *by* Lightning.



South View *of* OLD S.T PAUL'S, *when the* Spire *was* ſtanding.

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high altar, was placed a beautiful painting of St. Paul, which was eſteemed a maſterly performance; and in the centre of the church ſtood a large croſs, and towards the north door a crucifix, at which offerings were made that greatly increaſed the revenue of the dean and canons. Againſt a pillar in the body of the church, ſtood a beautiful image of the Virgin Mary; before which a lamp was burning, and an anthem ſung every day. The expence of this was defrayed by John Burnet, biſhop of Bath and Wells, who, at his death, bequeathed a handſome eſtate for that purpoſe.

The laſt piece of ornament we ſhall mention was the fine dial belonging to the great clock, which was particularly decorated with the figure of an angel pointing to the hour; and this dial being, from its ſize, viſible to all who paſſed by, the greateſt care was taken that it ſhould appear with the utmoſt ſplendor.

In the choir were a great number of beautiful monuments, erected to the memory of diſtinguiſhed perſonages and others, who had promoted the advancement of this venerable building. Among others was a beautiful monument erected to the memory of Dr. Niger, biſhop of London. Another magnificent one was erected to the memory of the duke and dutcheſs of Lancaſter; and a third to dean Collet, the founder of St. Paul's School.

Beneath this cathedral was a pariſh church, called St. Faith's, in which ſeveral perſons of diſtinction were formerly interred; but no records remain that mentioned the time when divine ſervice was performed in it. A church dedicated to St. Faith ſtood originally at the eaſt end of the cathedral; but that building was demoliſhed to make way for an enlargement of St. Paul's cathedral in the year 1251, or 1256; in lieu whereof a convenience was made under the choir, on the ſpot where St. Faith's church had ſtood, to ſerve the pariſhioners for a pariſh church. After the fire of London, the pariſh of St. Faith was joined with that of St. Auſtin, and ever ſince the church of the latter has ſerved for the inhabitants of both pariſhes.

In the centre of the church-yard, within the north ſide of the incloſure, ſtood a pulpit croſs, at which ſermons were preached every week; and here was formerly held the Folkmote, or general convention of the citizens. Oppoſite this croſs ſtood the charnel-houſe, in which the bones of the dead were piled up; a thouſand loads of which were removed to Finſbury Fields in the reign of Edward VI. and there laid in a mooriſh place, with ſuch a quantity of earth to cover them as formed a conſiderable mount, whereon were erected three windmills. This place was afterwards, and is ſtill called Windmill-hill; and is the ſpot of ground where the Foundery, or the Rev. Mr. Weſley's Tabernacle, is at this time ſituated.

About the year 1109 St. Paul's Cathedral was encompaſſed with a wall, which extended from the north-eaſt corner of Ave-maria-lane, along Pater-noſter-row, to the north end of the Old Change, in Cheapſide; from whence it ran ſouthward to Carter-lane, and paſſing on the north-ſide of it to Creed-lane, turned up to Ludgate-ſtreet. To this wall there were ſix gates; the firſt of which was ſituated near the end of Creed-lane; the ſecond was at St. Paul's-alley in Pater-noſter-row; the third at Cannon-alley; the fourth, called the Little-gate, was ſituated at the entrance into Cheapſide; the fifth, called St. Auſtin's, led to Watling-ſtreet; and the ſixth fronted the ſouth gate of the church, near St. Paul's Chain.

At the north-weſt corner of the church-yard was the epiſcopal palace; contiguous to which, on the eaſt, was a cemetery, denominated Pardon Church Haw, where Gilbert Becket, ſheriff of London, erected a chapel in the reign of king Stephen.

On the eaſt ſide of the church-yard was a clochier, or bell-tower, wherein were four great bells, called Jeſus bells, from their having belonging to Jeſus Chapel in St. Faith's church: but theſe, together with a beautiful image of St. Paul on the top of the ſpire, being won by Sir Miles Partridge, knt. of Henry VIII. at one caſt of the dice, they were, by that gentleman, taken down and ſold.

The firſt calamity which befel this ſtately edifice, after it was finiſhed, was in the year 1444, when it was fired by lightning. The damage it ſuſtained by this accident was not fully repaired till the year 1462, when the ſpire was compleated, and a beautiful fane of gilt copper, in the form of an eagle, was placed on the top of it. In the year 1561 it again received conſiderable injury by fire; when the ſpire, tower, and great part of the body of the church, were entirely conſumed. It was generally believed that this accident was occaſioned alſo by lightning; but Dr. Heylin ſays, that an antient plumber confeſſed at his death, that it was occaſioned through his negligence in leaving a pan of coals in the ſteeple while he went to dinner, which, catching the dry timber in the ſpire, was got to ſuch a height at his return, that he thought it impoſſible to quench it; and therefore concluded it would be more conſiſtent with his ſafety not to contradict the common report of its being fired by lightning.

To repair this calamity, a general contribution was made among the clergy, nobility, great officers of ſtate, the city of London, and queen Elizabeth herſelf, who gave a thouſand marks in gold towards its ſpeedy repair, with a warrant for a thouſand loads of timber to be cut in any of her woods, wherever it ſhould be found moſt convenient. In five years the timber roofs were entirely finiſhed, and covered with lead, the two largeſt being framed in Yorkſhire, and brought to London by ſea; but ſome difference ariſing about the model of the ſteeple, that part of the work was left unfiniſhed, and it was never after rebuilt; for, upon raiſing the roofs, the walls were found to be ſo much damaged by the fire, that it was judged neceſſary to make a general repair of the whole building. This buſineſs, however, was deferred till the reign of James I. when Mr. Henry Farley, a private citizen, after above eight years earneſt ſolicitation, prevailed on his majeſty to interpoſe, in order to prevent the utter deſtruction of this venerable fabric. In conſequence of this ſolicitation, the king, conſidering of what importance appearances were in the promotion of public zeal, cauſed it to be rumoured abroad, that on the 26th of March, 1620, he ſhould be preſent at divine ſervice in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Accordingly, on the day appointed, the king went thither with great pomp, attended by the nobility and chief officers of ſtate. He was met by the lord-mayor, aldermen and livery, in their formalities, who, upon the king's alighting at the great weſt door of the cathedral, joined in the proceſſion to the choir. After having heard an anthem, his majeſty proceeded to the croſs, where the biſhop of London preached a ſermon ſuitable to the occaſion, from a text given him by his majeſty, in Pſalm cii. 13, 14. and this ſermon was afterwards circulated with conſiderable effect through the whole kingdom. After divine ſervice his majeſty and the whole court were entertained at the biſhop's palace, where it was agreed to iſſue a commiſſion under the great ſeal, directed to the principal perſonages in the kingdom, empowering them to conſider of the neceſſary repairs, and to raiſe money for carrying them into execution. But though the commiſſioners afterwards met to proſecute this buſineſs, yet the whole affair was dropped.

Another commiſſion for this purpoſe was obtained in the ſucceeding reign, by the aſſiduity of archbiſhop Laud, which was attended with better ſucceſs; ſo that in 1632 Inigo Jones, his majeſty's ſurveyor-general, was ordered to begin the repairs at the ſouth-eaſt end, and to bring them along by the ſouth to the weſt end. In nine years time that celebrated artiſt finiſhed the whole, both within and without, except the ſteeple; which was intended to be entirely taken down, and a magnificent one erected in its ſtead. At the weſt end was a beautiful portico of the Corinthian order, built at the ſole expence of king Charles I. ornamented with the ſtatues of his royal father and himſelf.

The ſteeple and ſpire were to be built of ſtone, and all things being ready for erecting the ſame, an eſtimate was made of the money contributed, and that already expended in repairs; whereby it appeared that 101,330l. 4s. 8d. had been received into the chamber of London on this account, and but 35,551l. 2s. 4d. paid out; ſo that there appeared to be a fund in hand ſufficient to erect it in the moſt magnificent manner.

The flames of civil war, however, breaking out ſoon after, this deſign was fruſtrated; and that building, which had before been conſidered with reſpect and reverence, was now, by fanatical zeal, treated with the greateſt contempt. The revenues were ſeized, the famous pulpit croſs in the church-yard was pulled down; and the ſcaffolding of the ſteeple was aſſigned by parliament for the payment of arrears due to the army. Part of the South Croſs was ſuffered to tumble down; the weſt part of the church was converted into a ſtable; and the ſtately new portico into ſhops for milleners and others, with lodging rooms over them; at the erecting of which, the magnificent columns were greatly mangled, being obliged to make way for the ends of beams which penetrated their centers. The reſtoration, however, put an end to theſe indignities; a new commiſſion was procured for its immediate reparation, and great ſums of money raiſed by a voluntary contribution; but before any thing material could be accompliſhed, the dreadful fire of London reduced the whole edifice to a mere heap of ruins.

The remains of the old fabric being, on a cloſe ſurvey, found utterly incapable of any ſubſtantial repair, it was reſolved to erect a new cathedral that ſhould equal, if not exceed the ſplendor of the old one. For this purpoſe letters patent were granted to ſeveral lords, ſpiritual and temporal, authorizing them to proceed in the work; and Dr. Chriſtopher Wren (afterwards Sir Chriſtopher) ſurveyor-general of all his majeſty's works, was ordered to prepare a model. Contributions came in with ſuch rapidity, that in the firſt ten years above 126,000l. was paid into the chamber of London; a new duty for the carrying on of this work, was laid on coals, which, at a medium, produced 5000l. per ann. and, to the whole, his majeſty generouſly contributed 1000l. a year.

Dr. Wren had drawn ſeveral deſigns, in order to diſcover what would be moſt acceptable to the general taſte; and finding that moſt people declared for magnificence and grandeur, he formed a very noble one, conformable to the beſt ſtyle of the Greek and Roman architecture; and having cauſed a large model of it to be made in wood, with all its ornaments, he preſented it to his majeſty; but the biſhops diſapproving of it as not being ſufficiently in the cathedral ſtyle, the ſurveyor was ordered to amend it; when he produced the ſcheme of the preſent ſtructure, which was honoured with his majeſty's approbation. The firſt deſign, however, which was of the Corinthian order like St. Peter's at Rome, the ſurveyor ſet a higher value on than any other he ever drew; and, as the author of his life obſerves, would have put it in execution with more chearfulneſs than that which we now ſee erected.—This curious model is ſtill preſerved in the cathedral, and may be ſeen at a very ſmall expence.

All things being now ready, and many difficulties ſurmounted, Sir Chriſtoper, in the year 1675, began to proſecute the work. In taking down the old walls, he was obliged to have recourſe to art; for the height of the tower ſo terrified the men, that they abſolutely refuſed to work on it. The firſt project he tried was with gunpowder: he cauſed a hole of about four feet wide to be dug in the foundation of the north-weſt pillar, it being ſupported by four pillars, each fourteen feet diameter; and then wrought a hole two feet ſquare into the center of the pillar, in which he placed a ſmall deal box, containing only eighteen pounds of powder. A cane was fixed to the box with a match, and the whole cloſed up again with as much ſtrength as poſſible. Nothing now remained but to ſet fire to the train, and the ſurveyor was exceedingly curious to obſerve the effect of the exploſion, which indeed was wonderful; for this ſmall quantity of powder not only lifted up the angle of the tower, with two arches that reſted upon it, but alſo two adjoining arches of the iſles, and all above them. This it ſeemed to do very leiſurely, cracking the walls to the top, and viſibly lifting up the whole weight about nine inches, which ſuddenly returning, dropped into an enormous heap of ruins. The ſhock of ſo great a weight from a height of two hundred feet, alarmed the inhabitants round about with the terrible apprehenſions of an earthquake.

A ſecond trial of the ſame kind was made by a perſon appointed by Sir Chriſtopher, who, not properly attending to the orders he had received, put in a greater quantity of powder, and took leſs care in ſecuring it; and though this ſecond trial produced the deſired effect, yet one ſtone was thrown as from the mouth of a cannon to the oppoſite ſide of the church-yard, and entered a private room where ſome women were at work; but no other damage was done than the ſpreading of a general alarm throughout the neighbourhood. To prevent a repetition of this, the inhabitants made application againſt the farther uſe of gunpowder; and orders were accordingly iſſued from the council-board for that purpoſe.

Sir Chriſtopher being now reduced to the neceſſity of making new experiments, reſolved to try the battering-ram of the antients. He cauſed a ſtrong maſt, forty feet long, to be ſhod with iron at the biggeſt end, and to be fortified every way with bars and ferrels; and then ordering it to be ſuſpended to a triangular prop, ſet it to work. Thirty men were employed in vibrating this machine, who beat in one place againſt the wall for a whole day without any ſenſible effect. He bid them not deſpair, but try what another day would produce: accordingly, on the ſecond day, the wall was perceived to tremble at the top, and in a few hours it fell to the ground. The uſe of this machine was therefore continued till this part of the buſineſs was entirely accompliſhed.

Several curious circumſtances were obſerved in clearing the foundation of this antient pile. The ſurveyor found that the north ſide had been originally adapted to the purpoſe of burying the dead; for under the graves of theſe latter ages, he found in a row the graves of the Saxons, who caſed their dead in chalk ſtones, though the more diſtinguiſhed were buried in ſtone coffins. Below theſe were the graves of the antient Britons, as appeared evident from the great number of ivory and wooden pins found among the mouldered duſt; for it was their method only to pin the corpſe in a woollen ſhroud, and lay it in the ground, which being conſumed, the pins remained entire. Deeper ſtill than theſe were Roman urns, and Britiſh fragments mixed. Theſe were found of the depth of eighteen feet, and were ſuppoſed to have belonged to the colony when the Romans and Britons lived and died together. The Roman urns were in general well wrought, of the colour of the modern red ware of Staffordſhire, exceeding hard, well glazed, and emboſſed with various figures and devices. On one of theſe was repreſented Charon with an oar in one hand, and with the other receiving a naked ghoſt. There were alſo found ſeveral braſs coins, ſome of which were ſo well preſerved as to diſcover in whoſe reign they were coined. One of them was Adrian's head, with a galley under oars on the reverſe: and on others, the heads of Romulus and Remus, Claudius and Conſtantine.

In ſearching beneath theſe graves for the natural ground, Sir Chriſtopher perceived that the foundation of the old church ſtood upon a layer of very cloſe and hard pot-earth, about ſix feet deep on the north ſide; but gradually thinning towards the ſouth, till on the decline of the hill, it was ſcarce four feet deep; yet he concluded that the ſame ground which had bore ſo weighty a building before, might reaſonably be truſted again.

The original foundation of the old church appeared to conſiſt of Kentiſh rubble ſtone, artfully worked with exceeding hard mortar, and greatly ſuperior to the ſuperſtructure. What induced the architect to change the ſituation of the church, and pull down the old foundations which were ſo firm, was chiefly to give the new fabric a free and graceful aſpect; yet, after all, he found himſelf too much confined, and not able to bring the front, as he intended, to lie exactly from Ludgate. In his progreſs he met with one misfortune that greatly alarmed him, and made him almoſt repent of the alteration he had made. He began the foundation from the weſt to the eaſt; and extending his line to the north-eaſt, where he was not in the leaſt apprehenſive of interruption, he fell upon a pit filled up with rubbiſh. There was no other remedy to remove this obſtacle than by digging through the ſand, and building from the ſolid earth that was at leaſt forty feet deep: he therefore ſunk a pit eighteen feet wide (though he wanted at moſt but ſeven) through all the ſtrata, and laid the foundation of a ſquare pier of ſolid maſonry, which he carried up till he came within fifteen feet of the preſent ſurface; and then turned a ſmall arch under-ground to the level of the ſtratum of hard pot-earth, upon which arch the north-eaſt corner of the choir now ſtands.

Having ſurmounted this difficulty, and laid the foundations, he, for ſeveral reaſons, made choice of Portland ſtone for the ſuperſtructure; but chiefly as the largeſt ſcantlings were to be procured from that place. However, as theſe could not be depended upon for columns exceeding four feet in diameter, he determined to make choice of two orders inſtead of one, in order to preſerve the juſt proportions of his cornice; otherwiſe the edifice muſt have fallen ſhort of its intended height.

The architect that built St. Peter's at Rome, though he had quarries at hand where he could have blocks of ſtone large enough for columns of nine feet diameter, yet, for want of others of ſuitable dimenſions, was obliged to diminiſh the proportions of the proper members of his cornice; a fault which Sir Chriſtopher was determined to guard againſt.

On theſe principles he therefore proceeded in raiſing the preſent ſtately and magnificent edifice, the firſt ſtone of which was laid by Mr. Strong, the chief maſon, on the 21ſt of June, 1675; and the work being proſecuted without the leaſt interruption, the croſs was put up, and the whole building compleated, in the year 1711.

Thus was this noble fabric begun and finiſhed in the ſpace of thirty ſix years, by one architect, the great Sir Chriſtopher Wren; one principal maſon, Mr. Strong; and under one biſhop of London, Dr. Henry Compton: whereas St. Peter's at Rome, the only ſtructure that can come in competition with it, was 155 years in building, under twelve ſucceſſive architects, aſſiſted by the police and intereſts of the Roman ſee, and attended by the beſt artiſts in the world for ſculpture, ſtatuary, moſaic work, and painting.

Having thus given a conciſe account of the origin and progreſſive ſtate of the old cathedral of St. Paul, together with the foundation and building of the new, we ſhall proceed to an accurate deſcription of the latter; and cloſe the account with a comparative view of the dimenſions of St. Paul's, and thoſe of St. Peter's at Rome.

Deſcription of St. PAUL's CATHEDRAL.

This noble ſtructure is planned in the form of a long croſs: the walls are wrought in ruſtic, and ſtrengthened as well as adorned by two rows of doubled pilaſters, one over the other; the lower of the Corinthian order, and the upper of the Compoſite. The ſpaces between the arches of the windows, and the architrave of the lower order, are filled with a great variety of curious enrichments, as are alſo thoſe above. The weſt front has a moſt noble appearance, and is ornamented with a magnificent portico, a grand pediment, and two ſtately turrets. At this end there is a beautiful flight of ſteps of black marble that extend the whole length of the portico, which conſiſts of twelve lofty Corinthian columns below, and eight of the Compoſite order above; theſe are all coupled and fluted. The upper ſeries ſupport a noble pediment crowned with its acroteria; in which is a beautiful repreſentation, in bas relief, of the converſion of St. Paul, executed by Mr. Bird, an artiſt, who, by this piece, has deſerved to have his name tranſmitted to poſterity. Nothing could have been conceived more difficult io repreſent in bas relief than this ſubject, the moſt ſtriking object being naturally the irradiation of light; but even this is well expreſſed, and the figures excellently performed. The magnificent figure of St. Paul on the apex of the pediment, with St. Peter on his right hand, and St. James on his left, have alſo a fine effect. The four Evangeliſts, with their proper emblems on the front of the towers, are judiciouſly diſpoſed and well executed. St. Matthew is diſtinguiſhed by an angel; St. Mark, by a lion; St. Luke, by an ox; and St. John, by an eagle. In the area of this front, on a pedeſtal of excellent workmanſhip, ſtands a ſtatue of queen Anne, formed of white marble, with proper decorations. The figures on the baſe repreſent Britannia with her ſpear; Gallia with a figure in her left hand which *ſhould* imitate a crown, but, by miſtake of the carver, its meaning is unintelligible; Hibernia, with her harp; and America, with her bow. Theſe, and the coloſſal ſtatues with which the church is adorned, were all executed by the ingenious Mr. Hill, who was principally employed in the decorations. On aſcending the ſteps at the weſt front of the church, there are three doors ornamented on the top with bas relief: the middle door, which is by far the largeſt, is caſed with white marble, and over it is a fine piece of baſſo relievo, in which St. Paul is repreſented preaching to the Bereans. To the north portico, there is an aſcent by ſeventeen circular ſteps of black marble, and its dome is ſupported by ſix large fluted columns of the Corinthian order, forty-eight inches in diameter. Beneath the upper part of the dome is a large and well-proportioned urn, finely ornamented with feſtoons; and over it is a pediment ſupported by pilaſters in the wall, in the front of which are carved the royal arms, with the regalia, ſupported by angels: and on the top, at proper diſtances, are placed the ſtatues of five of the apoſtles. The ſouth portico anſwers to the north, and has a dome ſupported by ſix beautiful Corinthian columns; but as the ground is conſiderably lower on this, than on the the other ſide of the church, the aſcent is by a flight of twenty-five ſteps. This portico has alſo a pediment above, in which is a phœnix riſing out of the flames, with the motto RESURGAM underneath it; as an emblem of rebuilding the church after the fire of London. On this ſide of the building are alſo five ſtatues, which take their ſituation from that of St. Andrew on the apex of the laſt mentioned pediment. At the eaſt end of the church is a ſweep or circular projection for the altar, finely ornamented with a great variety of the orders, and decorated with ſculpture.

The dome, which riſes in the centre of the whole, appears exceedingly grand. Twenty feet above the roof of the church is a circular range of thirty-two columns, with niches placed exactly againſt others within. Theſe are terminated by their entablature, which ſupports a handſome gallery adorned with a baluſtrade. Above theſe columns is a range of pilaſters, with windows between; and from the entablature of theſe the diameter decreaſes very conſiderably; and two feet above that it is again contracted. From this part the external ſweep of the dome begins, and the arches meet at fifty-two feet above. On the top of the dome is an elegant balcony; and from its centre riſes the lanthorn adorned with Corinthian columns; and the whole is terminated by a ball, on which ſtands a croſs, both elegantly gilt. When the parts are viewed from below, they greatly deceive the eye of the beholder, as they appear exceeding ſmall in compariſon with their real ſize, which, on the contrary, is amazingly conſiderable.

This extenſive fabric is ſurrounded at a proper diſtance by a dwarf ſtone wall, on which is placed the moſt magnificent baluſtrade of caſt iron perhaps in the univerſe, of about five feet ſix inches in height, excluſive of the wall. In this incloſure are ſeven beautiful iron gates, which, together with the baluſters, in number about 2500, weigh 200 tons and 81 pounds, which having coſt 6d per pound, the whole, with other charges, amounted to 11,202l. and 6d.

On entering the weſt door (withinſide of which hang the colours taken from the French at Louiſburg in 1758) the mind is ſtruck by the grandeur of the veſta; an arcade ſupported by lofty and maſſy pillars on each ſide, divides the church into the body and two iſles, and the view is terminated by the altar at the extremity of the choir. The pillars are adorned with columns and pilaſters of the Corinthian and Compoſite orders, and the arches of the roof are enriched with ſhields, feſtoons, chaplets, and other ornaments.

In one iſle is the conſiſtory, and oppoſite to it, in the other, is the morning prayer chapel, where divine ſervice is performed every morning, Sunday excepted: each of theſe have a very beautiful ſcreen of carved wainſcot, and are adorned with columns finely ornamented.

Proceeding forward we come to the large croſs iſle between the north and ſouth porticos, above which is the grand cupola or dome. On this ſpot the ſpectator has a fine view of the whiſpering gallery, the paintings above it, and the concave of the dome, the immenſity of which inſpires the mind with a pleaſing awe. Beneath its center is a large braſs plate in the floor, round which the pavement is beautifully variegated; but the figures into which it is formed cannot be ſeen to ſuch advantage as from the whiſpering gallery above. From hence the ſpectator has a full view of the organ, richly ornamented with carved work, with the entrance to the choir directly under it. The two iſles on the ſides of the choir, as well as the choir itſelf, are encloſed with beautiful iron rales and gates.

The organ gallery is ſupported by eight Corinthian columns of blue and white marble, and the choir has on each ſide thirteen ſtalls, beſides the biſhop's throne on the ſouth ſide and the lord-mayor's on the north. The carving of the beautiful range of ſtalls, as well as that of the organ, at ſome diſtance from the pulpit, is encloſed with fine braſs rails gilt, in which is the figure of an eagle in braſs, that ſupports the book on his back and expanded wings.

The altar piece is adorned with four noble fluted pilaſters, painted and veined with gold, in imitation of lapis lazuli, and their capitals are double gilt. In the intercolumniations below are nine marble pannels: the table is covered with crimſon velvet, and above, in two ſeries, are ſix windows. The floor of the choir, and indeed the whole church, is paved with marble, except that part within the rails of the altar, which is of porphyry poliſhed, and laid in ſeveral geometrical figures.

The large cupola, at the middle of the croſſing of the great iſles, is 108 feet in diameter. In the conſtruction of this, Sir Chriſtopher imitated the Pantheon at Rome, excepting that the upper order is there only umbratile, and diſtinguiſhed by different coloured marbles; in St. Paul's it is extant out of the wall. The Pantheon is no higher within than its diameter; St. Peter's is two diameters; the one appears too high, and the other two low: St. Paul's is proportioned between both, which ſhews its concave every way, and is very lightſome by the windows of the upper order. Theſe ſtrike down the light through the great colonade that encircles the dome without; and ſerves for the abutment of the dome, which is brick of two bricks thick; but as it riſes every way five feet high, has a courſe of excellent brick of eighteen inches long banding through the whole thickneſs; and to make it ſtill more ſecure, it is ſurrounded with a long chain of iron ſtrongly linked together at every ten feet. This chain is let into a channel cut into the bandage of Portland ſtone, and defended from the weather by the groove being filled with lead.

The concave was turned upon a center, which the architect thought neceſſary to keep the work even and true, though a cupola might be built without a center: but it is obſervable, that the center was laid without any ſtandards from below to ſupport it; and as it was both centering and ſcaffolding, it remained for the uſe of the painter. Every ſtory of this ſcaffolding being circular, and the ends of all the ledgers meeting as ſo many rings, and truly wrought, it ſupported itſelf.

As the old cathedral had a lofty ſpire, Sir Chriſtopher was under the neceſſity of making his building of ſuch altitude as might ſecure it from ſuffering by the compariſon. To effect which, he made the dome without much higher than that within, by raiſing a ſtrong brick cone over the internal cupola, ſo conſtructed as to ſupport an elegant ſtone lanthorn on the apex. This brick cone is concealed by a cupola formed of timber and covered with lead; between which and the cone are eaſy ſtairs that aſcend to the lanthorn. The outward part of the cupola is only ribbed, that method being thought by the architect leſs Gothic, than to ſtick it full of ſuch lights as are in the cupola of St. Peter's, which could not without great difficulty be mended, and if neglected, would ſoon damage the timbers.

As Sir Chriſtopher was ſenſible that paintings, though ever ſo excellent, are liable to decay, he intended to have beautified the inſide of the cupola with Moſaic work, which ſtrikes the eye of the beholder, and, without the leaſt fading of colours, is as durable as the building itſelf; but in this he was unhappily over-ruled, though he had undertaken to procure four of the moſt eminent artiſts in that profeſſion from Italy.

This part, however, is richly decorated and painted by Sir James Thornhill, who has repreſented the principal paſſages of St. Paul's life in eight compartments, viz. his converſion; his puniſhing Elymas the ſorcerer with blindneſs; his preaching at Athens; his curing the poor cripple at Lyſtra, and the reverence paid him by the prieſts of Jupiter as a god; his converſion of the jailor; his preaching at Epheſus, and the burning of the magic books in conſequence of the miracles he wrought there; his trial before Agrippa; and his ſhipwreck on the iſland of Melita, or Malta; with the miracle of the viper. Theſe paintings are all ſeen to advantage by means of a circular opening, through which the light is tranſmitted with admirable effect from the lanthorn above.

Of the curioſities uſually ſhewn to ſtrangers.

On entering the ſouth door there is a pair of ſtairs within a ſmall door on the left, leading to the cupola; and a ſtranger, by paying two pence, may gratify his curioſity with a proſpect from the gilt iron gallery round the foot of the lanthorn over the dome, which in a clear day affords a fine view of the river Thames, the metropolis, and the adjacent country. The aſcent to this gallery is by 534 ſteps, 260 of which are ſo commodious that a child may aſcend them; but thoſe between the inner and outer domes are unpleaſant, and in ſome places dark; the little light, however, that is admitted ſufficiently ſhews the amazing ingenuity of the architect. But as the firſt gallery, ſurrounded by a handſome ſtone baluſtrade, affords a very fine proſpect, many people are ſatisfied, and unwilling to undergo the fatigue of aſcending higher. On the ſtranger's deſcent he is invited to ſee the whiſpering gallery, where he beholds to advantage the beautiful pavement of the church below; and from hence he has alſo the moſt advantageous view of the fine paintings in the cupola over his head. In this gallery ſounds are propagated to an aſtoniſhing degree; the leaſt whiſper againſt the wall on one ſide appears as if it was cloſe to the ear on the other, though the ſemicircular diſtance between them is no leſs than 140 feet: and the ſhutting of the door reſounds through the place like a clap of thunder, or as if the whole edifice was falling. From this place the ſtranger is led to the Library, the flooring of which is remarkably curious, it being moſt artfully inlaid, like the framing of a billiard-table, without either nails or pegs. The books are neither numerous nor valuable; but the wainſcotting and caſes for their reception are both elegant and convenient. Here is a fine painting of Biſhop Compton, under whom, as hath been already obſerved, the cathedral was built. The next curioſity is the fine model which Sir Chriſtopher Wren firſt cauſed to be made for building the new cathedral. It is a miſtaken notion entertained by ſome people, that this model was taken from St. Peter's at Rome: on the contrary, it was Sir Chriſtopher's own invention, laboured with much ſtudy, and, as he thought, finiſhed with good ſucceſs. The laſt curioſity ſhewn is a flight of ſteps called the Geometry Stairs, the conſtruction of which is ſo ingenious, that they hang as it were together without any viſible ſupport. Though this mode of building is not uncommon, yet it may be ſaid to be the fartheſt limits that the geometric powers have hitherto been carried. In the ſouth weſt turret is the clock, the great bell of which is ſaid to weigh 84C. The minute hand is eight feet in length; the hour hand five feet five inches; and the figures two feet ſeven inches. The quarters are ſtruck on two ſmaller bells of different ſizes, which hang under the great one. Theſe bells are fixed, and are ſtruck by hammers: the great one only has a clapper, and it is tolled on the death of any of the royal family by means of a rope which is tied to the clapper on ſuch occaſions. In the oppoſite turret is the bell that is rung for prayers.

St. Paul's cathedral as deſervedly eſteemed the ſecond building in Europe, not only for magnitude, but alſo for beauty and grandeur. St. Peter's at Rome muſt be acknowledged the firſt, but at the ſame time it is generally allowed, by all travellers, that the outſide, and particularly the front of St. Paul's, is much ſuperior to St. Peter's. The two towers at the weſt end, though perhaps deficient in ſome reſpects, are yet elegant, and the portico finely diſtinguiſhes the principal entrance. The dome is extremely magnificent, and by riſing higher than that at Rome, is ſeen to more advantage on a near approach. The inſide, though very noble, falls ſhort of St. Peter's; notwithſtanding which, without a critical examination, it appears very ſtriking, eſpecially on entering at the north or ſouth door. Though the ſide iſles are ſmall, yet they are very elegant; and if it does not equal St. Peter's, there is much to be ſaid both of the building and the architect, who was not permitted to ornament it as he intended, through a want of taſte in thoſe by whom he was directed.

We ſhall conclude the deſcription of this building with an account of the dimenſions of St. Paul's Cathedral compared with thoſe of St. Peter's at Rome: the meaſures of the latter being taken from the authentic dimenſions of the beſt architects reduced to Engliſh feet.

The Plan, or Length and Breadth.

	Feet.	
	St. Peter.	St. Paul.
The whole length of the church and porch	729	500
The breadth within the doors of the porticos	510	250
The breadth of the front with the turrets	364	180
The breadth of the front without the turrets	318	110
The breadth of the church and three naves	255	130
The breadth of the church and wideſt chapels	364	180
The length of the porch within	218	50
The breadth of the porch within	40	20
The length of the platea at the upper ſteps	291	100
The breadth of the nave at the door	67	40
The breadth of the nave at the third pillar and tribuna	73	40
The breadth of the ſide iſles	29	17
The diſtance between the pillars of the nave	44	25
The breadth of the ſame double pillars at St. Peter's	29	
The breadth of the ſame ſingle pillars at St. Paul's		10
The two right ſides of the great pilaſters of the cupola	65:7½	25:35
The diſtance between the ſame pilaſters	72	40
The outward diameter of the cupola	189	145
The inward diameter of the ſame	138	100
The breadth of the ſquare by the cupola	43	
The length to the ſame	328	
From the door within to the cupola	313	190
From the cupola to end of the tribuna	167	170
The breadth of each of the turrets	77	35
The outward diameter of the lanthorn	36	18

THE HEIGHT.

	St. Peter.	St. Paul.
From the ground without to the top of the croſs	437½	340
The turrets as they were at St. Peter's and are at St. Paul's	289½	222
To the top of the higheſt ſtatues on the front	175	135
The firſt pillars of the Corinthian order	74	33
The breadth of the ſame	9	4
Their baſis and pedeſtals	19	13
Their capital	10	5
The architrave, frize, and cornice	19	10
The compoſite pillars at St. Paul's and Tuſcan at St. Peter's	25½	25
The ornaments of the ſame pillars above and below	14½	16
The triangle of the mezzo relievo, with its cornice	22½	18
Wide	92	74
The baſis of the cupola to the pedeſtals of the pillars	36½	38
The pillars of the cupola	32	28
Their baſis and their pedeſtals	4	5
Their capitals, architrave, frize, and cornice	12	12
From the cornice to the outward ſlope of the cupola	25½	40
The lanthorn from the cupola to the ball	63	50
The ball in diameter	9	6
The croſs with its ornaments below	14	6
The ſtatues upon the front with their pedeſtals.	25½	15
The outward ſlope of the cupola	89	50

Cupola

	Feet.	
	St. Peter.	St. Paul.
Cupola and lanthorn from the cornice of the front to the top of the croſs ——— ———	280	240
The height of the niches in the front	20	14
Wide ——— ———	9	5
The firſt windows in the front —	20	13
Wide ——— — —	10	7

The extent of the ground-plot on which St. Paul's ſtands, is two acres, ſixteen perches, twenty-three yards, and one foot. And the whole expence of erecting this edifice amounted to 736,752l. 2s. 3d.

St. Paul's cathedral is the epiſcopal church of the dioceſe of London; and under the biſhop are a dean, a precentor, chancellor, treaſurer, five archdeacons, thirty prebendaries, twenty petty canons, or minor canons, ſix vicars choral, and ſeveral other inferior officers. All the prebends, or canonries, are in the collation of the biſhop; and out of theſe there are three reſidentiaries, beſides the dean; ſo called from their continual reſidence to take care of the concerns of the church.

CHAP. XXIII.

The queen iſſues a proclamation for ſuppreſſing of riots—Act of common-council to prevent foreigners exerciſing their trades in the city—Dr. Sacheverel preaches before the houſe of commons—Peace proclaimed, and a day of thankſgiving appointed on the occaſion—Her majeſty's letter to the lord-mayor on a rumour being ſpread of preparations made for bringing in the Pretender—Death of queen Anne—Acceſſion of George I.—His public entry into London—The king dines at Guildhall—Remarkable eclipſe of the ſun—The rebellion in Scotland ſuppreſſed—Seditious tumults in the city, occaſioned by the mug-houſes—Five of the rioters executed in Saliſbury-court, Fleet-ſtreet—Act of common-council for better lighting the city.

SEVERAL nocturnal diſorders having been committed in the ſtreets of the city and ſuburbs, in March, 1712, a report was ſpread, that great numbers of diſaffected perſons, under the appellation of Mohocks and Hawkabites, had combined together to diſturb the public peace; and in the moſt inhuman manner, without the leaſt provocation, aſſaulted and wounded thoſe they met at night, by ſlitting their noſes, cutting off their ears, or otherwiſe cruelly treating them. So induſtriouſly was this report improved, that printed papers were daily cried about, giving an account of perſons committed to priſon for the ſaid offences, among whom, it was inſinuated, were ſeveral of diſtinguiſhed characters. The univerſal credit this report gained, ſo intimidated the generality of the people, that, on the approach of night, they durſt not quit their houſes. Even the court itſelf gave ſuch credit to it, that her majeſty iſſued a proclamation for the ſuppreſſing of riots, and apprehending thoſe who had been guilty of the late barbarities within the cities of London and Weſtminſter, and parts adjacent; and, as an encouragement to apprehend all ſuch offenders, a reward of 100l. was promiſed for every perſon who ſhould be convicted of wounding, ſtabbing or maiming any of her majeſty's ſubjects, between the firſt of February and the firſt of May. Theſe reports, however, appear to have been entirely fictitious, as no perſon was ever convicted of ſuch crimes; but the propagating the alarm was ſuppoſed to have ariſen from the agents of ſome men in power, in order to throw an odium on the whigs.

The citizens of London having been greatly injured by the intruſion of foreigners, who, contrary to the laws and cuſtoms of the city, exerciſed ſeveral manual operations, and carried on trades by retail, the common-council, on the 4th of July, paſſed an act, in which it was ordained, "That no perſon whatever, not being free of the city, ſhall by any colour, way or means whatever, directly, or indirectly, by himſelf or any other, uſe, exerciſe, or occupy, any art, trade, myſtery, manual occupation, or handicraft whatever, or keep any ſhop, room, or place whatſoever, inward or outward, for ſhew, ſale, or putting to ſale, of any wares, or merchandize whatſoever, by way of retail, within the ſaid city, or the liberties thereof, upon pain of forfeiting 5l. for every ſuch offence. And that if any freeman ſhall ſet any perſon that is not free to work, knowing and having notice given to him that ſuch perſon is a foreigner, he ſhall forfeit 5l. And that a freeman, who employs a foreigner to ſell by retail, ſhall alſo forfeit 5l. for every offence.

"Provided that nothing in this act ſhall be conſtrued to the prohibiting any citizen from keeping in his ſervice any perſon under the age of twenty-one, upon trial in order to be bound apprentice, for any time not exeeding three months; nor to prohibit any citizen dealing in coarſe heavy goods, from employing any yearly ſervant living with him, in the weighing, rummaging, lading, or unlading ſuch merchandize; or in any labour not concerning the art, ſkill, and myſtery of the ſame."

Many complaints having been made of irregularities and miſdemeanors committed by the office of coal-meters in London, a committee was appointed to enquire into the ſame; who, on the 16th of March, 1713, made their report to the court of lord-mayor and aldermen. In which, after reciting the city's right to the ſaid office, and ſeveral acts of common-council for the regulation thereof, they declared as follows:

"We are therefore of opinion, that the ſaid antient order and method of the coal-office ought to be obſerved and kept, and that it is incumbent on the aldermen of Billingſgate-ward to ſee the ſame performed. And that as well the maſter-meters, as the ſaid under-maſters, are liable to be puniſhed, by ſuſpenſion, removal, or otherwiſe, as this court ſhall think fit. That the ſaid maſter-meters have no right to employ what deputies or under-meters they pleaſe; but that it is in the right of the lord-mayor and aldermen to allow of the deputies, or under-meters, and that no other ought to be employed but ſuch as they approve. That the ſaid deputies or under-meters, ought not to be diſplaced, but upon a reaſonable cauſe, and that upon application to the lord-mayor and aldermen for that purpoſe: but the aldermen of the ſaid ward may ſuſpend an under-meter, till the pleaſure of this court is known therein. That the books of the coal-office do concern the right of the inheritance of this city, and ought to be uſed and inſpected by this court, as they ſhall find occaſion, &c. That no under-meter ought to begin to work in coals, before a *cocket* of *permit* has been iſſued from the lord-mayor's office."

This report, being approved of by the court, was ordered to be immediately entered. And it was thereupon ordered, "that the ſaid maſter-meters do obſerve the antient method and uſage of ſhipping their under-meters according to their ſeniority. And that the under-meters do not take their fellow's labour out of their turns, upon pain of being ſuſpended from their work by the alderman or deputy of Billingſgate ward."

The 23d of March, this year, 1713, was celebrated in London and other parts of the kingdom, with extraordinary rejoicings, occaſioned by Dr. Sacheverel's ſuſpenſion expiring on that day. The following Sunday he preached at St. Saviour's church, Southwark, to a numerous audience: his text was from Luke xxiii. 34. "Father, forgive them, for they know not "what they do." A ſhort time after this the houſe of commons, to ſhew their diſapprobation of his former proſecution, deſired him to preach before them at St. Margaret's, Weſtminſter, on the 29th of May, the anniverſary of the reſtoration of Charles II. which he accordingly did, and his diſcourſe was ſo well accepted, that he received the thanks of the houſe.

A treaty of peace having been concluded between the Britiſh and French miniſters at Utrecht, on the 28th of April, the ſame was proclaimed in London on the 5th of May following, with the uſual ſolemnities. On this occaſion, the 7th of July was appointed for a day of general thanſgiving, when her majeſty propoſed to attend divine ſervice at St. Paul's, but being indiſpoſed by the gout, ſhe was prevented, and both houſes of parliament went thither without her. In the evening grand illuminations were diſplayed throughout London and Weſtminſter; and magnificent fireworks were exhibited on the Thames, at Whitehall, and in Weſt Smithfield.

The queen's health continued for ſome time in a very uncertain ſtate, during which a report was ſpread that great preparations were making by the friends of the Pretender for his invading England. The monied men were greatly alarmed at this report, and the funds fell conſiderably. The directors of the Bank repreſented the dangers that threatened public credit to the lord treaſurer, who received their application favourably, and promiſed to uſe his utmoſt endeavours for their ſupport. In order, therefore, to appeaſe the minds of the people, and to mitigate the apprehenſions of the citizens, her majeſty, by the advice of her miniſters, wrote the following letter to Sir Samuel Stanier, then lord-mayor of London:

"Anne, R.

"Right truſty and well-beloved, we greet you
"well.

"Although an aguiſh indiſpoſition, ſucceeded by a
"fit of the gout, has detained us at this place longer
"than we deſigned; yet ſince it has pleaſed Almighty
"God to reſtore us to ſuch a degree of health, that
"we hope to be able ſoon to return to our uſual reſi-
"dence, we continue determined to open our parlia-
"ment on Tueſday the 16th of this inſtant February,
"according to the notice given by proclamation.

"Thus much we have judged proper to communi-
"cate to you, and by you to the court of aldermen,
"and to our other loving ſubjects of our good city of
"London; to the intent that you may all in your
"ſeveral ſtations contribute to diſcountenance, and
"put a ſtop to thoſe malicious rumours ſpread by
"evil-diſpoſed perſons, to the prejudice of credit,
"and the imminent hazard of the public peace and
"tranquillity.

"And ſo we bid you farewell.

"Given at our caſtle at Windſor, the firſt day
"of February, 1713, in the 12th year of
"our reign.

"By her majeſty's command,

"Bolingbroke."

Soon after her majeſty ſent this letter to the lord-mayor, it was diſcovered that the reports which had been propagated were entirely groundleſs; in conſequence of which, the fears of the people were diſpelled, and a ſtop was ſoon put to the run on the Bank, which, for a ſhort time, had been proſecuted with the greateſt rapidity.

In the enſuing parliament, which accordingly met on the 16th of February, the increaſe of public wealth was clearly demonſtrated by an act, which reduced the legal intereſt of money from ſix to five per cent.

A ſhort time after this, Hugh and William Kelly, two Iriſh officers, were ſeized for enliſting men in London and Weſtminſter, for the ſervice of the Pretender; in conſequence of which a proclamation was publiſhed on the 23d of June, offering a reward of 5000l. for apprehending the Pretender, whenever he ſhould land, or pretend to land, in England. The houſe of commons, not thinking this ſum ſufficient, in an addreſs to the queen offered to grant 100,000l. as a farther reward for that ſervice.

It is no wonder that ſuch meaſures as theſe ſhould have been taken by the miniſtry at this time, when the friends of the Pretender had arrived at ſuch a pitch of aſſurance as not only to aſſert his right to the throne, but alſo to drink his health in all public companies. An entertainment was held at the Sun Tavern in the Strand, where upwards of an hundred Iriſh papiſts were aſſembled; and the company were all admitted by a printed ticket, in which was a repreſentation of the pope treading down hereſy.

On the 9th of July her majeſty went to the houſe, for the laſt time, and prorogued the parliament to the tenth of Auguſt. Her conſtitution was now entirely deſtroyed, the anxiety of her mind having compleated the ruin of her health. The diſſentions among her miniſters had ariſen to ſuch a height, that they ſeemed to meet in council merely with a view of oppoſing each other. Theſe confuſions had ſuch an effect on her ſpirits, that ſhe was ſeized with a lethargic diſorder. Every aſſiſtance that the art of healing could beſtow was applied in vain; and her diſorder gained ground ſo faſt, that the phyſicians deſpaired of her life.

As ſoon as this declaration was made known to the privy-council, they aſſembled at the Cock-pit, Whitehall, to deliberate on the moſt proper meaſures to be taken at this emergency. Their firſt conſideration was, the ſecurity of the kingdom; and orders were immediately iſſued to the four regiments of horſe and dragoons, quartered in the neighbouring counties, to march with all expedition into the neighbourhood of London. An embargo was laid upon all ſhipping, and directions given for equipping all the ſhips of war that were in a proper condition, for immediate ſervice.

A letter was ſent to the elector of Brunſwick, informing him of the dangerous condition of the queen's life, and deſiring him to repair to Holland with all convenient ſpeed, where a Britiſh ſquadron would attend to convoy him ſafe to England, in caſe of her majeſty's deceaſe. They alſo took particular care to ſecure the ſea-ports, to overawe all the Jacobites in Scotland, and to prevent the friends of the Pretender from aſſembling in England.

While theſe precautions employed the care of the miniſtry, the queen, after having doſed in a lethargic inſenſibility for thirty-ſix hours, paid the great debt of nature on the firſt of Auguſt, about ſeven o'clock in the morning, in the fiftieth year of her age, and thirteenth of her reign.

Her majeſty's corpſe lay in ſtate till the 24th, when the ſolemnity of her funeral was performed in the following manner: the lords, peereſſes and others, who were to attend on this occaſion, aſſembled at the houſe of peers about ſeven in the evening, when, being called out in order by the officers of arms, about ten at night they proceeded through the prince's chamber into the palace-yard, and from thence to the ſouth-eaſt door of the abbey. The royal corpſe was borne under a canopy of purple velvet, preceded by a great number of her ſervants, the judges, privy-counſellors, the lords ſpiritual and temporal, and the great officers of ſtate. The pall was ſupported by ſix dukes. Her grace the ducheſs of Ormond was chief mourner, being ſupported by the dukes of Somerſet and Richmond in long cloaks; her train was borne by two other ducheſſes, aſſiſted by the vice-chamberlain, and followed by two other ducheſſes, at the head of fourteen counteſſes as aſſiſtants, all in long veils of black crape; and after them followed the ladies of the bedchamber, and the maids of honour, in like veils, and the women of the bed-chamber, with the gentlemen penſioners, cloſed the proceſſion. At the entrance into the abbey the dean, prebends, and choir, received the royal body with an anthem, and marching before Norroy king at arms, who carried the crown and cuſhion, they proceeded ſinging to Henry the Seventh's chapel, where the corpſe was laid on treſſels, while the funeral ſermon was preached by the dean of Weſtminſter; after which ſhe was interred in the ſame vault with her late conſort prince George of Denmark.

On the death of queen Anne, George Lewis, duke of Brunſwick and Lunenberg, and elector of Hanover, was proclaimed king of Great Britain, by the title of George I. This prince, at the time of his acceſſion, was in the 54th year of his age, and was poſſeſſed of great talents and experience, which he had manifeſted on many important occaſions.

Soon after, his majeſty, accompanied by his eldeſt ſon prince George, arrived in England, and made his public entry into London on the 20th of September. He was received at St. Margaret's-hill by the lord-mayor, aldermen, ſheriffs, and officers of the city; in whoſe name Sir Peter King, the recorder, made him a congratulatory ſpeech. The lord-mayor preſented the city ſword to the king, who immediately returned the ſame, and ordered his lordſhip to carry it before him in the proceſſion. The Southwark militia, the city trained-bands and artillery company, with the Weſtminſter militia, lined the ſtreets in their reſpective juriſdictions; as did the ſeveral city companies in their formalities, from Stock's market to St. Paul's-church-yard. The Tower guns and thoſe at St. James's Park were diſcharged during the proceſſion; and the evening concluded with bonfires, illuminations, and every teſtimony of public ſatisfaction.

A few days after the lord-mayor, aldermen and common-council went in grand proceſſion to St. James's, and preſented the following addreſs to his majeſty:

> " Pardon us, dread ſovereign, if we want words to
> " expreſs that height of joy and ſatisfaction which
> " ſo ſenſibly affect us, your moſt dutiful and loyal
> " ſubjects, to ſee your majeſty (attended by the
> " prince) arrived in ſafety at this your royal palace.
> " We reſt now ſecure of enjoying all the bleſſings
> " that a wiſe and gracious prince can give to a willing
> " and obedient people, and the continuance of them
> " to poſterity by a certain (though we hope a late)
> " ſucceſſion in your family.
> " We crave leave, therefore, moſt gracious ſove-
> " reign, to renew our aſſurances of all that ſteady
> " affection to your ſacred perſon, and zeal for the
> " ſupport of your crown, which ſuch a king may
> " juſtly expect from the moſt loyal and faithful ſub-
> " jects."

To this addreſs his majeſty was pleaſed to return the following anſwer:

> " I take this addreſs very kindly. I have lately
> " been made ſenſible of what conſequence the city of
> " London is, and therefore ſhall be ſure to take all
> " their privileges and intereſts into my particular
> " protection."

As an immediate mark of his favour, he was pleaſed to confer the honour of knighthood on Robert Child, Joſeph Lawrence, Peter Delme, Thomas Scawen, Gerard Conyers, and John Ward, Eſqrs.

The king and royal family having accepted an invitation from the city to dine at Guildhall on the approaching lord-mayor's day, they, attended by a numerous train of nobility, went to the uſual place for ſeeing the proceſſion, oppoſite Bow-church, Cheapſide; after which, being conducted by the ſheriffs to Guildhall, the lord-mayor, kneeling at the entrance, preſented the city ſword to the king, who returning it, his lordſhip carried it before his majeſty to the court-room, and from thence to the huſtings, where the royal company were moſt ſumptuouſly entertained. The lord-mayor having the honour to preſent the firſt glaſs of wine to his majeſty, he was pleaſed to order a patent to be paſſed for creating him a baronet; and at the ſame time his majeſty ordered 1000l. to be paid to the ſheriffs for the relief and diſcharge of people impriſoned for debt.

On the 5th of January, 1715, the king went to the houſe, and diſſolved the parliament; and a new one was appointed to meet on the 17th of March. The members choſen for the city of London were, Sir John Ward, Sir Thomas Scawen, Robert Heyſham, and Peter Godfrey, Eſqrs. to whom the citizens gave very particular inſtructions for their future conduct.

The 20th of January being appointed a day of general thankſgiving for the king's happy and peaceable acceſſion to the throne, his majeſty, with the prince and princeſs of Wales, and a numerous train of the nobility, attended divine ſervice at St. Paul's cathedral. His majeſty was received at the weſt gate by the lord-mayor, aldermen, &c. in their formalities; and the ſtreets were lined with the city trained-bands After ſervice, his majeſty was conducted with great pomp to St. James's; and at night the general ſatisfaction of the people was teſtified by illuminations, bonfires, &c.

On the 22d of April, this year, there happened the greateſt eclipſe of the ſun that had ever been known in the memory of man. It began ſix minutes and twenty-eight ſeconds after eight o'clock in the morning, and ended twenty minutes and fifteen ſeconds after ten. The ſun, for three minutes and twenty-three ſeconds, was ſo totally darkened, that the moon and ſtars were as viſible as in the cleareſt evening: and the quadrupeds and birds were ſo confuſed, that they retired to their reſpective places of reſt with the greateſt precipitation. Two French mathematicians, by direction of the Royal Academy of Sciences, came over to obſerve it, and were entertained with great reſpect by the Royal Society of London, with whom they joined in making their obſervations on this ſingular phænomenon.

His majeſty having informed the parliament of his receiving certain advice from abroad of an intended invaſion in favour of the Pretender, the merchants and citizens of London addreſſed him on the occaſion; and at the ſame time aſſured him of their determined reſolution to exert their utmoſt endeavours for the ſupport of his perſon and government.

A ſhort time after this an open rebellion broke out in Scotland, which was fomented and brought about by the earl of Mar. This nobleman had been ſecretary of ſtate for Scotland at the time of the union of the two kingdoms, and acted in that capacity for England during the late treaty of peace. He was alſo one of thoſe who ſigned the proclamation for declaring his majeſty the lawful king of this nation; but thinking himſelf neglected at court, and, at the ſame time, apprehenſive of being called to account, he went on board a ſhip in the dreſs of a private perſon, having only lieutenant Hamilton and two ſervants with him, for Scotland.

Soon after his arrival in that country, he gave notice of his intentions to the principal men of the party, and invited them to a great council on the 16th of Auguſt. Several perſons of the higheſt quality and intereſt met him accordingly; when the earl of Mar, in a ſet ſpeech, excited them all to take up arms for king James III. for ſo he called the Pretender: that for his part he was reſolved to ſummon all the ſenſible men of his own tenets, and with them to hazard his life in ſo good a cauſe. At the ſame time he aſſured them, that there would be a general riſing in England, and that they ſhould certainly receive powerful ſuccours from France. He ſhewed them ſome letters he had received from Lorraine, under the Pretender's own hand, promiſing to come over to them in perſon; and aſſuring them they ſhould have a ſufficient ſupply of arms and ammunition, as ſoon as they could give him advice to what port they were to be ſent. He alſo produced a commiſſion under the Pretender's own hand, appointing him commander in chief: and at the ſame time told them that he was and ſhould be furniſhed with money ſufficient for carrying on the deſign, without putting the gentlemen then preſent to any expence. This had ſo far the deſired effect, that the ſtandard of the Pretender was ſet up on the ſixth of September; and he was ſoon after proclaimed at Aberdeen and ſeveral other places; and it was computed that ſix thouſand were in arms in defence of his title to the crown.

The rebels had formed a reſolution of taking the caſtle of Edinburgh by ſurprize; but a ſeaſonable diſcovery having been made of their intentions, the conſpirators were ſeized and committed to priſon. This diſappointment, together with the news of the death of Lewis king of France, ſo greatly diſcouraged the rebels, that ſome propoſed to defer any farther attempts till the Pretender was actually landed in Scotland; but the majority depending upon an inſurrection in England, to favour their enterprize, determined to puſh on their undertaking at all events.

The precautions, however, taken by government, had rendered abortive the deſigns they had formed for riſings in Briſtol, Bath and Oxford. But they were not ſo ſucceſsful in the north: the earl of Derwentwater, Mr. Foſter, and about two hundred and fifty more, appeared in rebellion, and rendezvouſed at Plainfield near Rothbury, where they were ſoon after joined by the lord Widdrington, with a party of horſe from Scotland. They proclaimed the Pretender at Warkworth, Morpeth, and Hexham.

The rebels thus gaining ground, the government diſpatched general Carpenter, at the head of ſeveral regiments of horſe and foot, into thoſe parts, who reached Newcaſtle on the 20th of October. On his approach the rebels were thrown into the utmoſt confuſion; and it was debated, whether they ſhould fight the king's general or retreat. The latter, however, being at length determined on, they marched to Langholm, and from thence to Penrith, Appleby, Kendal, Kerby, Lanſdale, and Lancaſter; proclaiming the Pretender in moſt of theſe towns. At Lancaſter they ſeized ſeven pieces of cannon, and carried them to Preſton, where they arrived on the ninth of December; having been prevented from their deſign of ſeizing Liverpool by the extraordinary zeal and vigilance of the inhabitants, who had planted ſeventy pieces of cannon in different parts of the town, laid the avenues leading to the place under water, and threw up lines where the water did not reach.

In their march to Preſton, they were joined by a reinforcement of fifteen hundred men from Lancaſhire; which rendering them ſtill more powerful, they barricaded the place, and determined to fight the king's forces, under the command of general Wills, who coming before the place three days after, immediately made the neceſſary diſpoſitions for ſecuring the avenues to the town.

The next day general Wills attacked the rebels in form: at the beginning of the engagement the king's troops were greatly hurt by the ſhot of the enemy fired from the windows of the houſes; and brigadier Honeywood, who began the attack on the ſouth ſide of the town, received a contuſion on his ſhoulder: but, upon the general giving orders to ſet fire to the houſes at each end of the town, and the arrival of general Carpenter with freſh forces, the rebels were ſo diſpirited, that they deſired a ceſſation of arms; and ſoon after ſubmitted themſelves to mercy.

About one hundred and thirty of the royaliſts were killed; but the loſs ſuſtained by the rebels could not be aſcertained. Upwards of fourteen hundred of the rebels were taken priſoners, among whom were general Foſter, the earl of Derwentwater, lord Widdrington, and ſeveral other perſons of diſtinction. Major Nairn, captain Lockart, captain Shaftoe, and enſign Erſkine, were tried by a court-martial as deſerters, and executed. Lord Charles Murray, ſon to the duke of Athol, was alſo condemned for the ſame crime, but reprieved. The common men were confined at Liverpool and Cheſter; but the noblemen and moſt conſiderable officers were brought to London on horſeback, pinioned, each horſe led by a foot ſoldier, and guarded by parties of horſe and foot: the noblemen were ſent to the Tower, and the reſt were diſpoſed of in different priſons.

The day on which the rebels were ſubdued at Preſton, the duke of Argyle, with about four thouſand men, engaged the rebel army under the earl of Mar, which conſiſted of between eight and nine thouſand men, about four miles from Stirling. The battle was obſtinate, numbers were killed, and both ſides claimed the victory; but from the conduct of the earl of Mar after the action, the royaliſts appeared to have the greateſt claim to the title of conquerors; for the earl immediately retreated to Perth, and the deſign he had formed of croſſing the Forth to join his ſouthern friends was entirely fruſtrated.

Soon after this battle, the Pretender landed in Scotland, and made his public entry into Perth on the 9th of January. Here he publiſhed ſeveral proclamations, particularly one for convening the eſtates, and another for his coronation; and exerciſed ſeveral other acts of royalty, which were hardly aſſumed before they were terminated. About the end of January the duke of Argyle, with ſeveral other general officers, and ſix thouſand troops, marched from Stirling to attack the rebels at Perth. But the inſurgents having now loſt all hopes of receiving any aſſiſtance from France, abandoned the place on the approach of the royaliſts, and retired with the Pretender to Dundee, and from thence to Montroſe; where, finding they were cloſely purſued by the king's forces, they called a council of war, in which it was reſolved that the pretender ſhould retire in the evening. It happened that there was at that time a ſmall ſhip in the harbour, deſigned for a gentleman whom the chevalier intended to ſend as ambaſſador to a foreign court. This ſhip was now ordered to convey the Pretender to the continent, with ſome of his particular friends: theſe were the earls of Mar and Milford, the lord Drummond, and ſome other chiefs. Accordingly they embarked in the evening, and were ſafely landed at Graveline in France.

The rebels had, from the beginning, been made to believe, that the Pretender was to head them in perſon; and this perſuaſion, as it removed all jealouſy, rendered them very tractable: but they no ſooner found that their prince had deſerted them, than they deſpiſed all order, and returned to their habitations. Such was the iſſue of a rebellion that proved fatal to many noble families; and which, inſtead of promoting the intereſt of the Stuart family, ſerved only to ſtrengthen the proteſtant ſucceſſion in the houſe of Hanover.

The parliament met at Weſtminſter on the nineteenth of January, when addreſſes were ſeverally preſented by both houſes to the king: the commons, in theirs, declared, they thought themſelves obliged, in juſtice to their country, to proſecute, in the moſt vigorous and impartial manner, the authors of the late deſtructive inſurrection. Their proceedings were directly conformable to their profeſſions: they began by expelling Mr. Foſter; they impeached the earls of Derwentwater, Nithiſdale, Carnwath, and Wintoun; the viſcount Kenmure, and the lords Widdrington and Nairn. Theſe noblemen all pleaded guilty, except the earl of Wintoun, who petitioned for time to prepare for his defence. The ſix lords who pleaded guilty, had ſentence of death paſſed on them the 9th of February, by the lord chancellor Cowper, who was created lord high-ſteward on the occaſion.

Derwentwater and Kenmure were beheaded on Tower-hill, on the 24th of the ſame month: Nithiſdale, who was to have ſuffered with them, eſcaped out of the Tower the night before, diſguiſed in woman's apparel: Wintoun eſcaped afterwards from the ſame priſon; as did alſo Foſter and Mackintoſh from Newgate.

Eleven of the rebels were executed at Preſton, ſix at Wigan, and five at Mancheſter. Several were hanged at Tyburn, particularly colonel Oxburgh, Mr. Paul, a clergyman, and Mr. Hall. The earl of Mar, the marquis of Tullibardine, and ſome others, who fled from Scotland, were attainted by act of parliament.

While the peers continued under ſentence of death, ſeveral ſtrong applications were made by their friends, both to the throne and the parliament, for extending to them the royal mercy. The king, however, was inflexible; the commons rejected their petitions: but the houſe of lords, at the inſtance of the earl of Nottingham, who thought there was room for mercy in the midſt of juſtice, agreed to an addreſs, praying that his majeſty would reprieve ſuch of the condemned lords as ſhould deſerve his clemency. To this addreſs the king anſwered, That on this and other occaſions, he would do what he thought moſt conſiſtent with the dignity of his crown, and the ſafety of his people. The lords, however, were executed; and the miniſtry, in revenge for Nottingham's interfering in this buſineſs, procured his lordſhip to be diſmiſſed from the poſt of preſident of the council.

Though the rebellion was now effectually ſuppreſſed, yet the rigour exerciſed upon the delinquents, rendered the government hateful to the people. They ſoon perceived the effects their conduct had produced; and therefore determined to eſtabliſh their adminiſtration beyond the power of oppoſition, by a ſtep equally bold and unconſtitutional; which was no leſs than bringing in a bill for enlarging the term of the continuance of parliaments. This is the famous ſeptennial act, whereby that and future parliaments were continued ſeven years (unleſs ſooner diſſolved by the crown) inſtead of three, to which they were at that time limited by the triennial act paſſed in the reign of William the Third. This bill produced very warm and long debates in both houſes: the true and zealous lovers of their country, whether whigs or tories, oppoſed it with all their power; and by their arguments proved the danger that might reſult from it beyond all contradiction. The miniſtry, however, were ſure of a majority; they ſuffered their adverſaries to exhauſt their rhetoric; and when the queſtion came to be finally put in the houſe of lords, where it was firſt introduced, it was carried by a majority of 69 againſt 36. The majority in the commons was 264 againſt 121. The ſeptennial bill having thus paſſed both houſes, it ſoon after received the royal aſſent; and the parliaments have continued ſeven years from that time to this.

Soon after this his majeſty declared his intentions of viſiting his German dominions; but as there was a clauſe in the act of ſettlement, which prevented the king from leaving his realms without conſent of parliament, the clauſe was repealed in a new bill which was immediately paſſed by both houſes. When this buſineſs was done, his majeſty cloſed the ſeſſion with declaring, that he had determined to viſit Germany, and had accordingly appointed his ſon, the prince of Wales, guardian of the kingdom during his abſence. Soon after the prorogation of the parliament, his majeſty embarked at Graveſend, and proceeded directly to Pyrmont to drink the waters.

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The king having left England but a ſhort time before the two parties that divided the nation broke out into freſh animoſities; the diſorderly multitude being always ready to follow the example of their ſuperiors. The whigs had formed themſelves into ſocieties, and uſed to meet at different houſes in the city and ſuburbs, which were diſtinguiſhed by the name of Mug-houſes, from the veſſels they drank out of, and where whiggiſh healths were toaſted. One of the moſt famous of theſe houſes was in Saliſbury-court, Fleet-ſtreet, and rendered ſo by the following circumſtance.

The company aſſembled there having on ſome occaſion given extraordinary demonſtration of their hatred and animoſity to the leading men of the oppoſite party, by malicious healths and reflections, the tory mob being informed of it were ſo incenſed, that on the 20th of July they came and attacked the Mug-houſe, which was kept by one Read, with an intent to demoliſh it; but the company ſending for a reinforcement from another Mughouſe in Taviſtock-ſtreet, they obliged the aſſailants to fly for the preſent.

Many of them, however, returned, and kept lurking about the houſe the two following days. On the third day one Vaughan, who had been a Bridewell-boy, inſtigated the mob to go to the Mug-houſe, and revenge their late affront. Accordingly they followed him with loud huzzas of "High-church and Ormond, "down with the Mug-houſe!" Mr. Read deſired them to keep off, or he would fire among them; but they not regarding him, he diſcharged his piece, and killed Vaughan on the ſpot, for which he was afterwards tried and acquitted.

The mob ſtill continuing their outrages, by breaking the windows, pulling down the ſign, and deſtroying the furniture of the houſe, the ſheriffs cauſed the proclamation againſt riots to be read; but no obedience being paid to this, a party of the guards was ordered to march to the place, at whoſe appearance the mob diſperſed: five of the moſt active were taken, who being tried and convicted, were executed before the houſe; which exemplary puniſhment effectually ſuppreſſed theſe tumultuous proceedings.

On the 18th of December, the common-council paſſed an act, in which, after having repealed, annulled, and made void, all the former acts concerning the lighting of the city of London, they enacted as follows:

"That all houſekeepers, whoſe houſe, door, or "gateway, fronts or lies next to any ſtreet, lane, or "public paſſage or place of the ſaid city, or liberties "thereof, ſhall, in every dark night, that is, every "night between the ſecond night after each full moon, "and the ſeventh night after each new moon, ſet or "hang out one or more lights, with ſufficient cotton "wicks, that ſhall continue to burn from ſix o'clock "at night till eleven o'clock of the ſame night, on "penalty of one ſhilling. And that, under the like "penalty, the occupiers of houſes in any court, that "faces any public place or paſſage, ſhall alternately "hang or ſet ſuch a light on the outſide of ſuch "doors or gates as ſhall be next the ſaid public place "or paſſage: unleſs the party offending is not charged "to the poor, and whoſe houſe ſhall not be of the "rent of 10l. per annum. Penalties to be levied by "diſtreſs and ſale of the offender's goods, by warrants "from the mayor."

An act of parliament had paſſed after the reſtoration, by which all mayors and aldermen, at their admiſſion into office, were obliged to ſign a declaration againſt the Solemn League and Covenant, under a conſiderable penalty. As this act remained ſtill in force, though univerſally neglected, yet all magiſtrates ſtill lay expoſed to the penalty of it.

On the 6th of November, 1717, the lord-mayor and aldermen of London preſented a petition to the king for relief in this point; in conſequence of which an act was paſſed to repeal it, under the title of an act for quieting and eſtabliſhing corporations.

On the ſecond of November, the princeſs of Wales was delivered of a prince, who on the twenty-eighth was baptized by the name of George-William. This affair was the unhappy cauſe of a diſpute between the king and the prince of Wales. His royal highneſs had intended the biſhop of Oſnaburg, his uncle, ſhould have ſtood godfather; but his majeſty, in compliance with the cuſtom, which preſcribed that one of the principal lords of the court, commonly called the lord-chancellor for the time being, ſhould ſtand as ſecond god-father, had ordered the duke of Newcaſtle to ſtand. The prince, imagining the duke had officiouſly forced himſelf into this honour, expreſſed his reſentment in very warm terms to his grace; which his majeſty being informed of, conſidered the prince's anger as expreſſed againſt himſelf, and ſent him immediate orders to leave St. James's. The prince immediately complied with his majeſty's commands, and took up his reſidence at Leiceſter houſe, whither he was accompanied by the princeſs his conſort, though it was intimated to her that ſhe might remain at St. James's as long as ſhe thought proper. This quarrel extended to the friends of each party; for as all in the king's ſervice were forbid to viſit the prince's court at Leiceſter houſe, ſo moſt of his royal highneſs's ſervants forbore going to St. James's. After this affair, whenever his majeſty went abroad, he committed the adminiſtration of the government to lords juſtices.

About this time complaint being made of the great ſcarcity of the ſilver coin in the nation, occaſioned by the gold being rated too high, by the advice of Sir Iſaac Newton, and with the approbation of the houſe of commons, the value of guineas was reduced from 21s. and 6d. to 21s. by which means the ſilver coin, which had before been exported in exchange for gold, was in a great meaſure kept in the kingdom.

In the beginning of the year 1718, one James Sheppard, a youth of eighteen, apprentice to a coach-painter, by frequenting Jacobite ſeminaries, and reading their books, had worked himſelf up to ſuch a pitch of enthuſiaſm, that he ardently wiſhed for an opportunity of aſſaſſinating the king, and actually wrote a letter to Mr. Leake, a non-juring clergyman, propoſing a ſcheme for effecting this horrid deſign, which he termed, "Smiting the uſurper in his palace." Leake, terrified at ſuch a letter, immediately communicated the contents of it to Sir John Fryer, an alderman of London, who adviſed him to ſecure the author, when he called for an anſwer; which was accordingly done, and he was committed to Newgate. On his trial, he was ſo far from repenting of his execrable deſign, that he openly avowed it, and declared that he thought it would have been a meritorious deed. He was accordingly condemned on his own confeſſion, and executed at Tyburn on the ſeventeenth of March.

About the ſame time, the marquis of Palcotti, an Italian nobleman, brother to the ducheſs of Shrewſbury, was executed, for having, in a tranſport of paſſion, killed his own ſervant. After ſentence of death was paſſed on him, ſtrong applications were made to the king for a pardon, as well by his ſiſter the ducheſs, as by many other perſons of the firſt diſtinction; but the people in general became ſo clamorous for juſtice, that it was thought dangerous to ſave him; and he accordingly ſuffered the penalties of the law.

Countess

On the 13th of December, this year, the ſtream of the river Thames was reduced ſo low by the dryneſs of the ſeaſon, and a ſtrong weſterly wind, that the people walked acroſs it in different parts, as alſo through moſt of the arches of London-bridge.

On the 17th of the ſame month war was declared againſt Spain, in the uſual places in London and Weſtminſter, and with the accuſtomed ſolemnities.

Complaint having been made to the houſe of lords, that great ſums of money had been iſſued out of the chamber of London to proſecute lawſuits on controverted elections, the lords appointed a committee to examine into the expences the city had been at upon theſe occaſions. Accordingly, on the 17th of April, 1719, the committee reported, that ſince the 13th of November, 1711, the city had paid for theſe purpoſes the ſum of 2827l. 10s. and that not one of the ſuits ordered to be carried on by the common-council, for which ſo great a ſum of money had been expended, was ever determined in favour of the proſecutors. The report being read by the clerk, the peers came to the following reſolution:

"Reſolved, by the lords ſpiritual and temporal, "in parliament aſſembled, that it is the opinion of "this houſe, that the common councils of London, "having iſſued great ſums of money out of the cham-"ber of London, in maintaining ſeveral ſuits of law "between citizens, relating to controverted elections, "have abuſed their truſt, and been guilty of great "partiality, and of groſs miſmanagement of the city "treaſure, and a violation of the freedom of elections "in the city."

On the 9th of November, this year, John Matthews, a printer, was executed at Tyburn, for printing and publiſhing a treaſonable libel, intituled, *Vox Populi, vox Dei*; in which he aſſerted the Pretender's hereditary right to the crown of England, and endeavoured to ſtir up the people to defend and ſupport his title to the ſame.

CHAP. XXIV.

Account of the remarkable South Sea Scheme—City addreſs on the birth of William duke of Cumberland—A conſpiracy diſcovered againſt the king and government—Lord Townſhend's letter to the lord-mayor on the occaſion—Chriſtopher Layre, Eſq. executed for treaſon—Diſputes concerning a bill in parliament for regulating the mode of elections—The citizens addreſs the king on a treaty of peace being concluded between the emperor of Germany and the king of Spain—Foundation and deſcription of Guy's Hoſpital—Death of king George I.

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THE year 1720 is diſtinguiſhed by a univerſal ſtagnation of trade, and the deſtruction of many unhappy families, occaſioned by a ſcheme of the South-Sea company for paying off the debts of the nation. In this ſcheme the company propoſed to the houſe of commons to take into their fund all the national debts incurred before the year 1716, whether redeemable or otherwiſe; for the liberty of which, they agreed to pay to the uſe of the public, the ſum of 4,156,306l. beſides four years and a half's purchaſe for all the annuities that ſhould be ſubſcribed into their fund; which, had the whole been taken in, would have amounted to almoſt 3,567,503l. ſo that their whole propoſal was about 7,567,500l.

This ſcheme being approved by the parliament, an act was paſſed, and ſigned on the 7th of April, to enable the South Sea company to enlarge their capital by taking in the ſaid public debts. Five days after the royal aſſent was given, the directors opened their books for the ſubſcription of a million, at the rate of 300l. for every 100l. and ſo great was the concourſe of people of all ranks, that this ſubſcription amounted to two millions of original ſtock. The money was to be paid at five payments of ſixty pounds each; but in a few days the ſtock advanced to 340, and the ſubſcriptions ſold for double the price of the firſt payment.

At a general court of the company held the 21ſt of April, it was reſolved, that the Midſummer dividend ſhould be 10 per cent. and that the aforeſaid ſubſcription, and all other additions that ſhould be made to their capital before that time, ſhould be entitled to the ſaid dividend. This gave ſuch an advantageous turn to the ſtock, that the directors, on the 28th of the ſame month, thought proper to open books for a ſecond ſubſcription, for one million, at 400l. per cent. and ſuch was the infatuation among the monied men, that a million and a half was ſubſcribed at that exorbitant rate in a very ſhort time.

The company's affairs being now in a flouriſhing ſituation, and their ſtock at a high price, the court of directors, on the 19th of May, thought fit to ſettle the terms and prices for the long and ſhort annuities, which had been ſubſcribed; and their ſtock being that day at 375 per cent. it was reſolved to allow for every 100l. per annum of the long annuities 700l. of the capital ſtock; which at 375 per cent. amounted to 2625l. and 575l. in bonds and money; ſo that the total for each hundred pounds per annum, at thirty-two years purchaſe, amounted to 3200l.

For the other long annuities, called the 14 per cents. they allowed for each 98l. per annum, the ſame quantity of ſtock, value as before, at 2625l. and in bonds and money 511. Total 3136l. or thirty-two years purchaſe; and in proportion for any greater or leſs ſum of thoſe annuities.

For every 90l. per annum of the 9 per cents. or ſhort annuities, they allowed 350l. of their capital ſtock, at the ſame rate, amounting to 1312l. 10s. and in bonds and money 217l. 10s. Total 1530l. or ſeventeen years purchaſe.

Prizes in the lottery 1710, for every 100l. per ann. was allowed 400l. ſtock, amounting to 1500l. bonds and money 200l. which made 1700l. or ſeventeen years purchaſe.

Blanks in the ſame lottery, for every 98l. per ann. 350l. ſtock, amounting to 1312l. 10s. bonds and money 353l. 10s. Total at ſeventeen years purchaſe, 1666l.

The high premium to which the company's ſtock had advanced by theſe reſolutions occaſioned great diſcontent among the annuitants, inſomuch that many who had only left them orders, withdrew them; but the company having by artful management, raiſed the ſtock to 500l. per cent. before the time of ſigning expired, the annuitants carried back their orders with the greateſt precipitation, and happy was the perſon who could ſubſcribe firſt.

The ſtock, ſoon after riſing to a prodigious height, a univerſal infatuation enſued, which raged with the greateſt violence: for now it was that the cool and thinking part of the people, who had hitherto laughed at the folly and madneſs of others, for being concerned in ſuch a wild chimera, began to borrow, mortgage and ſell, to raiſe all the money they could, in order to ſhare in theſe amazing profits; while others, who had enriched themſelves, ſtrove as eagerly to get out, to ſecure what they had got.

The South-Sea ſtock being riſen to an exceſſive price, the directors, on the 18th of June, opened books for a third money ſubſcription for the purchaſe of ſtock at 1000l. per cent. in ten different payments of 100l. each, for four millions: and ſo infatuated were the people, that before the end of the month, the ſaid ſubſcription was ſold at 200l. per cent. premium, and ſtock at 1100l. per cent.

At the opening of the company's books on the 22d of Auguſt, the ſtock had fell to 820 per cent. which ſo alarmed the court of directors, that they came to a deſperate reſolution, by ordering the books to be immediately ſhut. Two days after which they opened a fourth money ſubſcription for the purchaſe of 1,250,000l. at 1000 per cent. whereof 200l. or 20 per cent. was paid down, and the remainder to be in four half yearly payments of 200l. each. This ſubſcription was filled in the ſpace of three hours, and was ſold that evening at 40 per cent. advance; notwithſtanding which, it gave the South-Sea ſtock its deadly wound. On the 20th of September the ſtock fell to 410, when it was agreed, by a general court, to reduce the terms of the laſt ſubſcribers of the public debts to the price of 400 per cent. as alſo of the third and fourth money ſubſcriptions from 1000 to 400 per cent.

This was a prelude to the final deſtruction of the South-Sea ſcheme, and the adventurers concerned in it; for on the 29th of September, the ſtock dropped to 175, and their bonds were at 25 per cent. diſcount. This occaſioned great uneaſineſs and clamour among the monied men, and produced a great demand on the Bank for caſh, and ſtill greater on the private bankers, who having lent out the principal part of their money on South-Sea ſtock, and ſubſcriptions, many of them were reduced to the neceſſity of ſtopping payment.

The South-Sea ſtock continued dwindling till at length it fell from 1100l. to 86l. In conſequence of which, towards the cloſe of the year, the greateſt deſtruction was ſeen among many families of rank and quality; and merchants of the greateſt credit, with many of the principal tradeſmen, and others, were totally ruined; ſome of whom, after living in ſplendor, and being unable to ſtand the ſhocks of poverty and contempt, died broken hearted, while others withdrew to foreign parts, and never returned.

The dreadful diſtractions which this iniquitous ſcheme produced in the city of London occaſioned the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council to draw up a petition to the houſe of commons, which was accordingly preſented on the 3d of April, 1721, and was in ſubſtance as follows:

"That your petitioners think it their duty moſt "humbly to repreſent to this honourable houſe the "preſent ſtate of the city of London, ſo conſiderable "a part of the kingdom, now filled with numberleſs "objects of grief and compaſſion, the ſad effects of "the miſmanagement, avarice, and fatal contrivances "of the late directors of the South-Sea company, their "aiders, abettors, and confederates, in the deſtruction "of their country. Nor is it the caſe of this great "city alone your petitioners lament, but the general "decay of trade, manufactures, and of public credit, "whereby this honourable houſe have been always ſo "extremely tender; as alſo of the honour of the "Britiſh name and nation. of wch

"Your petitioners beg leave to return their moſt "humble thanks to this honourable houſe for the "great pains they have taken to relieve the unhappy "ſufferers, as likewiſe for their continued application "to lay open this whole ſcene of guilt, notwithſtanding the induſtrious artifices of ſuch ſharers in the "common plunder, as have endeavoured to obſtruct "the detection of fraud and corruption. And your "petitioners doubt not, but the ſame fortitude, impartiality and public ſpirit wherewith this honourable houſe have hitherto acted, will ſtill animate "them in the purſuit of thoſe truly great and noble "ends.

"We are too ſenſible of the load of the public "debts, not to wiſh that all proper methods may be "taken to leſſen them: and it is an infinite concern "to us, that the payment of a great ſum towards "them (which was expected from the late ſcheme) "is now rendered extremely difficult, if not impracticable; and yet, as a cloud, hanging over the heads "of the preſent unfortunate proprietors of the South-Sea company, and a great damp to public credit. "We will not preſume to mention in what manner "relief may be given in this arduous affair; but moſt "humbly ſubmit it to the conſideration of this honourable houſe. Your petitioners therefore moſt "humbly pray this honourable houſe will be pleaſed "to take ſuch farther meaſures as they in their great "wiſdom ſhall judge proper, that trade may flouriſh, "public credit be reſtored, and juſtice done to an injured people.

"And your petitioners ſhall ever pray, &c."

Previous to the preſenting of this petition, the houſe of commons had appointed a committee of ſecrecy to examine all books, papers and proceedings relative to the execution of the South-Sea act; ſoon after which the principal officers of the South-Sea company were examined at the bar of the houſe, when all of them were declared criminal, and ſeverely reprimanded for their illegal conduct.

A bill was brought in to diſable them from enjoying any office in that company, in the Eaſt India company, or in the Bank of England.

Mr. Knight, the treaſurer, who had been entruſted with the ſecrets of the whole affair, thought it moſt prudent to leave the kingdom: upon which a proclamation was iſſued, promiſing a reward of two thouſand pounds for apprehending him.

Several perſons concerned in theſe iniquitous proceedings were now taken into cuſtody. Knight was ſeized at Tirlemont, and confined in the citadel of Antwerp, the ſtates of which place refuſed to deliver him up, and while expreſſes were paſſing to and fro, he found means once more to make his eſcape.

A ſufficient diſcovery, however, was made to convince the world, that a ſcene of the deepeſt villainy had been tranſacted. In ſome of the books falſe and fictitious entries had been made; in others, entries, with blanks; in ſome, entries with eraſures and alterations; and in others, leaves had been torn out. It alſo appeared, that before any ſubſcription could be made, a fictitious ſtock of 574,000l. had been diſpoſed of by the directors to facilitate the paſſing the bill.

The commons now came to ſeveral ſevere, though juſt reſolutions, againſt the directors and officers of the South-Sea company; and a bill was brought in for the relief of the unhappy ſufferers out of the eſtates of the delinquents.

The earl of Sunderland, and Mr. Stanhope, one of the ſecretaries of the treaſury, who were charged with fraudulent practices in the affair, had the good fortune to obtain a majority of the houſe in their favour, and were acquitted; though Sunderland thought proper to reſign his place of firſt commiſſioner of the treaſury. The evidence againſt Mr. Aiſlabie, a member of the houſe, who had great concerns in the ſcheme, were ſo ſtrong, that he was expelled the houſe, committed to the Tower, and almoſt the whole of his eſtate ſequeſtered.

Sir John Blunt, the projector of this deſtructive ſcheme, had fled the land about the ſame time with Knight.

Mr. Craggs, ſenior, died before his affair was brought before the houſe: however, they reſolved, that he was a notorious accomplice with Robert Knight, and ſome of the directors, in carrying on their ſcandalous practices; and therefore, that all the eſtate of which he was poſſeſſed, from the firſt day of December, 1719, ſhould be immediately applied towards the relief of the unhappy ſufferers in the South-Sea company.

The ſum of two millions, fourteen thouſand pounds, was confiſcated out of the joint eſtates of thoſe principally concerned in this diabolical tranſaction, towards making good the damage ſuſtained by the company, after a certain allowance had been deducted from each, according to their conduct and circumſtances.

The particulars of their eſtates, as delivered upon oath, with the allowances made to them, were as follow:

Perſons.	Eſtates. l.	s.	d. q.	Allowances. l.	s.	d.
Sir John Fellows, ſub-governor	243096	00	06	10000	00	0
Charles Joye, Eſq; deputy-governor	40105	02	00	5000	00	0
Mr. Aſtell —	27750	19	08¾	10000	00	0
Sir John Blunt	183349	10	08¾	5000	00	0
Sir Lambert Blackwell	83529	17	11	15000	00	0
Sir Robert Chaplin	45875	14	05	10000	00	0
Sir William Chapman	39161	06	08½	10000	00	0
Mr. Cheſter —	140372	15	06	10000	00	0
Mr. Child —	52437	19	01	10000	00	0
Mr. Delaport	17151	04	06	10000	00	0
Mr. Eyles —	34329	16	07	20000	00	0
Mr. Edmondſon	5365	00	00	3000	00	0
Mr. Gibbon	106543	05	06	10000	00	0
Mr. Gore —	38936	15	05	20000	00	0
Mr. Hawes —	40031	00	02¼	5000	00	0
Sir William Hammond	22707	04	02	10000	00	0
Mr. Horſey —	19962	05	03	10000	00	0
Mr. Holditch	39527	10	04	5000	00	0
Sir Theodore Janſſen	243244	03	11	50000	00	0
Sir Jacob Jacobſon	11481	04	00	11000	00	0
Mr. Ingram —	16795	00	00	12000	00	0
Sir John Lambert	72508	01	05	5000	00	0
Sir Harcourt Maſter	11814	12	03½	5000	00	0
Mr. Morley —	1869	10	03	1800	00	0
Mr. Page —	34817	12	03¼	10000	00	0
Mr. Raymond	64373	06	03	30000	00	0
Mr. Read —	117297	16	00	10000	00	0
Mr. Reignolds	18368	13	00¾	14000	00	0
Mr. Sawbridge	77254	01	08	5000	00	0
Mr. Tillard —	19175	14	04	15000	00	0
Mr. Turner —	881	17	06	800	00	0
Mr. Surman, dep. caſh.	121321	10	00	5000	00	0
Mr. Grigſby, accompt.	31687	06	00	2000	00	0

This was done by an act of parliament, which received the royal aſſent on the 29th of July, and on the 10th of Auguſt his majeſty paſſed the bill for reſtoring public credit.

Thus by the timely and vigorous reſolutions of the parliament, the South-Sea company was ſoon in a condition to fulfil their engagements with the public; and the calamities of the people, which had been carried to the moſt outrageous height, were in a great meaſure appeaſed, and tranquillity reſtored to the nation.

Mr. Robert Walpole had ſhewn himſelf particularly aſſiduous in ſettling this diſtracted affair, and reſtoring the credit of the nation, which greatly endeared him to the favour of his ſovereign. Beſides being appointed chancellor of the Exchequer, and firſt lord of the treaſury, he was about two years after honoured with the order of the Bath, then of the Garter, and continued prime miniſter to the end of this reign, and fifteen years after.

On the fifteenth of April, 1721, her royal highneſs the princeſs of Wales was delivered of a prince, who was baptized the following month by the name of William Auguſtus, and was afterwards the memorable duke of Cumberland. On this occaſion the lord-mayor, aldermen and recorder, waited on his majeſty with a congratulatory addreſs, which was ſpoken by the recorder in their name, and was as follows:

"May it pleaſe your majeſty,

"The lord mayor and court of aldermen of the "city of London, moſt humbly intreat your majeſty's "permiſſion to congratulate your majeſty on the birth "of the young prince. Theſe your majeſty's faithful "and dutiful ſubjects, being ſenſible of their "felicity under the government of a proteſtant king, "having reaſon to be thankful for the preſervation of "their religion, their laws and liberties, and for the "many bleſſings they enjoy from your majeſty's mild "and gracious diſpoſition, cannot but rejoice at this "increaſe of your majeſty's royal progeny, at this "addition of ſtrength to the proteſtant intereſt, and "on this agreeable proſpect of the continuance of "happineſs to them and their poſterity. They have "great ſatisfaction in the hopes that this young prince "will inherit the bright and virtuous qualities of his "anceſtors; they beg leave to wiſh for his health and "welfare, and that your majeſty may live long, and "have the comfort to ſee him flouriſh and proſper: "that he may prove an ornament to your majeſty's "moſt illuſtrious family, and a glory and honour to "the Britiſh nation."

His majeſty's reply to this addreſs was as follows:

"The zeal and affection you have upon all occa"ſions ſhewn to my perſon and government, leave me "no room to doubt of your joy at this happy increaſe "of my family.

"I cannot omit taking this opportunity of aſſuring "you, that I am truly concerned at the calamity "brought upon you by the wicked management of "affairs in the South-Sea Company. I have, how"ever, this comfort, that the reproach of any part of "this misfortune cannot, with the leaſt juſtice, be im"puted to me. Nothing will give me more eaſe and ſatisfaction, than the ſeeing you delivered from your preſent ſufferings, your trade revived, and public credit re-eſtabliſhed.”

About this time reports were circulated of a deteſtable ſociety in London, who were ſaid to have committed the like enormities with the Mohocks, formerly mentioned, the members of which aſſumed the dreadful name of the Hell-fire Club. Theſe reports were ſo induſtriouſly propagated, that a general alarm enſued, to appeaſe which, and to ſuppreſs ſuch blaſphemous and ſcandalous ſocieties, his majeſty iſſued a proclamation on the 29th of April; wherein he declared his reſolution to puniſh, in the moſt exemplary manner, all who ſhould even be ſuſpected of ſuch deſtructive practices. He alſo ordered the officers of his houſhold to make ſtrict enquiry whether any of his ſervants were concerned in theſe dreadful impieties.

The plague having raged this year with great violence in the ſouthern parts of France, particularly at Marſeilles, a proclamation was publiſhed, forbidding any perſon to come into England from any part of France, without certificates of health. Soon after which the parliament paſſed an act for performing quarantine; wherein it was enacted, That every infected place ſhould be encloſed, and ſhut up by a line or trench, in order to cut off all communication; and that all perſons who ſhould endeavour to eſcape from any infected place, without having regularly performed quarantine, ſhould ſuffer death as felons convict, without benefit of clergy.

The citizens of London apprehending that not only their rights and privileges, but likewiſe the trade and proſperity of the city, would be greatly injured by this act, the lord-mayor, aldermen, common-council and merchants, preſented a petition to the houſe of lords for relief againſt it. This petition, however, was after ſome debates, rejected; notwithſtanding which, ſo much of the act as appeared to affect the city of London, was afterwards repealed.

In the year 1722, advice was received from the duke of Orleans, of a moſt treacherous conſpiracy carried on againſt the government in favour of the Pretender. On this intelligence a camp was formed in Hyde-park, the military officers were ordered to repair to their reſpective commands; ſome troops were called over from Ireland, and the Dutch ſtates were deſired to keep in readineſs the guarantee troops, in order to be ſent to England in caſe of emergency. To give a ſanction to theſe precautions, lord Townſhend, then principal ſecretary of ſtate, by his majeſty's command, ſent the following letter to the lord-mayor of London.

Whitehall, May 8, 1722.

“ My Lord,

“ His majeſty having nothing more at heart than the peace and ſafety of his good city of London, the protection of its inhabitants, and the ſupport of public credit, has commanded me to acquaint your lordſhip, that he has received repeated and unqueſtionable advices, that ſeveral of his ſubjects, forgetting the allegiance they owe to his majeſty, as well as the natural love they ought to bear to their country, have entered into a wicked conſpiracy, in conſort with traitors abroad, for raiſing a rebellion in this kingdom in favour of a popiſh pretender, with a traiterous deſign to overthrow our excellent conſtitution both in church and ſtate, and to ſubject a proteſtant free people to tyranny and ſuperſtition; but I am perſuaded that it will be a great ſatisfaction to your lordſhip and the city to find that, at the ſame time I am ordered to inform you of this deſign, I am likewiſe commanded by his majeſty, to let you know, that he is firmly aſſured the authors of it neither are nor will be ſupported, nor even countenanced, by any foreign power. And as his majeſty had timely notice of their wicked machinations, and has made the proper diſpoſitions for defeating them, has no reaſon to doubt but, by the continuance of the bleſſing of Almighty God, and the ready aſſiſtance of his faithful ſubjects, this effort of the malice of his enemies will be turned to their own confuſion.

“ His majeſty makes no doubt but your lordſhip, purſuant to the truſt repoſed in you, will, in conjunction with the other magiſtrates of his good city of London, exert, with the utmoſt care and vigilance, your authority at ſo important a conjuncture, for the preſervation of the public peace, and the ſecurity of the city.”

The receipt of this letter gave great ſatisfaction to the lord-mayor and court of aldermen, who, the next day, drew up and preſented an addreſs to the king, in which they thanked his majeſty for his diſtinguiſhed regard to the city of London, by informing them of thoſe traiterous deſigns of his enemies; and congratulated him on the happy ſucceſs of his negotiations, which had procured aſſurances that no foreign power would aid or abet the projectors of ſuch vile machinations. They then concluded thus:

“ When we reflect on the many bleſſings which Britons enjoy under the protection of a prince, who makes the laws of this land his rule for the government of his people; when we conſider that neither the civil nor religious rights of your majeſty's ſubjects have met with the leaſt inſtance of violation ſince your majeſty's happy acceſſion to the throne of theſe realms; when we recollect your majeſty's royal clemency and benevolence (ſince the laſt rebellion) to numbers of thoſe who had offended in the higheſt degree againſt their king and the laws of their country, we cannot but expreſs the utmoſt abhorrence of thoſe vile and deteſtable perſons, who ſhall again conſpire and attempt to bring a free and happy people under the yoke of tyranny and ſuperſtition, and to involve this nation in a ſtate of blood, miſery, and the utmoſt confuſion.

“ And as theſe muſt be the unavoidable conſequences attending any enterprize to alter our preſent happy eſtabliſhment, and to introduce a popiſh one; as Engliſhmen that value our liberties, as honeſt men that have ſworn allegiance to your majeſty, and who have abjured and renounced the pretender, and as real friends to our excellent conſtitution in church and ſtate, with a proteſtant prince at the head of it, we beg leave, in the moſt ſolemn manner, to declare to your majeſty, that, as we are bound in gratitude, we will exert ourſelves in our ſeveral ſtations, with the utmoſt care and vigilance, for the preſervation of the public peace and tranquillity, and for the reſtoring of public credit; and that we will uſe our ſincere and hearty endeavours for the firm ſupport of your majeſty upon the throne, and for the making your reign eaſy and happy. And we doubt not but, by the bleſſing of Almighty God upon the wiſdom and conduct of your majeſty, the vigilance of your councils, and the ready and chearful aſſiſtance of your faithful ſubjects, your majeſty will entirely defeat and fruſtrate the malice and efforts of all your enemies, their aiders and abettors, and that their wicked machinations will be turned to their own confuſion.”

Moſt other cities and boroughs in the kingdom followed the example of London in preſenting addreſſes to the king, who all expreſſed the ſame loyalty, and zeal for his perſon and government.

The conſpirators had, by their emiſſaries, made the ſtrongeſt ſolicitations to foreign powers for aſſiſtance, but were diſappointed in their expectations; notwithſtanding which, confiding in their numbers, and not diſcouraged by their former ill ſucceſs, they reſolved once more, upon their own ſtrength, to attempt the ſubverſion of the government. Several perſons were apprehended for being parties in this plot. The earl of Orrery, the biſhop of Rocheſter, and the lord North and Grey, were committed to the Tower for high treaſon; and the duke of Norfolk, who had been ſeized by his majeſty's order, was, with the conſent of the houſe of peers, ſent to the ſame place.

Chriſtopher Layer, Eſq. a counſellor at law, who had been alſo apprehended on account of the ſaid conſpiracy, was tried at the King's-Bench Weſtminſter, on the 21ſt of November. His indictment ſet forth, "That he had been employed in forming a " moſt traiterous, horrid plot and conſpiracy againſt " his majeſty and government, by enliſting men for " the pretender's ſervice, in order to ſtir up a rebellion; and alſo that he had held a correſpondence " with the pretender, by carrying letters and treaſonable papers to him beyond the ſeas, and from him " to the diſaffected in this kingdom." After a trial which laſted ſeventeen hours, the jury brought him in guilty, and he received ſentence of death. He was reprieved from time to time, in hopes of his making diſcoveries, but he either could not, or would not, ſatisfy theſe expectations; he was therefore, on the 17th of May, 1723, drawn on a ſledge to Tyburn, and there hanged and quartered, purſuant to his ſentence; after which his head was cut off, and fixed on Temple-bar.

This conſpiracy was ſo artfully carried on under fictitious names, that it required the greateſt application to come to the true knowledge of ſome of the perſons concerned. The committee which had been appointed by the houſe of commons, to examine the papers relating to the conſpiracy, delivered it as their opinion, that a deſign had long been carried on by perſons of figure and diſtinction abroad, for placing the pretender on the throne of theſe kingdoms: that various methods had been attempted, and different times fixed for putting their deſigns in execution, that the firſt intention was to have procured a regular body of foreign forces to invade theſe kingdoms, at the time of the late elections; but that the conſpirators being diſappointed in this expectation, they reſolved next, to make an attempt at the time his majeſty intended to go to Hanover, by the help of ſuch forces and ſoldiers as could paſs into England unobſerved from abroad, under the command of the late duke of Ormond, who was to have landed in the river with a great quantity of arms provided in Spain for that purpoſe, at which time the Tower was likewiſe to have been ſeized, and the city of London to have been made a place of arms; but this deſign being alſo prevented by the diſcoveries made in England, and his majeſty's putting off his journey; by the encampment of the forces at home, as well as the ſending for thoſe from Ireland; by the readineſs of his majeſty's good allies, the ſtates general, to aſſiſt him in caſe of neceſſity; by the orders given in Spain, that the late duke of Ormond ſhould not embark; and the like orders iſſued in France, that he ſhould not be ſuffered to paſs through that kingdom; the conſpirators found themſelves under a neceſſity of deferring their enterprize till the breaking up of the camp, during which interval they were labouring by their agents, and emiſſaries, to corrupt and ſeduce the officers and ſoldiers of his majeſty's army; and ſo much did they depend on this defection, as to entertain hopes of placing the pretender on the throne, though they ſhould not obtain any aſſiſtance from abroad, which nevertheleſs they ſtill continued to ſolicit.

The houſe of commons, after mature conſideration of the whole matter, brought in three ſeveral bills to inflict pains and penalties on Francis lord biſhop of Rocheſter, John Plunket, and George Kelly, as being very principally concerned in this diabolical plot; which bills paſſed both houſes, and received the royal aſſent. The biſhop was deprived of his office and benefice, baniſhed the kingdom, and pronounced guilty of felony if he returned: the power of pardoning him was denied to the king, without the conſent of parliament; but he was not to forfeit his goods and chattels. Plunket and Kelly were to be kept in cloſe cuſtody during his majeſty's pleaſure, in any priſon in Great Britain; and they were not to attempt an eſcape, on pain of death, to be inflicted on them and their aſſiſtants.

On the 22d of February, 1723, the princeſs of Wales was delivered of a princeſs at Leiceſter-houſe, who was baptized by the name of Mary.

In the ſame month died Sir Chriſtopher Wren, the famous architect, in the ninety-firſt year of his age.

On the 27th of May the king went to the houſe, and cloſed the ſeſſion with a ſpeech, in which he thanked the parliament for the repeated inſtances they had given of their zeal and affection for his perſon and government, and of their inviolable attachment to the intereſt and welfare of their country. At the ſame time lords-juſtices were appointed to govern in his majeſty's abſence, he having reſolved to viſit his German dominions, as ſoon as the parliament broke up.

Before his majeſty's departure, the duke of Norfolk, the lord North and Grey, Dennis Kelly and Thomas Cockran, Eſqrs. priſoners in the Tower for the late conſpiracy, were admitted to bail; as was alſo David du Boyce, a priſoner in Newgate on the ſame account. A man of war was appointed to convoy the biſhop of Rocheſter over to France, the place he had choſen for his aſylum during his exile; and the royal pardon was granted to lord Bolingbroke, who owed this indulgence to the earneſt ſolicitation of lord Harcourt, though it was vehemently oppoſed at the council-board.

On the 3d of June his majeſty embarked for Holland, and on the eleventh of the ſame month arrived at Herenhauſen, being attended by both the ſecretaries of ſtate. During his majeſty's abſence ſeveral perſons of eminence died in London; among whom were Sir Godfrey Kneller, a diſtinguiſhed painter, and William Cowper, earl Cowper, who had twice diſcharged the office of lord chancellor with equal diſcernment and integrity.

About this time the practice of inoculating the ſmall pox was firſt introduced into England from Turkey. The importing of this uſeful invention is attributed to lady Mary Wortley Montague, who reſided ſome time with her huſband at the Ottoman court, where ſhe had an opportunity of ſeeing the Turkiſh method of performing this operation; a deſcription of which is given in the letters publiſhed under her name. At the time this uſeful method was introduced, it received an immediate ſanction, by the inoculating prince Frederick, the two princeſſes Amelia and Caroline, the duke of Bedford and his ſiſters, with many other perſons of diſtinction, who underwent the operation with great ſucceſs. The improvement of this method ſince that time has made the practice of inoculating almoſt univerſal; and the great ſucceſs with which it has been attended, manifeſtly evinces its utility.

Philip duke of Orleans, and regent of France, dying while the king was in Germany, his majeſty was apprehenſive that this event might occaſion an alteration in the ſentiments of the French court, prejudicial to his intereſt: he therefore determined to return as ſoon as poſſible to England; but being detained ſome time at Helvoetſluys by contrary winds, he had, during his ſtay there, the ſatisfaction of receiving the ſtrongeſt aſſurances from France of the great diſpoſition of that court to cultivate and improve the union eſtabliſhed by the late duke of Orleans between the two crowns. The wind, however, being favourable, his majeſty ſailed for England, and arrived at St. James's on the 19th of December.

On the 9th of January, 1724, the parliament met, and his majeſty opened the ſeſſion with a ſpeech, in which he congratulated them on the ſucceſs of their endeavours the laſt ſeſſion for the ſafety, intereſt, and honour of the kingdom. He told them, that the riſe of the public credit, the flouriſhing condition of trade and manufactures, and the great tranquillity of the people, were the happy conſequences of their prudent reſolutions; and it was to be hoped, that the few examples which had been made of ſome notorious offenders would be ſufficient to deter the moſt diſaffected from engaging in the like deſperate and wicked practices; deſired them to make uſe of the opportunity their own conduct had put into their hands, by conſidering of ſuch farther laws as might be wanting for the eaſe and encouragement of trade and navigation, for the employment of the poor, and for exciting and encouraging a ſpirit of induſtry in the nation. He concluded with exhorting them to join heartily in every thing that might tend to promote the mutual happineſs of the kingdom, and to extinguiſh the hopes of thoſe who had been long reſtleſs in their endeavours to ſubject this nation to the train of miſeries inſeparable from popery and arbitrary power.

In the month of April this year died doctor Henry Sacheverel, who bequeathed a legacy of five hundred pounds to his friend and patron, the baniſhed biſhop of Rocheſter.

Various diſputes having ariſen among the citizens about building party-walls and water-ſpouts to their houſes, the parliament, to put a ſtop to theſe contentions, enacted, That if any perſon refuſed or neglected to build his ſhare of a party-wall, after due notice given him, his next neighbour might build it for him, and oblige the perſon ſo neglecting to pay the charges of rebuilding it. The water falling from the tops of ~~of~~ houſes, balconies, and pent-houſes, was alſo directed to be conveyed into the channels by pipes down the ſides of the houſes, on the penalty of forfeiting 20l.

In the year 1725 the citizens of London were greatly agitated by a bill then depending in the houſe of commons for regulating elections within the ſaid city. The citizens conſidered this bill in an evil light, and therefore ſtrongly oppoſed it.

On the 22d of March the court of common-council preſented formal thanks to Francis Child, Richard Lockwood, and John Barnard, Eſqrs. for their ſtrenuous endeavours to oppoſe it, which was preſented to them by a deputation of four aldermen and eight commoners.

This affair having occaſioned a great ferment in the city, printed papers were diſperſed on the 24th, inviting the citizens to aſſemble at Guildhall the next day at five o'clock in the afternoon, to conſider of the merits of the bill; but the lord-mayor and aldermen reſenting this meaſure as a violation of their authority, ordered the gates of Guildhall to be ſhut as ſoon as the buſineſs of the common-council (which had been called on this occaſion) ſhould be finiſhed. The lord-mayor ſent information of what had paſſed to the miniſtry; upon which the guards at St. James's, Leiceſter-houſe, and Somerſet-houſe, were doubled; and ſuch other precautions were taken, as kept all things quiet: the heads of the bill were alſo printed, that the citizens might be better informed of the nature of the law intended to be paſſed.

As ſoon as the citizens knew the contents of it, and that it was ſent up to the houſe of lords for their determination, a great number of them petitioned the houſe againſt it, as being injurious to their liberties. After the bill was read a ſecond time, it was propoſed by their lordſhips to aſk the opinions of the judges, "whether this bill affects any of the preſcriptions, "privileges, cuſtoms and liberties of the ſaid city of "London, reſtored to them, or preſerved by the act "paſſed in the ſecond year of king William and "queen Mary, for reverſing the judgment on the "Quo Warranto againſt the city of London, and "for reſtoring the ſaid city to its antient rights and "privileges."

Various debates ariſing thereupon, the queſtion was put, "Whether the judges ſhall deliver their opinions "upon the ſaid propoſed queſtion?" This was at length determined in the negative, in conſequence of which the bill paſſed into a law; and it is under this ſtatute that all elections in the city of London have been ſince conducted; except the negative power granted to the aldermen by the 15th clauſe, which was afterwards repealed. Stat. 11. Geo. I. c. 18.

A treaty of peace was concluded between the emperor of Germany and the king of Spain, very diſadvantageous to the rights and privileges of Great Britain, and calculated to deſtroy the chief branches of the Britiſh trade, and to favour the Pretender; the citizens of London on this occaſion preſented an addreſs to the king, containing the warmeſt profeſſions of attachment to his perſon and government, and the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of their ſupport againſt the deſigns of their common enemies. His majeſty not only returned them his hearty thanks for this additional mark of their affection, but alſo entertained the lord-mayor, aldermen and common-council in a very ſumptuous manner at dinner in his palace at St. James's, attended by the principal miniſters of ſtate, and a great number of the nobility.

being

About this time Orator Henly, the ſon of a worthy divine, ſet up a new ſect under the title of an oratory: to promote which, he informed the public, that on the third of July the oratory would be opened; that the fundamental authority of this inſtitution, conſidered as a church, would be the ſame with that of all the modern churches; that is, "a legal liberty of private "judgment in religion, which is the very principle of "the reformation, the baſis of all the proteſtant in- "tereſt, and the moſt valuable branch of the freedom "of our conſtitution." At the ſame time, in order to prevent any diſturbance that might ariſe on account of his ſeparation from the church, in which he had been ordained a prieſt, he reſolved to ſhelter himſelf under the canon of the toleration act; for which purpoſe he took the oaths of abjuration and allegiance, before the bench of juſtices at Hicks's-hall. The place Mr. Henley firſt adapted for his oratory was no leſs ſingular than the novelty of his inſtitution, being a ſort of wooden booth built over the ſhambles in Newport market, near Leiceſter-fields, formerly uſed for a temporary meeting-houſe of a Calviniſtical congregation: after which he moved near the weſt entrance into Clare-market. Notwithſtanding his private fortune was greatly increaſed by money paid for admiſſion into his oratory, for upwards of thirty-five years, yet he could never form an eſtabliſhed congregation; nor did it appear that his religion gained him one proſelyte; his whole ſyſtem and conduct for that time exhibiting nothing more than ſatire, burleſque and grimace.

used

Several malefactors under ſentence of death in Newgate, having been artfully ſupplied with irons, barricadoed the door of the condemned hold on the morning appointed for their execution; intimation whereof being ſent to one of the ſheriffs, he went to the priſon, and endeavoured to perſuade them to ſurrender; but they remain~~ed~~ing obſtinate, the keepers, by order of the ſheriff, fired in upon them; and after receiving ſeveral ſhots, they ſurrendered, and were executed according to their ſentence. The ſheriff, however, was ſeized with the jail diſtemper, and died a ſhort time after.

This year Guy's Hoſpital was compleatly finiſhed, which was erected at the ſole expence of Mr. Thomas Guy, formerly a bookſeller in London, and afterwards member of parliament for Tamworth in Staffordſhire, who left a benefaction of upwards of two hundred thouſand pounds for its ſupport.

GUY'S HOSPITAL, is ſituated near the back part of St. Thomas's, on the oppoſite ſide of the ſtreet, and was inſtituted for the cure of ſick and lame perſons. This is in itſelf a moſt noble foundation, but rendered much more ſo from the circumſtance of its being built and endowed by one perſon.

Mr. Thomas Guy, the founder, had, from a ſmall beginning, by induſtry and frugality, amaſſed an immenſe fortune; but more particularly by purchaſing ſeamens tickets in the reign of queen Anne, and by buying and ſelling South-Sea ſtock in the year 1720. He was never married, and had no near relations: therefore, towards the cloſe of his life, conſidering how he ſhould diſpoſe of his wealth, he at length reſolved to be the founder of the moſt extenſive charity ever eſtabliſhed by one man.

Mr. Guy was 76 years of age when he formed this reſolution, and having no time to loſe, immediately purchaſed of the governors of St. Thomas's Hoſpital, a leaſe of a piece of ground nearly oppoſite to that hoſpital for the term of 999 years, at a ground rent of 30l. a year. As this ſpot was covered with ſmall houſes that were old and ill-tenanted, he gave proper notice to the inhabitants to quit them; which being done, he pulled down the buildings in the year 1721, and proceeding with the greateſt expedition, he cauſed the foundation of the intended hoſpital to be laid the following ſpring; and the building was purſued with ſuch alacrity, that it was roofed in before the death of the founder, which happened on the 27th of December in the year 1724.

The only motive that induced Mr. Guy to erect this hoſpital in ſo low and cloſe a ſituation was, his deſign of putting it under the management and direction of the governors of that of St. Thomas's. By the advice of his friends he altered his reſolution; but it was then too late to think of chuſing another ſituation, for the building was at that time raiſed to the ſecond ſtory. However, he rendered the place as agreeable as poſſible by its elevation above the neighbouring ſtreets.

The whole expence of erecting and furniſhing this hoſpital amounted to the ſum of 18,792l. 16s. great part of which Mr. Guy expended in his life time; and he left 219,499l. to endow it: both together amounting to 238,292l. 16s. a much larger ſum than was ever left before in this kingdom by one ſingle perſon to charitable purpoſes.

This building conſiſts of two quadrangles, beſide the two wings that extend from the front to the ſtreet. The wing on the weſt ſide has been lately added, and is built with ſuch elegance and uniformity, as to make the whole a very handſome and regular edifice.

The entrance into the building is by an elegant and noble iron gate, ſupported by ſtone piers. Theſe gates open into a ſquare, in the center of which is a braſen ſtatue of the founder, by Mr. Scheemakers, dreſſed in a livery gown, and well executed. In the front of the pedeſtal is this inſcription:

THOMAS GUY SOLE FOUNDER OF THIS HOSPITAL
IN HIS LIFE-TIME. A. D. MDCCXXI.

On the weſt ſide of the pedeſtal is repreſented in baſſo relievo the parable of the Good Samaritan; on the ſouth ſide are Mr. Guy's arms; and on that ſide of the pedeſtal facing the eaſt, is our Saviour healing the impotent man.

The ſuperſtructure of this hoſpital has three floors beſides the garrets, and the ſame conſtruction runs through the whole building, which is ſo extenſive as to contain twelve wards, in which are 435 beds, excluſive of thoſe that may be placed in the additional part, which is not yet compleated. And the whole is advantageouſly diſpoſed for the mutual accommodation of the ſick, and thoſe who attend them.

A ſhort time after Mr. Guy's deceaſe, his executors, purſuant to his laſt will, applied to parliament to get themſelves, with fifty-one other gentlemen, nominated by the teſtator, to be incorporated governors of the intended hoſpital; upon which all theſe gentlemen were conſtituted a body politic and corporate, by the name of the Preſident and Governors of Guy's Hoſpital. By this act of incorporation, they were to have perpetual ſucceſſion and a common ſeal, with the power of poſſeſſing the real and perſonal eſtates of the late Thomas Guy, Eſq. for the purpoſes of the will, and to purchaſe in perpetuity, or for any term of years, any other eſtate whatſoever, not exceeding 12,000l. per annum.

As ſoon as this corporation was eſtabliſhed by parliament, the governors immediately ſet about compleating the work, by finiſhing and furniſhing the hoſpital, and taking in patients, the number of whom at firſt amounted to 402. The officers and ſervants belonging to this hoſpital are choſen by the governors, who have ever ſince carried on this noble charity in ſuch manner as to anſwer, in the ſtricteſt degree, the benevolent intentions of the founder.

Before we conclude this article, it may not be improper to mention ſome other particulars relating to Mr. Guy, in order to do juſtice to the character of that great benefactor to the public, by which it will appear the little foundation there is for the opinion entertained by ſome of his having been diſtinguiſhed only for parſimony and avarice.

He was a patron of liberty and of the rights of his fellow-ſubjects, which, to his great honour, he ſtrenuouſly aſſerted in ſeveral parliaments, whereof he was a member for the borough of Tamworth in Staffordſhire, the place of his nativity, to which town he was a great benefactor; and in the early part of his life not only contributed towards the relief of private families in diſtreſs, but erected an alms-houſe, with a library, in that town, for the reception of fourteen poor men and women, to whom he allowed a certain penſion during his life, and at his death he bequeathed the annual ſum of 125l. towards their future ſupport.

He built and furniſhed, at his own expence, three wards on the north-ſide of the outer-court of St. Thomas's Hoſpital, and gave to thoſe wards 100l. a year, for eleven years preceding the foundation of his own hoſpital. A ſhort time before his death he removed the old front of St. Thomas's Hoſpital, rebuilt the two large houſes on its ſides, and erected the beautiful iron gate between them, which coſt him 3000l.

At his death he left to his executors, and the few relations he had, the ſum of 75,589l. He alſo bequeathed to the governors of Chriſt's Hoſpital a perpetual annuity of 400l. for taking in four children annually, at the nomination of the governors. He likewiſe left 1000l. for diſcharging poor priſoners within the city of London, and the counties of Middleſex and Surry, whoſe debts did not exceed five pounds; by which ſum and the good management of his executors, above five hundred poor perſons were ſet at liberty, from the ſeveral priſons within the bills of mortality.

To return to our hiſtory—In the year 1727, king George I. not having been abroad for two years, reſolved to viſit his German dominions. Accordingly having appointed a regency, he embarked at Greenwich on the third of June, and landing in Holland on the ſeventh, ſat out on his journey to Hanover. On the ninth he arrived in apparent good health at Delden, between ten and eleven at night. He ſupped heartily, reſted well, and proceeded on his journey about four the next morning. Between eight and nine o'clock he ordered the coach to ſtop, and finding one of his hands motionleſs, he ſaid, "I cannot move "this hand." A ſhort time after this his eyes began to move with great emotion, his mouth diſtorted, and his tongue ſwelled, ſo that he was deprived of the power of ſpeech. He continued in this ſtate but a ſhort time before he was ſeized with a violent fit of the palſy; and though he recovered a little by the opening of a vein, he ſoon after became lethargic, and was conveyed in a ſtate of inſenſibilty to Oſnaburg, where he expired on Sunday the eleventh of June, in his brother's palace, in the 68th year of his age, and 13th of his reign. His remains were interred at Hanover among thoſe of his anceſtors.

CHAP. XXV.

Acceſſion of king George II.—The king and queen entertained at Guildhall on lord-mayor's-day—A ſcheme formed to rob the queen on her return from the city—Remarkable high tide—An epidemical diſtemper in London—Fleet-market eſtabliſhed by act of parliament—Sir Robert Walpole's ſcheme for a general exciſe, &c.—Marriage of the princeſs royal with the prince of Orange—City addreſs on the occaſion—Great conteſt on the election of a chamberlain—Remarkable ſtorm of wind—Act of common-council for the regulation of bakers—The precinct of Black-friars added to the city—The prince of Wales married to the princeſs of Saxe-Gotha—Act of parliament for ſuppreſſing the pernicious uſe of ſpirituous liquors—Death of queen Caroline—The merchants of London petition the houſe of commons, on the depredations made by the Spaniards.

ON the demiſe of George I. his royal highneſs George, then prince of Wales, his only ſon, was proclaimed on the fifteenth of June, by the name of king George II. The proclamation was firſt made at Leiceſter-houſe, where the officers of ſtate, nobility and privy counſellors were preſent, with the officers of arms, all on foot; then the officers of arms being mounted on horſeback, the like was done in Leiceſter-ſquare, at Charing-croſs, within Temple-bar, at the end of Wood-ſtreet, in Cheapſide, and at the Royal Exchange. The ſubſtance of the proclamation was as follows:

"Whereas it hath pleaſed Almighty God to call to his mercy our late ſovereign lord king George, of bleſſed memory, by whoſe deceaſe the imperial crowns of Great Britain, France and Ireland, are ſolely and rightfully come to the high and mighty prince George, prince of Wales; we therefore the lords ſpiritual and temporal of this realm, being here aſſiſted with thoſe of his late majeſty's privy-council, with numbers of other principal gentlemen of quality, with the lord-mayor, aldermen, and citizens of London, do now hereby, with one full voice, and conſent of tongue and heart, publiſh and proclaim, That the high and mighty prince George, prince of Wales, is now by the death of our late ſovereign, of happy memory, become our only lawful and rightful liege lord George the ſecond, by the grace of God, king of Great Britain, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c. to whom we do acknowledge all faith and conſtant obedience, with all hearty and humble affection, beſeeching God, by whom kings and queens do reign, to bleſs the royal king George the ſecond with long and happy years to reign over us. Given at the court at Leiceſter-houſe, this fourteenth day of June, 1727.

"God ſave the king."

On the 17th of June, two days after his majeſty's proclamation, the lord-mayor, aldermen and common-council addreſſed his majeſty and the queen, ſeparately, in a moſt loyal and affectionate manner. And at a court of common-council held the 6th of October following, it was unanimouſly reſolved to invite their majeſties, and their royal highneſs the prince and princeſſes to dinner at Guildhall on the approaching lord-mayor's-day; purſuant to which the lord mayor elect, with the ſheriffs and recorder, were ordered to wait on their majeſties to know their royal pleaſure; at the ſame time a committee of four aldermen and eight commoners, were appointed to attend his majeſty to beg leave to put up the pictures of him and his royal conſort in Guildhall. His majeſty being accordingly attended on both theſe occaſions, he was pleaſed to accept of the former, and comply with the latter; information of which being the next day made in common-council, a committee of eight aldermen and ſixteen commons were appointed to ſuperintend the entertainment to be provided on the occaſion.

On the appointed day their majeſties, with the duke and princeſſes, attended by the great officers of ſtate, the foreign miniſters, and a numerous train of the nobility, came into the city, and, at the uſual place appointed for the purpoſe, beheld the proceſſion; after which they were conducted to Guildhall, at the entrance whereof the lord-mayor, kneeling, preſented the city ſword to the king, who immediately returning the ſame, it was carried before their majeſties to the council-chamber, where the recorder, in the name of the citizens, complimented his majeſty in the following ſpeech.

"May it pleaſe your majeſty,

"The lord-mayor, aldermen and commons of this city, beg leave to offer their moſt humble acknowledgments for this great honour to the city, by the preſence of your majeſty, your royal conſort, the princeſs royal, and his royal highneſs. Their joy is inexpreſſible, to behold their ſovereign condeſcending to accept their good will and affections, and, in the moſt engaging manner, vouchſafing here to receive their homage and duty.

"This day will ever be remembered by them with the higheſt ſatisfaction. This happy day which gave birth to their moſt gracious ſovereign, who is pleaſed thus to honour them in the enjoyment of all their rights and privileges. A prince who takes pleaſure in promoting their happineſs; and who thinks it gives the trueſt luſtre to his crown, to preſerve the religion, the laws and liberties of his people.

"Fortunate is their preſent condition, and delightful is their proſpect, while they have in view your majeſty, their moſt gracious and admired queen, and the illuſtrious branches of your royal family.

"Permit, Sir, theſe your majeſty's moſt faithful ſubjects, to take this opportunity of aſſuring your majeſty of their unalterable attachment to your royal perſon, and of the warmeſt zeal for the ſupport of your government; the beſt, the only ſecurity of our excellent conſtitution in church and ſtate, and of every thing which is dear and valuable to Engliſhmen. Gratitude and intereſt make theſe the unanimous ſentiments of this your majeſty's moſt loyal and moſt dutiful city of London."

After the recorder had finiſhed this ſpeech, their majeſties (preceded by the lord-mayor carrying the city ſword) and the princeſſes, were conducted to the huſtings, where they were regaled with an entertainment more ſplendid than had ever before been formed on a like occaſion. The ladies of the bed-chamber dined at the royal table, while other tables were provided below in the hall for the nobility, foreign miniſters, judges, ladies, and other perſons of diſtinction, together with tables for the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council.

Soon after the illuſtrious company were ſeated, ſilence was commanded, when the common crier proclaimed, that his majeſty drank to the health of the lord-mayor, proſperity to the city of London, and the trade thereof; and that her majeſty had confirmed the ſame. Silence being again commanded, proclamation was made, that the lord-mayor, aldermen and common-council drank health, long life, and a proſperous and happy reign, to our ſovereign lord king George. And ſilence being again commanded, the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council drank health, long life and happineſs to our moſt gracious queen Caroline, and all the royal family.

After dinner their majeſties, accompanied by the princeſſes returned to the council-chamber, and from thence to the long-gallery, where they honoured the ball with their preſence till eleven o'clock at night. Before his majeſty left Guildhall, he was pleaſed to order the ſum of 1000l. to be paid to the ſheriffs, for the relief and diſcharge of inſolvent debtors.

The citizens of London having exerted their utmoſt endeavours to make this royal entertainment as ſplendid as poſſible, it may not be unentertaining to our readers to inſert the following particular account of it, as recorded in the entertainment book of the chamber of London.

Fifteen tables were placed for the accommodation of the illuſtrious company; at the firſt of which, on the huſtings, ſat their majeſties, the princeſſes, and the ladies of the bed-chamber, which, with the other tables, were ſeverally ſerved with the following number of diſhes:

The royal table	279
For the nobility	144
For the foreign miniſters	144
For the lord-mayor and aldermen	132
For the common-council-men	128
For the judges and ſerjeants	36
For gueſts in the old council chamber	36
In the mayor's court, for the lady mayoreſs and aldermen's ladies	48
Two tables in the mayor's court for ladies	70
Two ditto in the orphan's-court for ladies	52
In all	1075

The ſeveral ſorts and quantities of wines provided for this entertainment were as follow.

	doz.	bot.
Preniach	20	1
Champaigne	20	1
Burgundy	12	0
Claret	167	1
Malmſey and Madeira	10	0
An auln or awne of Moſelle	13	4
Red Port	42	0
White Port	21	6
Canary	5	8
Old Hock	4	0
Total	315	9

Account of the ſeveral ſums of money paid for the diſcharge of this royal entertainment.

	£.	s.
To the king's cook for his aſſiſtance	10	10
To Leonard Pead and Bowler Miller, cooks	1100	0
To Mr. Page, the confectioner	250	0
To different perſons for wine	651	0
To Mr. Colt, for knots and cockades	42	0
To Meſſrs. Rite and Smith, for work	21	0
To Joſeph Thompſon, for work	68	0
To Samuel Bick, for wax candles	129	0
To Mr. Sedgwick, for lighting Guildhall-yard	22	0
To Mr. Claypole, for napkins, knives, &c.	240	0
To Meſſrs. Myngay and Tomlinſon, for cloth	24	10
To Eleanor Rogers, for gloves	8	2
To Elizabeth Biddle and Co. for gold fringe	94	7
To Edward Colt, for gold favours	52	13
To Mr. Remembrancer for attendance	26	12
To Elizabeth Charles, for entertaining the horſe-grenadiers	25	0
To James Nelſon, for entertaining the horſe-guards	30	0
To John Parker, for the care of his majeſty's coaches	9	6
To the clerks of the chamber, for their trouble in ſearching for precedents	10	10
To John Stuart, for ſtationary ware	9	0
To Mr. Fiſher, for entertaining the yeomen of the compter, and officers of the guards	16	9
To Samnel Bennet, on account of the wine cellar	10	10
To Mr. Weſt, clerk to the committee	105	0
To James Brown, for work	107	6
To Anne Leigh, for the care of his majeſty's coaches	14	0
To Richard Smith, for entertaining the yeomen of the guards	23	0
To John Shirley, for entertaining the band of gentlemen penſioners	10	0
To Mr. Ayley, for entertaining the ſheriffs yeomen	4	10
To Mrs. Berkley, for entertaining the ſerjeants of the Poultry-compter	4	10
To Mr. Cordwell for work	590	0
To Mr. Cleve, for the uſe of pewter	132	0
To John Robins, for work	74	0
To the city muſick	11	1
To George Smith, for diſburſements and work	20	19
To Mr. Holley, for entertaining the committee and officers of the horſe-guards and horſe grenadiers	20	0
To Mr. Burſcough, for entertaining the committee	4	8
To Edward Meakin, for entertaining the committee	5	9
To Mr. Blackwell, as a gratuity for the artillery company	20	0
To Mr. Robinſon, for attending the committee	2	2
To Mr. Turner, for extraordinary attendance of ſerjeants of the chamber	4	10
To Iſaac Fryer, for glazier's work in Guildhall	8	14
To the marſhall's men, for attendance	1	10
To Thomas Naſh, &c. for upholſterer's work	500	0
To the concert of muſick	100	0
To Daniel Collyer and Mr. Shaw, yeomen of the chamber for attendance	4	0
To Robert Leek, for the charges at Blackwell-hall	3	0
To Daniel Collyer, the hall-keeper, for ſundries	206	15
To his man, for aſſiſtance	5	5
To the clerk to the committee's clerk	2	2
To Mr. Cooper, &c. for coffee, tea, &c.	48	0
To Mr. Walker, for attending the committee	5	5
Total of expence for this royal entertainment	£4889	4

The band of muſic at this ſumptuous banquet conſiſted of two trumpets, one kettle-drum, four French horns, eighteen violins, two violoncellos, two double baſſes, five tenors, ſeven baſſoons, and ſix hautboys.

To return to our hiſtory—In the year 1728, a daring project was concerted to rob the queen on her return at night from the city, as was afterwards confeſſed by one of the gang that formed the plan, when under ſentence of death. This ſcheme, however, was happily fruſtrated by the villains being buſily employed, at the time her majeſty paſſed, in robbing Sir Gilbert Heathcote, alderman of London, as he was returning in his chariot from the houſe of commons. This circumſtance, together with the great number of robberies which had been committed in the moſt daring manner within the cities of London and Weſtminſter, greatly alarmed both the court and city; and letters were immediately ſent from the ſecretaries of ſtate to all the magiſtrates, enjoining them to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to ſuppreſs ſuch villanies, and to bring the offenders to juſtice.

In the month of December, 1728, the king's eldeſt ſon prince Frederick, who had hitherto reſided at Hanover, arrived at St. James's; where he was waited on by the lord-mayor and aldermen, with a complimentary addreſs from the city of London. His royal highneſs was ſoon after created prince of Wales, and took his ſeat at the privy-council.

About the latter end of June, 1729, arrived in this city ſix kings, or Indian chiefs, of the Cherokee nation, bordering upon South Carolina in America. They were ſent hither by Moytoy their emperor, or great king, with the conſent of the whole nation, and at the deſire of Sir Alexander Cumin, bart. who brought them over to make a tender of their ſubmiſſion, crown and country to the obedience of his majeſty king George. On the ninth of September following they ſigned a treaty of friendſhip and commerce between Great Britain and their nation: and after having been entertained at his majeſty's expence for the ſpace of four months, they ſet out for their own country, taking with them many valuable preſents from his majeſty to Moytoy their emperor.

About this time an act of parliament was paſſed for the regulation of watermen, wherrymen, and lightermen working on the river Thames; in which, among other things, it was enacted, "that no waterman's apprentice ſhall, between Graveſend and Windſor, be truſted with the ſole care of a boat, until he is ſixteen years of age, if he is a waterman's ſon; or if a landman's ſon, until he is ſeventeen years of age, under penalty of 10s. on the maſter."

On the laſt day of December, in the year 1731, the tide in the river Thames roſe ſo high, that it overflowed Wapping, Tooley-ſtreet, and many other places, and did incredible damage by filling cellars and warehouſes, and ſpoiling great quantities of different ſorts of merchandize.

A ſhort time after an epidemical diſtemper, which conſiſted of a cold attended with a fever, raged for ſome time with ſuch violence in the city of London, that it took off a great number of the inhabitants. The bill of mortality, in one week, was increaſed ſix times its uſual number.

On the 26th of February, 1733, a petition was preſented to the houſe of commons by the ſheriffs of London, from the lord mayor, aldermen and common-council, ſetting forth, that by an act of parliament, made in the 22d year of the reign of Charles II. entituled, "An additional act for rebuilding the city of London, uniting of pariſhes, and rebuilding of the cathedral and parochial churches within the ſaid city;" the channel of Bridewell-dock, from the river Thames to Holborn-bridge, was directed to be ſunk to a ſufficient level, to make it navigable, under ſuch limitations as are preſcribed by the ſaid act: and in purſuance of the ſaid act the channel was ſoon after made navigable from the Thames to Holborn-bridge; but that the profits ariſing from the navigation had not anſwered the charge of making; that part of the ſaid channel, from Fleet-bridge to Holborn-bridge, inſtead of being uſeful to trade, as was intended, is filled up with mud, and become a common nuiſance, and that ſeveral perſons have loſt their lives by falling into it: that the expence of cleanſing and repairing the ſame will be very great, and that a greater annual charge will be required to keep the ſame in repair, than the profits ariſing therefrom will defray. They therefore prayed that a bill might be brought in to repeal ſo much of that act as relates to the ſaid channel; and to empower the petitioners to fill up that part of it from Fleet-ſtreet to Holborn-bridge, and to convert the ground to ſuch uſes as they ſhall think fit and convenient.

In conſequence of this petition, a bill was ſoon after brought in and paſſed; by virtue of which the premiſes were arched over, and the ground converted into a market, which was opened on the 30th of September, 1737.

In the center of the Fleet-market is a long building covered in, containing two rows of ſhops, with a convenient paſſage between them, into which light is conveyed by windows along the roof. Over the center is placed a neat turret with a clock in it. From the ſouth end of the market-houſe, piazzas extend on each ſide to Fleet-ſtreet, for the convenience of fruiterers and others. At the north end are two rows of butchers ſhops: and from thence to Holborn, a ſpacious opening is left for gardeners, and dealers in herbs.

By this act the fee-ſimple of the ground on which the market ſtands is veſted in the mayor, commonalty and citizens of London, for ever, with a proviſo, that ſufficient drains ſhall be made in and through the ſaid channel or ditch; and that no houſes or ſheds exceeding fifteen feet in height ſhall be erected thereon.

The year 1737 is diſtinguiſhed by the noble oppoſition of the citizens of London to an artful ſcheme concerted by the miniſtry for extending a general exciſe throughout the kingdom. The miniſterial managers of this ſcheme had prepared the members of the houſe of commons with plauſible hints of an intention to eaſe the nation of ſome heavy taxes, by ſome new and advantageous ſcheme, which would appear more equitably charged on the people in general, and more profitable to the fair trader.

As ſoon as the hints of this project were known, the independent members of the houſe appeared ſufficiently prepared to oppoſe it. On the 7th of March Sir Robert Walpole, the original projector of this ſcheme, moved, that the houſe might, on that day ſe'nnight, reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole houſe, to conſider of the moſt proper methods for the better ſecurity and improvement of the duties and revenues already charged upon and payable from tobacco and wines. This motion being agreed to, the houſe adjourned to that day, when the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms and exciſe were ordered to attend.

In the mean time a court of common-council being ſummoned, they unanimouſly agreed to recommend it to their members to uſe their utmoſt efforts to defeat ſo pernicious a deſign; and the reaſons were ſet forth in the following repreſentation, which was delivered to them.

"This court doth apprehend, from the experience of the laws of exciſe now in being, that extending thoſe laws to any commodities not yet exciſed, muſt neceſſarily be very prejudicial to trade, both as it will probably diminiſh the conſumption of the commodity to be exciſed, and ſubject the fair trader to the frequent and arbitrary viſitation of officers, and judicial determination of commiſſioners, removeable at pleaſure, and from whom there is no appeal.

"That the extenſion of ſuch laws muſt neceſſarily increaſe the number and power of officers, which will be inconſiſtent with thoſe principles of liberty on which our happy conſtitution is founded; and will farther deprive the ſubjects of England of ſome of thoſe valuable privileges, which have hitherto diſtinguiſhed them from the neighbouring nations.

"Wherefore, this court doth earneſtly recommend it to you, their repreſentatives, to uſe your utmoſt diligence in oppoſing a ſcheme of this nature, ſhould any ſuch be offered in parliament, in any ſhape, or however limited in its firſt appearance; being fully convinced that an inland duty upon goods now rated at the cuſtom-houſe, cannot be effectually collected, even with the extenſion of the powers, or the ſevereſt exerciſe of all the rigours of the preſent laws of exciſe."

On the 14th of March the members of the houſe of commons, agreeable to Sir Robert Walpole's motion, aſſembled, when all the papers relating to the duties on exciſe were ſubmitted to their peruſal. The houſe was exceeding full, and each party appeared anxious for the conteſt, when Sir Robert opened his plan in a very long and elaborate ſpeech. He began, by taking notice of the arts which had been uſed to prejudice the people againſt his ſcheme before it was known. He affirmed, that the clamours occaſioned by theſe prejudices owed their riſe originally to ſmugglers and fraudulent dealers, who had enriched themſelves at the expence of the public; and that thoſe had found ſtrenuous ſupporters in another ſet of men, fond of every opportunity to ſtir up the people to mutiny and ſedition. He expatiated on the frauds committed in that part of the revenue ariſing from the duties on tobacco; upon the hardſhips to which the American planters were ſubjected by the heavy duties payable on the importation as well as by the ill uſage they received from their factors and correſpondents in England, who, from being their ſervants, were now become their maſters: upon the injury done to the fair trader, and upon the loſs ſuſtained by the public with reſpect to the revenue. He ſaid, that the ſcheme he was going to propoſe would remove all theſe inconveniencies, prevent innumerable frauds, perjuries, and falſe entries, and add a conſiderable ſum annually to the public revenue. He entered into a long detail of frauds practiſed by the knaviſh dealers in thoſe commodities; recited the ſeveral acts of parliament relative to the duties on wine and tobacco; declared he had no intention to promote a general exciſe, and endeavoured to obviate ſome objections that might be made to his plan, the nature of which he explained in the following manner.

He propoſed to join the laws of exciſe to thoſe of the cuſtoms: that the farther ſubſidy of three farthings per pound charged upon imported tobacco ſhould be ſtill levied as formerly at the cuſtom-houſe, and payable to his majeſty's civil liſt: that then the tobacco ſhould be lodged in warehouſes to be appointed for that purpoſe by the commiſſioners of the exciſe: that the commiſſioner of each warehouſe, appointed likewiſe by the commiſſioners, ſhould have one lock and key, and the merchant importer another; and that the tobacco ſhould be thus ſecured until the merchant found a vent for it, either by exportation or home conſumption: that the part deſigned for exportation ſhould be weighed at the cuſtom-houſe, diſcharged of the three farthings per pound at its firſt importation, and then exported without farther trouble: that the portion deſtined for home conſumption ſhould, in the preſence of the warehouſe-keeper, be delivered to the purchaſer, upon his paying the inland duty of four-pence per pound to a proper officer appointed to receive it; by which means the merchant would be eaſed of the inconveniencies of paying the duty on importation, or of granting bonds, and finding ſecurity for the payment before he had found a market for the commodity: that all penalties and forfeitures, ſo far as they formerly belonged to the crown, ſhould for the future be applied to the uſe of the public: that appeals in this, as well as in all other caſes relating to the exciſe, ſhould be heard and determined by two or three of the judges, to be named by his majeſty; and in the country, by the judge of exciſe upon the next circuit, who ſhould hear and determine ſuch appeals in the ſummary manner, without the formality of proceedings in the court of law or equity.

Such was the ſubſtance of the famous exciſe ſcheme projected by Sir Robert Walpole; the propoſing of which occaſioned violent debates that were managed and maintained by the moſt able ſpeakers on both ſides the queſtion. Sir John Barnard and Mr. Alderman Perry, members for London, firſt attacked Sir Robert, in oppoſition to the ſcheme; and theſe were ſtrongly ſupported by Mr. Heathcote, Mr. Poulteney, Sir William Wyndham, and other ſtrenuous aſſertors of the liberties of England.

In the courſe of the debate, Sir Robert made a long harangue on the great number of people that beſet the houſe; in which he made uſe of ſeveral imprudent expreſſions reflecting on the conduct of the citizens; and concluded thus: “Gentlemen may ſay what they pleaſe of the multitude now at our door, and in all the avenues leading to this houſe; they may call them a modeſt multitude if they will; but whatever temper they were in when they came hither, it may be very much altered now, after having waited ſo long at our door; it may be a very eaſy matter for ſome deſigning ſeditious perſon to raiſe a tumult and diſorder among them; and when tumults are once begun, no man knows where they may end; he is a greater man than any I know in the nation, that could with the ſame eaſe appeaſe them: for this reaſon I muſt think, that it was neither prudent nor regular to uſe any methods for bringing ſuch multitudes to this place, under any pretence whatever. Gentlemen may give them what name they pleaſe; it may be ſaid that they came hither as humble ſupplicants; but I know whom the law calls ſturdy beggars, and thoſe who brought them hither could not be certain, but that they might have behaved in the ſame manner.”

Sir John Barnard then got up to ſpeak, but the confuſion that aroſe in conſequence of the reflections thrown out by Sir Robert, interrupted him for ſome time. At length, however, the houſe being called to order, Sir John addreſſed Sir Robert Walpole as follows: “Sir, I know of no irregular or unfair methods that were uſed to call people from the city to your door; it is certain, that any ſet of gentlemen or merchants may lawfully deſire their friends, they may even write letters, and they may ſend thoſe letters by whom they pleaſe, to deſire the merchants of figure and character to come down to the court of requeſts and to our lobby, in order to ſolicit their friends and acquaintances againſt any ſcheme or project which they think may be prejudicial to them. This, Sir, is the undoubted right of the ſubject, and what has been always practiſed upon all occaſions. The honourable gentleman talks of ſturdy beggars; I do not know what ſort of people may be now at our door, becauſe I have not been lately out of the houſe, but I believe they are the ſame ſort of people that were there when I came laſt into the houſe; and then, Sir, I can aſſure you, that I ſaw none but ſuch as deſerve the name of ſturdy beggars as little as the honourable gentleman himſelf, or any gentleman whatever. It is well known, that the city of London was ſufficiently appriſed of what we were this day to be about; where they got their information I do not know; but I am very certain, that they had a very right notion of the ſcheme which has been now opened to us, and they were ſo generally and zealouſly bent againſt it, that whatever methods may have been uſed to call them hither, I am ſure it would have been impoſſible to have found any legal methods to have prevented their coming hither.”

After a great length of time ſpent in debates, the queſtion on Sir Robert's motion was put, when the houſe divided: For the exciſe 266. Againſt it 205. Majority for the motion 61.

The ſucceſs thus obtained by the miniſter did not diſcourage the oppoſers of his pernicious ſcheme; for when the report thereof was made to the houſe on the 16th of March, Sir John Barnard renewed the attack in a moſt elaborate ſpeech, in which he particularly pointed out the arbitrary conduct of the exciſe officers, and the farther prejudices that muſt in conſequence ariſe from an increaſe of them. And concluded thus: “Theſe are the fellows who, by this fine ſcheme are to be put into every man's houſe that is a dealer in either of the two commodities of tobacco or wine: theſe are the Lord-Danes who are to be, by law, appointed to lord it over every ſuch dealer and his whole family. We know what was the fate of the Lord-Danes we had formerly in England, and I ſhall be very little ſurpriſed if theſe new ones meet with the ſame fate. In ſhort, gentlemen may dreſs up the ſcheme in what ſhape they pleaſe; but to one who conſiders it coolly and impartially, as I have done, it muſt appear in its true colours. I am convinced that it will produce nothing but the moſt miſchievous conſequences, not only to thoſe who are to be immediately affected by it, but likewiſe to the liberties and properties of the nation in general.”

This ſpeech was followed by another in oppoſition to the ſcheme from Sir Thomas Aſton, who, among other things, pointed out the great prejudices which aroſe from the influence the officers of exciſe had at elections; as an inſtance of which he declared that at his own election, there were many of the voters who were ſo free and open as to tell him, that they would vote for him rather than any other, but that thoſe officers had threatened to ruin them if they did; and others told him, that they had promiſes either for themſelves or for their ſons to be made officers in the cuſtoms or exciſe, by his antagoniſt, and as their bread depended upon getting thoſe promiſes fulfilled, which they could not expect if they did not vote againſt him, they hoped he would excuſe them. "Thus, Sir, ſays he, I know the evil of this illegal "influence by experience, and therefore I ſhall always "be againſt any meaſure that may tend to increaſe it, "as this ſcheme moſt evidently will; for I hope I "ſhall always diſdain to owe the honour of repreſenting my country in parliament to any adminiſtration whatever; I hope I ſhall always depend "upon the free votes of my fellow-ſubjects, and for "that reaſon I muſt be againſt what I think will deſtroy that freedom, upon which only I am always "to depend."

Many other perſons ſpoke with great warmth and ſolidity of argument againſt the motion; notwithſtanding which, ſo powerful was miniſterial influence, that, on a diviſion, it was carried in the affirmative 249 againſt 189, and a bill was ordered to be brought in purſuant to the ſame.

This famous bill was accordingly brought into the houſe on the fourth of April, and read the firſt time: when every method was taken to expedite it, and every art practiſed to prevent the contents of it being publickly known: and when a motion was made for printing a ſufficient number of copies for the uſe of the members, as is uſual, it paſſed in the negative, 128 againſt 112.

Theſe illegal proceedings of the houſe ſo irritated the citizens, that Sir John Barber, at this time lord-mayor, ſummoned a court of common-council to deliberate on the moſt effectual meaſures to prevent paſſing this obnoxious bill; a copy of which his lordſhip had with great difficulty obtained. At the opening of the court he addreſſed himſelf to the whole body in the following ſpeech:

"Gentlemen,

"There is a bill depending in the houſe of com-"mons (a copy of which I have procured) for laying "an inland duty on tobacco; which duty, it is uni-"verſally agreed, will prove extremely detrimental to "the trade and commerce of this great city, as well as "to that of the whole nation. And as the high ſtation "I have the honour to be in obliges me to be watch-"ful over every thing that may affect the intereſt of "my fellow-citizens, I ſhould think myſelf wanting "in my duty, if I neglected to call you together on "this extraordinary occaſion, that you might have an "opportunity to deliberate on an affair of ſo much "importance, wherein our liberty and property are ſo "much concerned."

His lordſhip then laying the bill before the common-council, it was reſolved, that a petition ſhould be immediately drawn up againſt the bill, which was accordingly done, and ordered to be preſented to the houſe on the 16th of April. In this petition the citizens of London, after delivering their ſentiments on the bill depending in that houſe, and expreſſing the bad apprehenſions they conceived of its effects, conclude thus: "Therefore your petitioners moſt hum-"bly pray, that this honourable houſe will be "pleaſed to hear them by their counſel againſt the "ſaid bill."

The citizens of London have always enjoyed one privilege ſuperior to any other body whatſoever; which is, that any petition from them is preſented to the houſe by their ſheriffs, and is brought up by the clerk of the houſe, and read at the table, without aſking leave of the houſe for that purpoſe; whereas all other petitions muſt be preſented by a member of the houſe, and cannot be by him brought up, or read at the table by the clerk, till leave be firſt aſked of and granted by the houſe. This petition was accordingly brought up, and read at the table; after which Sir John Barnard got up, and explained how much the city and citizens of London, as well as all the other trading part of the nation, would be affected by the bill for altering the method of raiſing the duties payable upon tobacco, and what juſt reaſons they had to inſiſt upon being heard by their counſel againſt it; and concluded with a motion for granting them leave to be heard by their counſel.

This revived the debates; and the oppoſers of the motion urged, that it had always been the cuſtom of that houſe not to receive any petitions, and much leſs to admit counſel to be heard againſt any bill for impoſing taxes upon the ſubject; for if ſuch things were to be admitted of, it would be impoſſible ever to paſs any ſuch bill, becauſe there would be ſo many different petitions preſented againſt it by thoſe who were to be ſubject thereto, that they could not hear counſel ſeparately upon every ſuch petition within the uſual time of the continuance of one ſeſſion of parliament; and that, in refuſing to admit counſel to be heard, there could be no inconvenience, becauſe every man, and every body of men, had their repreſentatives in that houſe, who certainly would repreſent their caſe to the houſe, if any particular hardſhip was to be put upon them by any bill then before the houſe.

To this it was anſwered, that the houſe had never pretended to any general cuſtom of refuſing petitions, except againſt thoſe bills which were called money-bills; that is, ſuch bills as were brought in for raiſing money for the current ſervice of the year; and that, even as to them, there were many precedents where the houſe had admitted the parties, whom they thought to have a real intereſt therein, to be heard by their counſel againſt the paſſing of ſuch bills; that the admitting of counſel even in ſuch caſes could never prevent the paſſing of ſuch bills, becauſe the houſe could always order all parties petitioning to be heard at one time, and could give ſuch directions, that it could never take up many days to hear every thing that could be objected by every one of the parties petitioning; that though every part of the nation had its repreſentatives in that houſe, yet it was well known, that ſpeaking in public was a talent that every man was not endued with, from whence it might happen, that the particular perſons, or part of the nation, which were then to be aggrieved by what was paſſing in the houſe, might not have any ſuch members as were proper to lay their caſe fully and clearly before the houſe; and that therefore, even as to money bills, it was proper to admit parties to be heard againſt them, when it appeared that they were particularly intereſted therein. But as to the caſe then before them, there was not the leaſt pretence for refuſing the deſire of the petition, becauſe the bill againſt which it was preſented was no money-bill; it was a bill only for altering the method of collecting the taxes already impoſed, and therefore it could never be pretended that there was any practice or cuſtom of the houſe for refuſing to admit parties intereſted to be heard againſt ſuch a bill; that if there had been ſuch a cuſtom introduced, it ought not to be obſerved, eſpecially when ſuch a conſiderable body as the lord-mayor, aldermen and common-council of the city of London, come with an humble petition to be heard againſt a bill, which they thought would not only be injurious to them in particular, but deſtructive to the trade and commerce of the nation in general.

Many precedents were brought, in the courſe of theſe debates, where the houſe had received petitions, and admitted counſel to be heard againſt money-bills; and there were alſo precedents brought where the ſame had been refuſed, the reading of which took up a conſiderable part of the day.

The principal ſpeakers for granting the deſire of the petition were, Sir John Barnard, Samuel Sandys, Eſq. Philip Gybbon, Eſq. Thomas Bootle, Eſq. William Poulteney, Eſq. Sir William Wyndham, Walter Plummer, Eſq. George Heathcote, Eſq. and Thomas Wyndham, Eſq.

Thoſe againſt granting the deſire of the petition were, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Horatio Walpole, Eſq. Thomas Winnington, Eſq. Mr. Solicitor General, Mr. Attorney General, Sir William Yonge, and the Honourable Henry Pelham.

Upon the queſtion being put, for allowing the petitioners to be heard by their counſel againſt the bill, it was carried in the negative by 214 againſt 197.

Notwithſtanding this, the powerful oppoſition of the city, which was ſupported by ſeveral of the principal counties, ſoon convinced Sir Robert Walpole of the impoſſibility of carrying his point without endangering the peace of the nation, and his own ſafety. In conſequence of which, the bill, inſtead of being read a ſecond time on the eleventh of May, as had been appointed, was, upon a motion made by Sir Robert, deferred till the twelfth of June, a day exceeding the time limited for the continuance of the ſeſſion; ſo that the paſſing of the bill became impracticable, and Sir Robert Walpole's ſcheme, by the firm and ſteady interpoſition of the citizens, proved entirely abortive. Such was the end of the famous Exciſe Bill!

Several members of the court party made complaint to the houſe, that a tumultuous crowd of people had aſſembled together ſeveral days during the ſeſſion, and particularly while the debates on this bill were in agitation, in the court of requeſts, and other avenues to the houſe; and that they, and ſeveral other members, had been, in their return from the houſe, inſulted and aſſaulted in the groſſeſt manner. In conſequence of this complaint, the houſe reſolved, That the aſſaulting, inſulting, or menacing any member of that houſe, in his coming to, or going from the houſe, or on account of his behaviour in parliament, was a high infringement on the privilege of that houſe, a moſt outrageous and dangerous violation of the rights of parliament, and an high crime and miſdemeanor. Secondly, that the aſſembling and coming of any number of perſons in a riotous and diſorderly manner to that houſe, in order either to hinder or promote the paſſing of any bill, or other matter depending before the houſe, was an high infringement of the privilege of that houſe, deſtructive of the freedom and conſtitution of parliament, and an high crime and miſdemeanor. Thirdly, that the inciting and encouraging any number of perſons to come in a riotous and diſorderly manner to that houſe, in order either to hinder or promote the paſſing of any bill, or other matter depending before the houſe, was deſtructive of the freedom and conſtitution of parliament, and an high crime and miſdemeanor.

It was then ordered, firſt, that the members of that houſe, who ſerved for the city of London, ſhould ſignify the ſaid reſolutions to the lord-mayor of London. Secondly, that thoſe who ſerved for the county of Middleſex, ſhould ſignify the ſame to the ſheriff of Middleſex; and laſtly, thoſe who ſerved for the city of Weſtminſter, ſhould ſignify the ſame to the high bailiff thereof.

The miſcarriage of the Exciſe Bill was celebrated by public rejoicings throughout the cities of London and Weſtminſter; and the miniſter who projected it was burnt in effigy by the populace.

On the 14th of March, 1734, the princeſs royal of England was married to his ſerene highneſs the prince of Orange: the nuptials were celebrated with the greateſt magnificence, and the prince received with her a portion of 80,000l. On this occaſion the citizens of London, to teſtify their ſatisfaction at his majeſty's wiſe choice in beſtowing his eldeſt daughter on a prince of the houſe of their great deliverer king William III. preſented the following loyal and dutiful addreſs:

" May it pleaſe your majeſty,

" We the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common-council aſſembled, moſt humbly beg leave to congratulate your majeſty on the happy concluſion of the marriage of the princeſs royal with his moſt ſerene highneſs the prince of Orange.

" Our minds preſage the greateſt glory, the brighteſt triumphs, and moſt diſtinguiſhed proſperity, to theſe nations, both in the preſent and future age, from another alliance with that truly illuſtrious houſe, the houſe of Naſſau; from whence ſo many heroes have ſprung, the ſcourgers of tyrants, and the aſſertors of liberty.

" Among theſe we muſt for ever remember that glorious prince king William III. who delivered theſe kingdoms from the imminent dangers of popery and arbitrary power; and, during the courſe of his important reign, eſtabliſhed the conſtitution, and ſecured our liberties in ſuch a manner, that he ſeems to have left nothing more to be done, than what, we hope, was reſerved to complete the glories of your majeſty's reign; a reign in which we juſtly promiſe ourſelves that nothing will be omitted, which may appear neceſſary for the confirming our antient conſtitution, for eaſing the people from thoſe heavy burthens which the defence of their liberties induced them to impoſe on themſelves, for encouraging the trade, and advancing the maritime power of this kingdom, for making us happy at home, and reſpected abroad. And, as we have a grateful ſenſe of the many bleſſings we enjoy under your majeſty's auſpicious reign, we beg leave to aſſure your majeſty of our hearty endeavours, in our ſphere, to promote an affectionate zeal for your majeſty's perſon and government, that your reign may be eaſy and happy."

To this addreſs his majeſty was pleaſed to return the following anſwer:

" My Lord-mayor and Gentlemen,

" I return you my thanks for this dutiful and loyal addreſs; and am very glad that the marriage of my daughter with the prince of Orange gives ſuch general ſatisfaction.

" It is a great pleaſure to me to ſee this metropolis remember, with ſo much gratitude, the deliverance of theſe kingdoms from popery and ſlavery by my great predeceſſor king William III.

" A juſt ſenſe of the imminent dangers that this nation then eſcaped, and of the ineſtimable bleſſings that we now enjoy, will beſt ſecure to my people the continuance and preſervation of our preſent happineſs, which it has been, and always ſhall be, my care to ſupport and maintain to the utmoſt of my power."

The chamberlainſhip of the city of London being at this time vacant, a great conteſt aroſe between the citizens and the miniſtry, reſpecting the election of a proper perſon into that office. The candidates were, Mr. John Boſworth, a tobacconiſt, of Newgate-ſtreet; Mr. William Selwin, a ſilkman in Paternoſter Row; and Mr. John Thomas, a fiſhmonger near the Monument; the latter of whom making little or no ſhew in the common-hall, declined: and Mr. Boſworth being declared to have the majority of hands, a poll was demanded by the miniſterial friends of Mr. Selwin. This was conducted with great dexterity and influence; and notwithſtanding both candidates were equally well qualified for the diſcharge of that important truſt, yet the conteſt, for ſeven days, was the warmeſt ever known, the citizens being determined to preſerve their freedom in elections againſt any miniſterial oppoſition whatever. On the cloſe of the poll, however, the numbers appeared ſo equal, that a ſcrutiny was demanded; and when the declaration was made, the numbers appeared as follow:

For Mr. Boſworth 3212.
Mr. Selwin — 3208.

In conſequence of which, to the great ſatisfaction of the citizens, Mr. Boſworth was declared duly elected, and chamberlain of the city of London.

The miniſtry, however, ſo highly reſented this ſtrenuous oppoſition made by the citizens to a candidate of their choice, that they conferred the office of receiver-general of the land-tax, which had generally been annexed to the chamberlainſhip, on their diſappointed friend Mr. Selwin, who had obtained the ill-will of the independent voters of the city of London, by having unadviſedly ſolicited the miniſterial party to oblige all their dependents to vote for him; a method truly inconſiſtent with thoſe principles which ſhould be preſerved in the freedom of election.

In 1707, great complaints having been made of the extravagant intereſt taken by the London pawnbrokers for money lent on pledges, application was made to the crown for a charter to incorporate a number of creditable perſons under the name of the Charitable Corporation; the intent of which was, to lend money at legal intereſt to the poor upon ſmall pledges, and to perſons of better rank, upon an indubitable ſecurity. At firſt their capital was limited at 30,000l. but their ſcheme was not ſufficiently extended till the year 1719, when ſeveral gentlemen of fortune came into it, though their charter was never confirmed by parliament. Their conditions for lending money were at 10 per cent. intereſt; 5 per cent. for legal intereſt, and 5 per cent. for defraying the expences of the corporation.

In 1725 they obtained liberty from the crown to extend their capital, which then amounted to 60,000l. and was afterwards very conſiderably increaſed.

In the month of October, 1731, George Robinſon, Eſq. their caſhier, and John Thompſon, their warehouſe-keeper, diſappeared in one day. The proprietors, alarmed at this incident, held ſeveral general courts, and appointed a committee to examine the ſtate of their affairs, when it ſoon appeared that a vile ſcene of villainy and corruption had been carried on. The committee reported, that for a capital of 487,895l. no equivalent was to be found, as their money and effects did not amount to more in value than 34,150l. the remainder having been embezzled by means which they could not diſcover. On this the proprietors preſented a petition to the houſe of commons, repreſenting, that by the moſt notorious breach of truſt in ſeveral perſons, to whom they had committed the management of their affairs, the corporation had been defrauded of the greateſt part of their capital, and many of the proprietors were reduced to abſolute beggary; they therefore humbly prayed, that as they were unable to detect the combinations of thoſe who had ruined them, or to bring the delinquents to proper puniſhment, without the aid and aſſiſtance of parliament, that houſe would be pleaſed to examine into the ſtate of the corporation, and the conduct of the managers, and give ſuch relief to the petitioners as they ſhould think proper.

This petition was received, and immediately noticed by the lower houſe, who appointed a ſecret committee to proceed on the enquiry; when a moſt iniquitous ſcene of fraud was diſcovered, which had been acted by Robinſon and Thomſon, in conjunction with ſome of the directors, for embezzling the capital, and cheating the proprietors.

Several perſons of rank and quality were concerned in this infamous conſpiracy: ſome of the firſt characters in the nation did not eſcape ſuſpicion and cenſure. Sir Robert Sutton, and Sir Archibald Grant, having had a conſiderable ſhare in theſe fraudulent practices, were expelled the houſe; and a bill was brought in to reſtrain them, and other delinquents, from leaving the kingdom, or alienating their effects. In the mean time the committee received a letter from John Angelo Belloni, an eminent banker at Rome, informing them, that Thompſon was ſecured in that city, with all his papers, and confined in the caſtle of St. Angelo; that the papers had been tranſmitted to a perſon at Paris, who ſhould deliver them up on certain conditions ſtipulated in favour of the priſoner.

This letter was conſidered as an artifice to inſinuate a favourable opinion of the Pretender; as if he had taken meaſures for ſecuring Thompſon, from his zeal for juſtice and affection to the Engliſh nation. The propoſals therefore were rejected with diſdain, and both houſes concurred in an order that the letter ſhould be burnt at the Royal Exchange by the hands of the common hangman. And the lower houſe reſolved, "that it was an inſolent, audacious libel, attempting, by falſe and inſidious inſinuations, to impoſe upon the parliament and people of Great Britain; and by ſpecious pretences, and profeſſions of eſteem, affection and compaſſion, to amuſe the unhappy ſufferers of the Charitable Corporation, with vain and deceitful hopes of relief; that the ſaid letter was, in itſelf, abſurd and contradictory, conceived, at the beginning, in terms, and in the ſtyle of power and authority, or as proceeding from ſome extraordinary intereſt and influence, but concluding in the perſon and character of a private banker at Rome, who agreed upon certain conditions in behalf of John Thompſon to deliver certain books and papers belonging to him: that the conditions required and demanded in favour of Thompſon ſeemed at the ſame time to be vague, evaſive and uncertain, tending to procure advantages and indemnity to himſelf and his accomplices, without any proſpect of benefit to the corporation: and that the whole tranſaction appeared to be a ſcandalous artifice, calculated partly to delude the unhappy, and partly to diſguiſe and conceal the wicked practices of the profeſſed enemies to his majeſty's perſon, crown and dignity."

In 1733 the parliament granted a lottery for the relief of the ſufferers, the produce of which this year, 1734, was diſtributed amongſt them, amounting to 9s. 9d. in the pound: and, from the circumſtances related, the Charitable Corporation became entirely extinct.

On the 8th of January, 1735, there aroſe a moſt violent ſtorm of wind, which continued from eight o'clock in the morning till noon the next day. It blew down a great number of houſes and barns, ſtripped many churches, and tore up trees by the roots without number; but the greateſt damage was done to the ſhipping, nothing but wrecks being ſeen on every coaſt. Such heavy rains fell both before and during the ſtorm, that the rivers roſe ſo high as to overflow their banks, by which a great number of cattle were downed in different parts of the country; and the inhabitants had no other reſource to ſave themſelves from the like fate, but by taking refuge on the tops of their houſes. The damage done to the park at Carſhalton alone was computed at two thouſand pounds.

In the month of November this year, an act of common-council was paſſed for the better regulation of the bakers in London; in which it was enacted, That, exclusive of the fine, the names and places of abode of all bakers detected and convicted of making bread under weight, ſhall be publiſhed, and that the aſſize of bread (inſtead of quartern loaves, wherein the poor were often defrauded) be penny, two-penny, and three-penny loaves, and be marked accordingly: the weight of which to be as follows:

The penny loaf (fine) 8 ounces 7 drams.
Wheaten 12 ounces 10 drams.
Houſhold 16 ounces 4 drams.

And all others in proportion.

A ſhort time after the paſſing of this act, the maſter and wardens of the company of bakers, in behalf of themſelves and the other bakers within the bills of mortality, preſented a petition to the houſe of commons, repreſenting the preſent methods for adjuſting the aſſize of bread as injurious to their profeſſion, and praying for relief. A committee was appointed to enquire into the complaint, from whoſe report a bill was ordered to be brought in to rectify it, which was accordingly done, and paſſed both houſes; but the particulars of it are immaterial here, as later regulations have rendered the powers of it entirely uſeleſs.

The inhabitants of the precinct of Black-friars had claimed a privilege of exemption from the juriſdiction of the city of London ever ſince the diſſolution of the monaſtery in the reign of Henry VIII. but the right of the corporation was determined by a trial in the court of King's-Bench, on the 20th of July, 1735; in which John Boſworth, Eſq. chamberlain of London, was plaintiff, and Daniel Watſon, ſhalloon and drugget-ſeller, defendant. The action was brought againſt the latter for opening ſhop in Black-friars, and retailing his goods there, without being free of the city. The counſel for the plaintiff pleaded, that Black-friars actually belonged to the city of London when it was a monaſtery, and before trades were ever exerciſed there; to prove which, they produced ſeveral antient records, viz. a charter of king Edward I. and a record 2 Rich. II. calling it the friary of London; and another 21 Hen. VIII. mentioning a parliament held at the Friars-preachers of the city of London, Nov. 3, 1330, and other records of this kind: they likewiſe cited a parallel caſe to the preſent in queſtion, 15 Car. I. when an action was brought againſt one Philips, a ſhoe-maker in Black-friars, for opening ſhop, and vending ſhoes there, without being free of the city. The cauſe was tried by a jury of non-freemen, who gave a verdict in favour of the city: in conſequence of which this diſtrict ſends two members to the court of common-council, as a precinct of the ward of Farringdon Within.

On the 27th of April, 1736, Frederick, prince of Wales (father to his preſent majeſty king George III.) was married to the princeſs of Saxe-Gotha: on which occaſion the lord mayor and aldermen preſented ſeperate congratulatory addreſſes to the king, queen, and their royal highneſſes, in which they expreſſed the greateſt zeal and concern for the proſperity and ſupport of his majeſty's family and government, and their joyful ſentiments on the ſolemnizing of the royal nuptials.

The uſe of ſpirituous liquors, more eſpecially geneva, was at this time become ſo general among the inferior ſorts of people, and ſo deſtructive to their health and morals, that the parliament in order to prevent the dreadful conſequences ariſing from ſo pernicious a practice, paſſed an act, in which it was ordained, That after the 29th of September, 1736, no perſon whatſoever ſhould ſell any ſort of ſpirituous liquors in a leſs quantity than two gallons, without taking a licence for ſuch purpoſe; for which every retailer was not only to pay annually the ſum of 50l. but alſo 20s. duty for every gallon ſold after that manner. And every perſon who ſhall ſell ſuch liquors without qualifying himſelf as aforeſaid, ſhall forfeit for every ſuch offence 100l. And, to prevent all perſons from hawking and vending ſpirituous liquors, either by land or water, every perſon ſo offending to forfeit 10l. And in caſe the party offending be incapable of paying the penalty, he, ſhe, or they to be committed to hard labour, in the houſe of correction, for the ſpace of two months.

An act of parliament was alſo paſſed for limiting the number of play-houſes; to ſubject all writings intended for the ſtage to the inſpection of the lord-chamberlain; and to compel the authors to take out a licence for every production, before the piece could be publickly acted.

On the ſeventeenth of December, the court of lord-mayor and aldermen preſented the freedom of the city of London to his royal highneſs the prince of Wales, who was pleaſed to accept the ſame in great form from the hands of the chamberlain. His royal highneſs had a ſhort time before been complimented with the freedom of the company of Sadlers.

The year 1737 produced a circumſtance, that greatly attracted the attention of the public, which was no leſs than an open breach in the royal family. The princeſs of Wales had advanced to the very laſt month of her pregnancy, before either the king or queen knew any thing of her ſituation. She was conveyed from Hampton-court to St. James's palace, when it was apprehended her labour-pains were approaching, and was delivered of a princeſs in about two hours after her arrival. His majeſty, on being informed of this event, ſent a meſſage to the prince, expreſſing his high diſpleaſure at his inconſiderate conduct, as an indignity offered both to himſelf and the queen. The prince implored his majeſty's pardon, and begged the mediation of the queen, the princeſs alſo joined her intreaties; but all was ineffectual. His majeſty gave the prince to underſtand, that till he ſhould withdraw his confidence from thoſe, by whoſe inſtigation and advice he was directed and encouraged in his unwarrantable behaviour to himſelf and the queen, and returned to his duty, he ſhould not reſide in the palace; and added, that it was expected he ſhould leave St. James's, with all his family, as ſoon as it could be done without prejudice or inconvenience to the princeſs. Accordingly the prince, in obedience to this order, retired to Kew, and made freſh efforts to be reſtored to his majeſty's favour; but without effect; nor was he even admitted into the preſence of the queen his mother, to expreſs his duty to her in her laſt moments, to implore her forgiveneſs, and receive her bleſſing.

Queen Caroline died of a mortification in her bowels on the 20th of November, 1737, in the 55th year of her age; regretted as a pattern of conjugal virtue; as a princeſs of uncommon ſagacity, and as a friend to all the literati of Europe.

On the 14th of January, 1738, the king's printing-houſe in Black-friars was entirely deſtroyed by an accidental fire, which broke out in the kitchen of Mr. Baſket the patentee. The flames communicated themſelves with ſuch rapidity, that the family in the dwelling-houſe narrowly eſcaped with their lives. The deſtruction made by the fire, in printing materials and ſtock in trade, was computed at leaſt to twenty thouſand pounds.

The Spaniards having for a conſiderable time committed violent depredations on our American trade and navigation, to the great injury of the London merchants, and applications having been repeatedly made to the king and parliament without any means being taken for redreſs, the merchants, on the third of March, preſented a petition to the houſe of commons: in which they ſet forth the various applications that had been made without effect, and the grievances under which they laboured from the continual depredations of the Spaniards. That the captains of their armed veſſels, known by the name of Guarda Coſtas, made a practice of boarding and plundering Britiſh ſhips, on pretence of ſearching for contraband commodities, and on theſe occaſions behaved with the utmoſt inſolence, rapine and cruelty. That many veſſels had been ſeized, their cargoes confiſcated, and their crews impriſoned, in violation of the treaties ſubſiſting between the two nations. They therefore prayed relief, and to be heard by themſelves and counſel.

The petition was preſented by Mr. Aldermen Perry, man who, after a very elaborate ſpeech on the occaſion, moved, that it might be referred to the conſideration of a committee of the whole houſe; which being agreed to, he then moved for an inſtruction to the ſaid committee, that they do admit the ſaid petitioners to be heard, if they think fit, by themſelves and counſel.

This laſt motion was objected to by Mr. Speaker, who obſerved, that it was not the method of that houſe to admit parties to be heard by themſelves *and* counſel, but only by themſelves *or* counſel.

In reply to this Sir John Barnard ſaid, that as the petition was founded on facts, he ſhould be ſorry to ſee the deſign of it defeated by a ſcrupulous adherence to any points of form whatever; and that he thought it would be a hardſhip on the petitioners to deny them a requeſt great

a requeſt of ſo little importance as the preſent, merely becauſe it interfered with a matter of form.

The ſpeaker, however, inſiſting, before he put the queſtion, to take the ſenſe of the houſe on the preſent motion, Mr. Alderman Wilmot roſe, and ſpoke as follows:

"Sir, I think the petitioners ought to have liberty to be heard, not only by themſelves *and* counſel, but if it were poſſible that we could indulge them in other advantages we ought to do it. To talk of working upon paſſions—Can any man's paſſions be wound up to a greater height? can any man's indignation be more raiſed, than every free-born Engliſhman's muſt be, when he reads a letter which I received this morning, and which I have now in my hand? This letter, Sir, gives an account that ſeventy of our brave ſailors are now in chains in Spain. Our Countrymen in chains! and ſlaves to Spaniards! Is not this enough to rouſe all the vengeance of a national reſentment? And ſhall we ſit here debating about words and forms, while the ſufferings of our countrymen call out loudly for redreſs?"

Several other perſons, particularly Sir William Pultney, ſpoke vehemently in defence of the merchants againſt the cruelties of the Spaniards; and it was at length agreed that the petitioners ſhould be admitted to be heard by themſelves and counſel.

Sir John Barnard moved for an addreſs to the king, that all the memorials and papers relating to the Spaniſh depredations, ſhould be laid before the houſe, which, with ſome alteration propoſed by Sir Robert Walpole, was accordingly preſented; to which his majeſty was pleaſed to return a favourable anſwer.

CHAP. XXVI.

Birth of his preſent majeſty king George III.—Foundation and deſcription of Weſtminſter-bridge—The city's petition to parliament on a convention being ſigned between the courts of London and Madrid—Violent ſtorm of thunder and lightning—War declared againſt Spain—The manſion-houſe erected, with a deſcription of it—The foundation and deſcription of the Foundling Hoſpital—Great froſt—Marriage of the princeſs Mary with the prince of Heſſe—Conteſt on the election of lord-mayor—The king grants a charter, conſtituting all the aldermen of London juſtices of the peace—The merchants and citizens petition the parliament on their loſſes by Spaniſh privateers—Birth of prince William Henry, and marriage of the princeſs Louiſa—Advice received of an intended invaſion by the French—Proclamation againſt papiſts.

ON the 24th of May, 1738, her royal highneſs the princeſs of Wales was delivered of a prince at Norfolk-houſe, in St. James's-ſquare, who, on the 21ſt of June following was chriſtened by the name of George, and is at this time our moſt gracious ſovereign king George III. The ceremony of baptiſm was performed by the biſhop of Oxford; and the godfathers were the king of Sweden and the duke of Saxe-Gotha; the godmother was the queen of Pruſſia; all of whom were repreſented by proxy. After the publication of the young prince's baptiſm, the lord-mayor, aldermen and common-council, in a cavalcade of eighty-four coaches, excluſive of the lord-mayor's, waited on the prince and princeſs of Wales at Norfolk-houſe, with the moſt ſalutary congratulations on the occaſion.

birth

sincere

On the 2d of Auguſt, this year, the attention of the populace was greatly attracted at the ſight of two large birds which were perched on the top of St. Paul's cathedral. They ſat very quietly for ſome time, the one on the croſs, and the other on the ball beneath it, till at length a man went up to the gallery, and fired a gun at them, which occaſioned them to fly away. In conſequence of the great number of people aſſembled on this occaſion, a project was concerted for obtaining men to ſupply the neceſſities of the ſtate, which at this time required a fleet of ſhips to be immediately manned. The preſs-gangs placed a live turkey on the top of the Monument, which, in a ſhort time, drawing together a great number of idle people, they had the opportunity of ſelecting ſuch a number of men as anſwered the purpoſe of their intended ſcheme.

About this time the town was greatly entertained by a moſt uncommon creature brought from Carolina. It was a female, whoſe height was about four feet, and in every part formed like a woman, except the head, which nearly reſembled an ape. She walked upright, and ſat down to her food, which was chiefly vegetables, and fed herſelf as a human creature. She expreſſed great reſpect for a boy who was on board the ſhip with her, and ſeemed very unhappy at his abſence. It was ſuppoſed to be the female of the creature which is called Chimpanze, or the Mock-man. She was taken in a wood at Guinea.

An act of parliament had been obtained in the year 1736, for building a bridge acroſs the river Thames, from New Palace-yard, Weſtminſter, to the oppoſite ſhore on the county of Surry. This act, however, was not obtained without great oppoſition from the people of London and Southwark; and ſome fainter efforts were uſed by the bargemen and watermen of the Thames; but private intereſt was obliged to give way to public advantage, and preparations were made for carrying on this great undertaking under the ſanction of the legiſlature.

The ballaſt-men of Trinity-houſe were employed to open a large hole for the foundation of the firſt pier, to the depth of five feet under the bed of the river, and this being finiſhed and levelled at the bottom, it was kept clear by a proper incloſure of ſtrong piles. In the mean time a ſtrong caſe of oak (called a caiſſoon) was prepared of the form and dimenſions of the intended pier in the clear: this was made water proof, and being brought over the place was ſecured within the piles.

In this wooden caſe the firſt ſtone was laid on the 29th of January, 1738-9, by the then earl of Pembroke. The caiſſoon was above the high-water mark, and ſinking gradually by the weight of the prodigious blocks of ſtone, the men could work below the level of the water as conveniently as on dry ground. Thus the middle pier was firſt formed, as were all the reſt in the ſame manner, and when finiſhed, the ſides of the caiſſoon being taken aſunder, the ſtone work appeared entire.

The laſt ſtone of the bridge was laid on the 10th of November, 1750, by Thomas Lediard, Eſq. in preſence of ſeveral of the commiſſioners; and on the 17th of the ſame month, about twelve o'clock at night, it was opened by a proceſſion of ſeveral gentlemen of the city of Weſtminſter, the chief artificers of the work, and a great number of ſpectators, preceded by trumpets, kettle drums, &c.

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE is univerſally allowed to be one of the fineſt in the world. It was built by Mr. Labelye, a Swiſs architect, and conſiſts of thirteen ſemicircular arches, beſides a very ſmall one at each end. The aſcent to it is very eaſy; and there is a ſemi-octangular receſs over every pier, with benches in them, for the accommodation of paſſengers. Twelve of them are covered over head with ſemi-domes, viz. the two middle and two extreme ones on each ſide. Theſe receſſes are ſupported by ſolid buttreſſes riſing from the foundations, which form the angular extremities of the piers below. Over the central arch are pedeſtals in the baluſtrades, intended for groups of ornamental figures; which were never carried into execution. The dimenſions of this noble ſtructure are as follow:

	Feet.
The whole length of the bridge	1223
Width of the center arch —	76
The reſt decreaſe regularly four feet in width on each ſide.	
The width of the two ſmall arches at the abutments, is each about —	20
Width of the raiſed footways on each ſide	7
Heighth of the baluſtrade within 6 feet 9 inches.	

At the ſides of each abutment, there are large flights of ſteps down to the river for the embarking and landing of goods and paſſengers.

The foundation of this bridge is laid on a ſolid and firm maſs of gravel, which lies at the bottom of the bed of the river; but at a much greater depth on the Surry than the Weſtminſter ſide; and this inequality of the ground required the heights of the ſeveral piers to be very different, as ſome have their foundations laid at five feet, and others at fourteen feet under the bed of the river. The piers are all four feet wider at their foundation than at the top, and are founded on the bottoms of the before-mentioned caiſſoon.

The materials of the piers are much ſuperior to thoſe commonly uſed on ſuch occaſions; the inſide is generally filled up with chalk, ſmall ſtones, or rubbiſh; but here all the piers are the ſame within as without, and conſiſt of ſolid blocks of Portland ſtone, many of which are four or five tons weight, and none leſs than a ton, except the cloſers, or ſmaller ones, intended for faſtening the others, one of which is placed between every four of the larger ones. Theſe blocks are perfectly well wrought for uniting; they are laid in Dutch terrace, and faſtened together with iron cramps run in with lead. All the iron work is, however, entirely concealed, and ſo ſituated as not to be in the leaſt affected by the water.

The ſoffit of every arch is turned and built quite through, the ſame as the fronts, with large Portland blocks, over which is built, bounded in by the Portland, another arch of Purbeck ſtone, four or five times thicker on the reins than over the key; ſo calculated, that by the help of this ſecondary arch, together with the incumbent load of materials, all the parts of every arch are in equilibrio: thus each arch can ſtand ſingly, without affecting or being affected by any of the others. Between every two arches, there is alſo a drain, ſo contrived as to carry off the water and filth, which in time might penetrate, and accumulate in thoſe places, to the great detriment of the building.

Though the greateſt care was taken of laying the foundation deep in the gravel, and uſing every probable method to prevent the ſinking of the piers, yet all this was in ſome degree ineffectual; for one of them ſunk ſo conſiderably when the work was near completed, as to retard the finiſhing it a conſiderable time. This gave the higheſt ſatisfaction to thoſe who had oppoſed the work; but the commiſſioners immediately ordered the arch on the ſide where it had been ſunk, to be taken down, and then cauſed the baſe of the pier to be loaded with an incredible weight of iron cannon, till all the ſettlement that could be forced was made. After this the arch was rebuilt, and has ever ſince been equally ſecure with the reſt.

The time this bridge took building was eleven years and nine months; a very ſhort period, conſidering the greatneſs of the undertaking, the prodigious quantity of ſtone made uſe of, hewn out of the quarry, and brought by ſea; the interruptions of winter, the damage frequently done by the ice to the piles and ſcaffolding, and the unavoidable interruptions occaſioned twice a day by the tide, which, for two years together, reduced the time of labour to only five hours a day.

The whole expence of erecting this bridge amounted to 389,500l. a part of which was raiſed by different lotteries, and the reſt granted by parliament.

The building of this bridge was not only an ornament, but of the moſt infinite utility to the city of Weſtminſter; as the houſes which before were very ſmall and meanly inhabited were taken down, and ſeveral of the adjoining ſtreets which were narrow and crooked were not only enlarged, but alſo made ſtraight and uniform, and the houſes built with regularity and elegance. The ſtreet which leads in a direct line from the bridge to James's Park is exceeding noble, and furniſhes the ſpectator with a pleaſing view at either extremity.

On the firſt of February, 1739, the king opened the ſeſſion of parliament with a ſpeech to both houſes, in which he informed them that a convention was concluded with the king of Spain, by which that prince had obliged himſelf to make reparation to the Britiſh ſubjects for their loſſes by certain ſtipulated payments; and that plenipotentiaries were appointed for ſettling all matters in diſpute in ſuch a manner as might for the future prevent and remove all new cauſes and pretences of complaint, by preſerving a juſt regard to the rights and privileges belonging to each nation.

When the convention was publickly made known, it gave great diſſatisfaction to the people, as it appeared that the Spaniards ſtill claimed a right of ſearching Britiſh ſhips ſailing to and from the plantations, and that they had made no promiſe of abſtaining from their accuſtomed depredations, during the diſcuſſion of the diſpute. The citizens of London thinking themſelves particularly aggrieved from this conduct of the miniſtry, reſolved to petition the houſe of lords againſt the ſaid convention. Accordingly on the 20th of February, a court of common-council was held, when a petition being drawn up and approved of, the ſame was preſented to the houſe by his grace the duke of Bedford, who introduced it with the following ſpeech:

“ My Lords,

“ I have in my hand a petition from a very great body of men; no leſs a body, my lords, than the citizens of London. The importance of this juncture called upon them to aſſemble and deliberate upon the moſt proper means of preventing the effects of a convention, which they apprehend to be ruinous, not only to them, but the whole kingdom, from taking place. Encouraged, my lords, by their former experience of your lordſhips great indulgence, they reſolved to proceed in the moſt dutiful manner, by petitioning your lordſhips to take the reaſons they are ready to offer againſt the convention into your mature deliberation.”

This petition was followed by others from the merchants of Briſtol, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Glaſgow, &c. who all prayed to be heard by counſel on the merits of their objections.

Great were the debates in the houſe of lords, in conſequence of theſe petitions; and notwithſtanding the merchants clearly proved their allegations, and were ſtrongly ſupported by many noble lords, yet it was at laſt carried in favour of the convention by a majority of 24 voices.

A motion was then made in the houſe of commons for an addreſs of approbation and thanks to his majeſty for the convention, which, by the dexterity of Sir Robert Walpole, was carried by only 262 againſt 235; out of which 262 it appeared that 234 were placemen, whoſe annual wages amounted to 212,956l. 13s. 4d. a manifeſt proof by what ſort of people the management of national affairs was at this time conducted! Many of the members who diſapproved of theſe proceedings, ſhewed their diſguſt by retiring into the country; nor did they return to the houſe during the remainder of the ſeſſion. The diſpute in the houſe of lords was maintained with equal warmth, there being only a majority of 21; and a ſpirited proteſt was ſubſcribed and entered by 39 peers, the moſt diſtinguiſhed as friends to their king and country.

On the 10th of September, about ſeven o'clock in the evening, there aroſe a moſt violent ſtorm of thunder and lightning, accompanied with very heavy rain, which continued till near twelve at night. Though the thunder was not very violent, yet the flaſhes of lightning were as quick, and at the ſame time as ſtrong as had ever been known. Among other things deſtroyed by this tempeſt, was a large aviary of ſparrows, which had for many years ſheltered themſelves in a grove of high trees adjoining to Mile-end turn-pike. Such numbers of them were killed by the lightning, that the next morning the ground within the circumference of the trees was entirely covered with them.

The citizens of London took every meaſure to teſtify their deteſtation at the colluſion of the miniſtry with the court of Spain; an inſtance of which they gave at the time of election for lord-mayor. Sir George Champion, member for Ayleſbury, who was the alderman next the chair, and who had hitherto been greatly reſpected, having voted in favour of the convention, was ſet aſide, and Sir John Salter and Sir Robert Godſcall were returned to the court of aldermen, who making choice of the former, he was declared lord-mayor for the year enſuing.

Notwithſtanding the parliamentary ſanction the convention had received, a war with Spain began now to appear inevitable; for the Spaniſh monarch not only ſuffered the time to elapſe during which he was to pay the ſtipulated ſum, but ordered ſeizures to be made of the ſhips and merchandize of the Britiſh ſubjects in his dominions wherever they could be found; and even commanded all the Britiſh ſubjects to leave his territories in a ſhorter time than was allowed by treaty. Theſe proceedings put a ſtop to the conferences carried on with that court; and an order of council was made for granting letters of marque and repriſals to our merchants, The land forces were now augmented, ſeveral ſhips were put in commiſſion, and a very hot preſs broke out to man them: an embargo was laid upon all merchant ſhips, and every other method taken that ſeemed to give confidence to the earneſt hopes and expectations of the nation.

The orders for making repriſals had been diſpatched above a month before their publication in London, to commodore Brown, who then commanded a ſquadron at Jamaica, in order to give him an opportunity of making the beſt uſe of ſuch intelligence before the Spaniards could have the leaſt notice of the deſigns of the Engliſh. A reſolution was alſo formed for endeavouring to preclude the Spaniards from the reſources of their riches in the Weſt Indies and the South Seas.

All things being now ripe for an open rupture with Spain, the declaration of war againſt that kingdom was publiſhed on the 23d of October, at the uſual places, and with the accuſtomed formalities, amidſt innumerable ſpectators, who teſtified their approbation by the moſt joyful acclamations.

The greateſt hopes of the nation at this time were placed on the brave admiral Vernon, who was ſent to the Weſt Indies, to take upon himſelf the command of the ſquadron in thoſe ſeas, and to deſtroy the trade and ſettlements of the Spaniards. Vernon had rendered himſelf remarkable in the houſe of commons, by condemning the meaſures of the miniſtry: and in the debates on the Spaniſh depredations, he happened to affirm, that Porto Bello, a ſtrong port on the Spaniſh main, might be eaſily taken, and even offered to undertake the reduction of it with ſix ſhips only. The miniſter, deſirous of removing ſo troubleſome a cenſor from the houſe, took him at his word, and he was accordingly ſent, but not without hopes, as it was ſuppoſed, on the part of the miniſter, that he would diſgrace himſelf and his party by failing in the attempt. Theſe expectations, however, were happily prevented; for, in the month of March following a ſhip from the Weſt Indies was diſpatched by admiral Vernon, with an account of his having taken Porto Bello, with the ſix ſhips only, and demoliſhed all the fortifications. This event gave great ſatisfaction to the whole nation; both houſes of parliament joined in an addreſs of congratulation to his majeſty on the ſucceſs of his arms, which was followed by another from the city of London; and when the admiral returned, he was preſented with the freedom of the city in a gold box.

No particular manſion had hitherto been provided for the uſe of the lord-mayor of London during the time of his holding that high office. Till this period, it was cuſtomary for the chief magiſtrate of the city to hold his mayoralty at ſome one of the halls belonging to the twelve principal companies. This had been for a long time found very inconvenient, and it was therefore reſolved, for the honour of the city, as well as for the convenience of better executing the buſineſs attendant on ſo high an office, to erect a houſe, as the Manſion for the lord-mayor for the time being.

The lord-mayor, aldermen and common-council having determined on this matter, ſeveral places were propoſed for its ſituation; as, the end of Paternoſter-Row, fronting Cheapſide, Moorfields, and Stocks-market; when the latter was beſt approved of from its being ſituated nearly in the center of the city, and in the heart of buſineſs. Stocks-market was therefore removed, and the ground dug up for laying the foundation; but it was found ſo full of ſprings, that it was thought neceſſary to erect the building on piles. In the mean time plans and deſigns were drawn and examined, among which was that from whence the preſent edifice was erected.

A great number of piles being driven cloſe together, and every other neceſſary preparation made, the firſt ſtone of the foundation was laid on the 25th of October, 1739, by the Right Honourable Micajah Perry, Eſq. lord-mayor, in the preſence of ſeveral of the aldermen and common-council. On the ſtone was cut the following inſcription:

This chief corner ſtone
Was laid the 25th day of October, in the year of our Lord MDCCXXXIX.
And in the thirteenth year of the reign of our
Sovereign Lord GEORGE the Second,
King of Great Britain, France and Ireland,
By the Right Hon. MICAJAH PERRY, Eſq.
Lord-mayor of the city of London.

ALDERMEN.

Sir Francis Child, Knt. John Barber, Eſq.
Sir Edward Bellamy, Knt. Sir John Williams, Knt.
Sir John Barnard, Knt. Sir Rob. Godſchall, Knt.

COMMONERS.

Mr. Deputy John Smart, Mr. Deputy James Danſie,
Mr. William Tims, Mr. Deputy Tho. Sandford,
Mr. John Everet, Mr. Deputy John Ayliffe,
Mr. Dep. R. Farrington, Mr. Deputy Benj. Hodges,
Mr. Deputy Sam. Tatem, Mr. Deputy Thomas Naſh,
Mr. Robert Evans, Mr. Charles Hartley:

Being the committee appointed by the lord-mayor, aldermen and commons of this city, in common-council aſſembled, to erect the fabric for a manſion-houſe, for the uſe of the lord-mayor of this city for the time being.

George Heathcote, Eſq. } Aldermen, being
Sir John Lequeſne, Knt. } Sheriffs.
George Dance, Architect.

This noble ſtructure was fourteen years in building, it being finiſhed in the year 1753; and Sir Criſp Gaſcoigne was the firſt lord-mayor who reſided, and executed the buſineſs of the office in it during his mayoralty.

The MANSION-HOUSE, though apparently a heavy, yet at the ſame time is a very noble, edifice. It is ſubſtantially built of Portland ſtone, and has a portico of ſix lofty fluted columns of the Corinthian order in the front: the ſame order being continued in pilaſters both under the pediment and on each ſide. The baſement ſtory is very maſſy and built in ruſtic. In the center of this ſtory is the door which leads to the kitchens, cellars, and other offices; and on each ſide riſes a flight of ſteps of very conſiderable extent, leading up to the portico, in the middle of which is the door that opens to the apartments and offices where buſineſs is tranſacted. The ſtone baluſtrade of the ſtairs is continued along the front of the portico; and the columns, which are wrought in the proportions of Palladio, ſupport a large angular pediment, adorned with a very noble piece in bas relief repreſenting the dignity and opulence of the city of London, finely deſigned, and well executed by Mr. Taylor.

The principal figure repreſents the genius of the city in the dreſs of the goddeſs Cybele, cloathed with the imperial robe, alluding to her being the capital of this kingdom, with a crown of turrets on her head. Her left foot is placed on the figure of Envy, who lies on her back, and ſeems endeavouring to riſe. Her left arm reſts upon a large ſhield, which has the city arms, and in her right hand ſhe holds a wand. This being the principal figure, is done in alto relievo. She ſeems ready to ſtep forward; her head and right arm, which are completely finiſhed, project from the back ground, and her wand extends beyond the cornice of the pediment. Near her, on her right ſide, ſtands a Cupid holding the cap of Liberty over her ſhoulder at the end of a ſhort ſtaff, in the manner of a mace; and a little farther is a River God, repreſenting the Thames, in a reclining poſture, pouring out a ſtream of water from a large vaſe; and near him is an anchor faſtened to its cable, with ſhells lying on the ſhore. On the left hand of London is the figure of Plenty, kneeling and holding out her hand in a ſupplicating poſture, as if beſeeching her to accept of the fruit ſhe is pouring out from her Cornucopia; and behind her are two naked boys with bales of goods, as emblems of commerce.

Beneath this portico are two ſeries of windows, which extend along the whole front; and above theſe is an attic ſtory with ſquare windows crowned with a baluſtrade.

The building is much deeper than it is wide; it has an area in the middle, and at the fartheſt end is an Egyptian hall, which is the length of the front, very lofty, and deſigned for public entertainments. Near the ends at each ſide is a window of extraordinary height, placed between coupled Corinthian pilaſters, and extending to the top of the attic ſtory.

The inſide apartments and offices are exceeding noble, and elegantly furniſhed; and on the weſt ſide of the building is a commodious door for the admittance of private company. The greateſt inconvenience which attends this edifice ariſes from its being ſo crouded with houſes, eſpecially on the ſides, that the rooms are dark; and even in the front there is not a ſufficient area to enlighten the building. Notwithſtanding this imperfection, it is certainly a very noble ſtructure, and well calculated for the diſcharge of that buſineſs, and the dignity of that magiſtrate for whom it was erected.

The whole expence of building the Manſion-houſe (including the ſum of 3900l. paid for purchaſing houſes to be pulled down) amounted to 42,638l. 18s. 8d.

The year 1739 is alſo diſtinguiſhed for the eſtabliſhment and foundation of that noble charity, the Foundling Hoſpital. Several public ſpirited gentlemen, ever ſince the reign of queen Anne, had in contemplation the erection of an hoſpital for deſerted young children, who, either through misfortunes, or the inhumanity of their parents, might be left deſtitute of ſupport; and to bring them up in ſuch a manner as to render them fit for laborious and uſeful employments. With theſe laudable views they propoſed a ſubſcription, and ſolicited a charter: but their endeavours proved ineffectual, from the ill-grounded prejudices of ſome weak people, who urged, that ſuch an undertaking would only encourage perſons in vice, by making too eaſy a proviſion for their illegitimate offspring.

Although theſe objections ſuſpended the execution of the deſign for a time, yet it did not entirely defeat it. Several of theſe worthy perſons at their deaths left large benefactions for the uſe of ſuch an hoſpital as ſoon as it ſhould be erected. Mr. Thomas Coram, a commander of a ſhip in the merchants ſervice, being informed of the legacies left for theſe purpoſes, immediately quitted the ſea, to ſolicit a charter for the eſtabliſhment of this charity, and ſpent the remainder of his life in promoting this noble deſign with the moſt unwearied aſſiduity.

Mr. Coram, previous to his preſenting any petition to the king, thought it moſt adviſeable to procure a recommendation of his deſign from perſons of quality and diſtinction. This buſineſs he purſued with ſuch unbounded diligence, that in a ſhort time he cauſed the following memorial to be drawn up, which was ſigned by the ladies whoſe names are underwritten:

> “Whereas, among the many excellent deſigns and inſtitutions of charity which this nation, and eſpecially the city of London, has hitherto encouraged and eſtabliſhed, no expedient has yet been found out for preventing the frequent murders of poor miſerable infants at their birth, or for ſuppreſſing the inhuman cuſtom of expoſing new-born infants to periſh in the ſtreets, or the putting out ſuch unhappy foundlings to wicked and barbarous nurſes, who, undertaking to bring them up for a ſmall and trifling ſum of money, do often ſuffer them to ſtarve for want of due ſuſtenance or care, or, if permitted to live, either turn them into the ſtreets to beg or ſteal, or hire them out to looſe perſons, by whom they are trained up in that infamous way of living, and ſometimes are blinded or maimed, and diſtorted in their limbs, in order to move pity and compaſſion, and thereby become fitter inſtruments of gain to thoſe vile, mercileſs wretches.
>
> “For a beginning to redreſs ſo deplorable a grievance, and to prevent as well the effuſion of ſo much innocent blood, as the fatal conſequences of that idleneſs, beggary, or ſtealing, in which ſuch poor foundlings are generally bred up, and to enable them, by an early and effectual care of their education, to become uſeful members of the commonwealth; we, whoſe names are underwritten, being deeply touched with compaſſion for the ſufferings and lamentable condition of ſuch poor, abandoned, helpleſs infants, as well as the enormous abuſes and miſchiefs to which they are expoſed; and in order to ſupply the government plentifully with uſeful hands on many occaſions; and for the better producing good and faithful ſervants from amongſt the poor and miſerable caſt off children or foundlings, now a peſt to the public, and a chargeable nuiſance within the bills of mortality; and for ſettling a yearly income for their maintenance and proper education, till they come to a fit age for ſervice; are deſirous to encourage, and willing to contribute towards erecting an hoſpital for infants whom their parents are not able to maintain, and having no right to any pariſh; which we conceive will not only prevent many horrid murders, cruelties and other miſchiefs, and be greatly beneficial to the public, but will alſo be acceptable to God Almighty, as being the only remedy of ſuch

“great evils, which have been ſo long neglected, though always complained of; provided due and proper care be taken for ſetting on foot ſo neceſſary an eſtabliſhment, and a royal charter be granted by the king to ſuch perſons as his majeſty ſhall approve of, who ſhall be willing to become benefactors for the erecting and endowing ſuch an hoſpital; and for receiving the voluntary contributions of charitable and well diſpoſed perſons; and for directing and managing the affairs thereof gratis to the beſt advantage, under ſuch regulations as his majeſty in his great wiſdom ſhall judge moſt proper for attaining the deſired effect of our good intentions.”

Charlotte Somerſet,
S. Richmond,
H. Bolton,
Anne Bolton,
J. Leeds,
A. Bedford,
M. Cavendiſh Portland,
J. Mancheſter,
F. Hartford,
M. Harold,
S. Huntington,
F. Nottingham,
E. Cardigan.
Dorothy Burlington,
F. Litchfield,
A. Albemarle,
F. Biron,
A. Trevor,
A. Torrington,
E. Onſlow,
A. King.

Mr. Coram, elated at the ſucceſs he had thus met with from ſo many honourable ladies, applied with ſuch farther diligence, that he ſoon after procured a like recommendation, ſigned by a great number of noblemen and gentlemen, both of which were annexed to his petition to the king. His majeſty, after peruſing the petition, was ſo well pleaſed with the plan, and purpoſes prayed for, that he immediately granted his royal charter for eſtabliſhing this hoſpital, which was dated the 17th of October, 1739.

In conſequence of this royal licence, the duke of Bedford, who was appointed the firſt preſident, ſummoned the ſeveral members of the ſociety to meet him at Somerſet-houſe on the 20th of November, when moſt of the noblemen and gentlemen mentioned in the charter being aſſembled, Thomas Coram, Eſq. thanked his grace and the reſt of the noblemen and gentlemen, for their protection and aſſiſtance in promoting the patent. After which, purſuant to their charter, they appointed a proper perſon as ſecretary; and a committee of fifteen noblemen and gentlemen were choſen to conduct the affairs of the corporation.

The work now went on with great ſpirit; books were opened, and large ſubſcriptions received. An act of parliament was obtained to confirm and enlarge the powers granted by his majeſty to the governors and guardians of the hoſpital. A piece of ground was purchaſed of the earl of Saliſbury, in Lamb's-conduit-fields, fronting the north end of Red-lion-ſtreet, Holborn, which his lordſhip not only ſold at a very reaſonable conſideration, but alſo promoted the charity by a generous benefaction.

As the erecting of the hoſpital would neceſſarily take up a great length of time, and the governors were exceeding anxious for the commencement of the charity, a large houſe was hired in Hatton-Garden, nurſes were provided, and it was reſolved that ſixty children ſhould be immediately admitted; but as the funds kept continually increaſing, ſo a greater number were admitted in proportion.

The firſt wing of the hoſpital was finiſhed in 1745, when the committee ordered the children to be removed thither, and quitted the houſe in Hatton-garden. A chapel being now thought neceſſary, and ſeveral ladies of quality expreſſing their deſire of contributing to it, a ſubſcription was opened for that purpoſe, and a neat and elegant edifice was ſoon erected.

Two years after, the governors being informed of the great increaſe of benefactions, of the number of the children, and the expediency of keeping the boys ſeparate from the girls, gave directions for building the other wing of the hoſpital, which was accordingly done, and the whole deſign compleated in the manner it now appears.

The FOUNDLING-HOSPITAL is a very handſome building, and conſiſts of two large wings directly oppoſite to each other, one of which is for the boys, and the other for the girls. They are built in a plain, but regular, ſubſtantial and convenient manner, of brick, with handſome piazzas. At the fartheſt end is the chapel, which is joined to the wings by an arch on each ſide, and is very elegant within. In the front is a large piece of ground, on each ſide whereof is a colonade of great length, which alſo extends towards the gates that are double, with a maſſy pier between them, ſo that coaches may paſs and repaſs at the ſame time. Theſe colonades are now encloſed, and contain ranges of workſhops, where the children are taught to ſpin, weave, and exerciſe other handicrafts. The large area between the gates and the hoſpital is adorned with graſs plats, gravel walks, and lamps erected upon handſome poſts; beſides which there are two convenient gardens.

In erecting theſe buildings particular care was taken to render them neat and ſubſtantial, without any coſtly decorations; but the firſt wing of the hoſpital was ſcarcely inhabited, when ſeveral eminent maſters in painting, carving, and other of the polite arts, were pleaſed to contribute many elegant ornaments, which are preſerved as monuments of the abilities and charitable benefactions of the reſpective artiſts.

In the court-room are four capital pictures, taken from ſacred hiſtory, the ſubjects of which are properly adapted to their ſituation.

The firſt of theſe paintings was executed by Mr. Hayman, the ſubject of which is taken from Exod. ii. 8, 9. “The maid went and called the child's mother; and Pharaoh's daughter ſaid unto her, Take this child away, and nurſe it for me, and I will give thee thy wages.”

The ſecond piece was done by Mr. Hogarth, and the ſubject taken from the following words, viz. “And the child grew up, and ſhe brought him to Pharaoh's daughter, and he became her ſon, and ſhe called his name Moſes.”

The third painting repreſents the hiſtory of Iſhmael, painted by Mr. Highmore, from Gen. xxi. 17. “And the angel of God called to Hagar out of heaven, and ſaid to her, What aileth thee, Hagar? fear not, for God hath heard the voice of the lad where he is.”

The laſt piece was painted by Mr. Wills, and is taken from Luke xviii. 16. “Jeſus ſaid, Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of ſuch is the kingdom of God.”

On each ſide of theſe paintings are ſmall drawings in circular frames of the moſt conſiderable hoſpitals in and about London, done by Mr. Hartley, Mr. Wilſon, Mr. Wale, and Mr. Gainſborough.

Over the chimney is a very curious bas relief, executed and preſented by Mr. Ryſbrack, repreſenting children employed in huſbandry and navigation.

The other ornaments in this room were given by ſeveral ingenious workmen, who had been employed in building the hoſpital, and were deſirous of contributing to adorn it. The ſtucco work was given by Mr. William Wilton; the marble chimney-piece, by Mr. Deval; the table with its frame curiouſly carved, by Mr. John Saunderſon; and the glaſs by Mr. Hallet.

In the other rooms of the hoſpital are the pictures of ſeveral of the governors and principal benefactors, viz. Mr. Thomas Coram, executed by Mr. Hogarth; Mr. Milner and Mr. Jacobſon, by Mr. Hudſon; Dr. Mead, by Mr. Ramſey; and Mr. Emerſon, by Mr. Highmore.

In the dining-room is a large and beautiful ſea-piece of the Engliſh fleet in the Downs, by Mr. Monamy; and in another room over the chimney, is

Mr. Hogarth's original painting of the march to Finchley.

The altar-piece in the chapel has a painting over it, finely executed by an Italian artiſt, repreſenting the wiſe men making their offerings to the infant Jeſus, who is held in his mother's arms. The organ originally preſented by Mr. Handel was rendered particularly uſeful to the inſtitution by that gentleman performing a ſacred oratorio on it at certain times for the benefit of the charity. A new organ has been lately placed inſtead of that preſented by Mr. Handel, which by time and uſe was become defective. This organ is played on by one of the children, who, having had the misfortune to loſe his ſight, has been educated to muſic.

Several very handſome ſhields done in lead were given by Mr. Ives, and placed over the charity boxes, with proper inſcriptions; and other artiſts have contributed their labours to the ornamenting of the hoſpital and chapel, for which they received the thanks of the corporation: and an inſcription is put up to inform the public, that theſe ornaments were the benefactions of the ſeveral artiſts whoſe names are written thereon.

In the infancy of this hoſpital, thoſe children not exceeding two months old, who were brought firſt, were received, till the number the governors had agreed to admit was compleated; but this only continued a ſhort time. The number that afterwards came for admittance occaſioned great diſturbance among perſons who brought them, every one ſtriving to deliver her child firſt, for fear of being excluded by delivering it too late. This circumſtance neceſſarily occaſioned a new regulation, and the children were admitted by lots. This was done by a parcel of black and white balls mixed together in a bag, to the number of the children then offered for admittance. The perſon who brought each child took a ball out of the bag in their turns; thoſe who drew white balls were admitted, and thoſe who drew black ones were diſcharged.

This method was undoubtedly as unexceptionable as any other that could poſſibly have been invented, ſince it left not the leaſt opening for partiality in the choice; yet all who wiſhed well to this excellent charity, could not avoid being concerned for thoſe who were diſappointed in the hopes of gaining admiſſion for a child, whom they had, perhaps, brought many miles out of the country for that purpoſe, and at an expence they were little able to ſupport. To remedy this, the parliament afterwards granted conſiderable ſums to enable the governors to relieve all children that were offered; but this method was but of ſhort duration, and the inconveniences it produced obliged them to revert to their former method of drawing by balls, which has continued ever ſince with this alteration only, that if the number offered does not exceed ten, they are admitted without drawing.

When the children are firſt admitted, they are ſent into the country till they are three years of age, during which time they are put into the hands of proper nurſes, under the inſpection of ſome perſon of character in the neighbourhood, and are cloathed and fed agreeable to the inſtitution of the charity. Such children as have not had the ſmall pox naturally, are inoculated at three years of age, in a proper place from the hoſpital.

From three years old to ſix, the boys are taught to read; and at proper intervals employed in ſuch a manner as may contribute to their health, and induce a habit of activity, hardineſs and labour; and from that time their work is to be ſuch bodily labour as is moſt ſuitable to their age and ſtrength, and is moſt likely to fit them for agriculture, or the ſea ſervice; many of them are employed in the gardens belonging to the hoſpital, where by their labour they ſupply the houſe with vegetables, and being inſtructed in gardening, are kept in readineſs for ſuch perſons as may be inclined to take them into their ſervice.

The girls, from ſix years of age, are employed in common needle-work, knitting and ſpinning, and in the kitchen, laundry and houſhold work, in order to make them uſeful ſervants for ſuch proper perſons as may apply for them, except ſo many as may be neceſſary to be employed in the hoſpital; it being intended to have no other female ſervants in the houſe, but perſons brought up in it when they are of proper age.

The winter of 1739 was a ſeaſon of the greateſt diſtreſs to the poor, in conſequence of a moſt ſevere froſt,× which began on Chriſtmas-day, and continued till the end of February. Its intenſeneſs and bad effects exceeded all others ever remembered. The river Thames was ſo ſolidly frozen, that great numbers of people dwelt upon it in tents, and variety of booths were erected on it for the entertainment of the populace. A few days after it began there aroſe a very high wind, which did conſiderable damage to the ſhipping that happened at that time to be very numerous. Several veſſels laden with corn, others with coals, &c. were ſunk by the ice; many had holes beat in their ſides by falling on their anchors: ſeveral lighters and boats were confined under the ice: in ſhort, a more diſmal ſcene preſented itſelf on the river Thames than had ever been beheld by the oldeſt man living. The damage done between the Medway and London-bridge was computed at 100,000l. beſides many perſons who loſt their lives from the ſeverity of the weather. The watermen and fiſhermen were entirely diſabled from earning their livelihood, as were the lower claſſes of labourers, whoſe employment is in the open air; and the calamity was rendered more ſevere by coals and other neceſſaries being advanced in their price in proportion to the intenſeneſs and continuance of the froſt. Happily for the poor the hand of liberality was never more extended, great benefactions were given by thoſe of opulent fortunes, and conſiderable collections were made in moſt of the pariſhes in London; from the aſſiſtance of which many wretched families were preſerved that muſt otherwiſe have inevitably periſhed.

eve

× It was call'd the Great Frost by way of Distinction

The ſeverity and continuance of this froſt was equally felt in moſt parts abroad, but particularly in Holland, as will appear from the following extract of a letter from an Engliſh gentleman at Leyden, to his friend at London, dated the firſt of January.

man

"Books being now laid aſide, our chief ſtudy and "care is how to thaw our eatables and drinkables, as "water, milk, beer, &c. My wine is tolerably ſtrong, "yet the whole freezes into a ſolid maſs; bread cannot be cut without being firſt ſet by the fire near an "hour; in the ſame manner we ſerve our butter, and "alſo our oranges, which are otherwiſe as hard as "ſtones. Boiling ſtrong punch, put into a bowl, "preſents us with ice in eight minutes: my barber "coming yeſterday to ſhave me, put a little hot water "into the baſon below ſtairs, and in the time he was "coming up to my chamber, it began to freeze: "warm urine from a man's body freezes in ſix mi-"nutes; ſpittle directly as it falls to the ground. "But what is yet more remarkable, a gentleman of "my acquaintance having a bottle of water from a "pump that was not frozen, going directly to pour "ſome into a glaſs, it was immediately ice: and what "is farther aſtoniſhing, part of the ſtream from the "bottle to the glaſs froze, and ſtood up in the tumbler like an icicle; the like certainly was never "known in theſe climates. Three perſons were found "frozen dead in one houſe yeſterday morning, and "ſome others are ſince dead."

On the 18th of May, 1740, the princeſs Mary was married by proxy to the prince of Heſſe, who was repreſented by the duke of Cumberland; and in the following month her royal highneſs embarked for the continent. Her marriage portion was 40,000l. which was granted by the parliament to his majeſty for that purpoſe.

At a common-hall held on Michaelmas day this year for the election of lord-mayor, the livery returned Sir Robert Godſchall, and George Heathcote, Eſq. to the court of aldermen, who contrary to the uſual method, ſet aſide Godſchall, and choſe Heathcote the junior alderman. On this Mr. Heathcote very politely declined the office, which occaſioned great conteſts in the court of common-council, who were for obliging him to ſerve. The queſtion, however, being put, it was at length carried in the negative.

In conſequence of this, another common-hall was ſummoned to meet on the 14th of October, when Sir Robert Godſchall and Humphry Parſons, Eſq. who had ſerved the office in 1731, were returned to the court of aldermen, who again ſet aſide Godſchall, and choſe Humphry Parſons, Eſq.

At a court of common-council held the 22d by deſire of alderman Parſons, he declared his readineſs to accept of the office, which was received by the court with unanimous applauſe; and a motion was made for his receiving the thanks of the court. This motion was agreed to by a great majority; but an amendment being propoſed to the form of the thanks, great debates enſued. Several of the aldermen were for putting their negative upon this propoſal; but Sir John Barnard, with thoſe of the aldermen who had voted for Godſchall, and a great majority of the commoners, withdrew from the court, proteſting, that the aldermen had no right to vote ſeparately, or to put a negative on the forming a queſtion. Thoſe who remained then returned thanks to Sir John Salter the lord mayor, for his wiſe and impartial conduct during his mayoralty; and alſo to the lord-mayor elect, for his accepting the office a ſecond time. On Wedneſday the 29th the right honourable Humphry Parſons, Eſq. was ſworn into his office, with the uſual ſolemnity: and the proceſſion on this occaſion was the firſt in which the lord-mayor rode in a coach drawn by ſix horſes.

On the firſt of November, at night, a violent hurricane aroſe, which did conſiderable damage to many principal buildings in London: and the ſhipping in the river Thames received very material injury.

The late conteſted election for lord-mayor had produced animoſities which were not yet ſubſided; for, at a court of common-council held the 11th of November, the extent of the aldermen's negative was revived, and the queſtion put, "That the court of "aldermen have the power of putting a negative upon "the framing of a queſtion," which paſſed in the negative; as it alſo did in the court of aldermen, by a majority of ten to four. Another motion was then made, and the queſtion put, "That the court of alder-"men have *not* the power of putting a negative upon "the framing of a queſtion;" which paſſed in the affirmative, as it did alſo in the court of aldermen, by a majority of eleven to four.

On the 10th of November a meeting of the livery was held at Vintner's-hall, to conſider of proper perſons to repreſent the city in the enſuing parliament; when a letter was produced from Sir John Barnard, in which he deſired to be excuſed any farther attendance in parliament, on account of his ill ſtate of health. The citizens, however, unwilling to part with ſo uſeful a member, put him in nomination, together with Mr. alderman Parſons, Sir Robert Godſchall, and Mr. aldermen Heathcote. The intent of the citizens was, however, in ſome degree fruſtrated by the interpoſition of death; for Humphry Parſons, the lord-mayor, died on the 21ſt of March, 1741; and he was remarked to be the only alderman who had died in his mayoralty ſince the death of Sir John Shorter in 1688; when Sir John Eyles, who had not ſerved the office of ſheriff, nor was even free of the city, acted as lord-mayor for the remainder of that year.

Two days after the death of the lord-mayor, a court of huſtings was held at Guildhall for the choice of another for the remainder of the year, when the livery once more honoured Sir Robert Godſchall with their ſuffrages, together with Sir John Barnard; but the latter, in a very polite ſpeech, requeſting to be excuſed, and not being under the neceſſity of accepting the office from his having ſerved it in the year 1738, the livery returned Daniel Lambert, Eſq. in his ſtead, to the court of aldermen, who once more thought proper to reject Godſchall, and make choice of Lambert. In conſequence of this, the ſame evening, at nine o'clock, alderman Lambert was accepted by the lord-chancellor, with the uſual ceremonies; and the next day (the barons of the Exchequer being then out of town) he went in great ſtate, according to antient cuſtom, to the Tower, attended by the twelve companies, and the city officers, where, on a booth erected for that purpoſe, without the gate, he was ſworn into his office by the right honourable the lord Cornwallis, conſtable of the Tower.——The laſt lord-mayor ſworn into his office in this manner was Sir Thomas Bloodſworth, in the year 1665, when the courts of law were held at Oxford on account of the dreadful plague at that time in London.

A ſhort time after this a great conteſt aroſe on the election of an alderman for Broadſtreet-ward. The candidates were, Charles Ewer, Eſq. and Mr. Eggleton. On the cloſe of the poll a ſcrutiny was demanded; when the numbers appearing to be exactly alike, the lord-mayor held a wardmote at Draper's-hall for a new election; at which Charles Ewer, Eſq. not meeting with any oppoſition, was declared duly elected. Mr. Eggleton, in conſequence of this, petitioned the court of aldermen, ſetting forth his right to the ſaid election: and the next day a rule was made in the court of King's-bench to ſhew cauſe why a mandamus ſhould not be granted for ſwearing in Mr. Eggleton as alderman of Broad-ſtreet-ward. On the 28th the court of aldermen returned, that neither party was duly elected, and that the determination of the election muſt be adjuſted by the court of King's-bench; which was accordingly done the Michaelmas term following in favour of Charles Ewer, Eſq. who was accordingly ſworn into the office.

On the 12th of May, 1741, the poll ended at Guildhall for members of parliament for the city of London; when the numbers for each candidate appeared as follows:

The Right Hon. Daniel Lambert, Eſq. lord-mayor	—	—	3217
Sir John Barnard	—	—	3769
Sir Robert Godſchall	—	—	3143
Alderman Heathcote	—	—	3322
Admiral Vernon	—	—	1175
Sir Edward Bellamy	—	—	1311
Alderman Perry	—	—	1710

In conſequence of which the four firſt were declared duly elected.

As ſoon as the election was declared, a ſet of inſtructions were delivered to them from their conſtituents, requiring them vigorouſly to oppoſe the keeping up a ſtanding army in times of peace, and all attempts towards an extenſion of the exciſe laws; to endeavour at a repeal of the ſeptennial act, and the reſtoration of triennial parliaments; as alſo to procure a bill for reducing and limiting the number of placemen in the houſe of commons: and laſtly, that in granting all aids and ſupplies, they ſhould not deviate from the genuine form of the conſtitution, but make ſtrict examination into every account of the national expence.

By the firſt charter granted to the citizens of London by king Charles I. the mayor, recorder, and ſuch of the aldermen as had ſerved the office of mayor, with the three ſenior aldermen who had not paſſed the chair, were conſtituted juſtices of the peace for the city and liberties; but from the great increaſe of the metropolis ſince that time, it was now found neceſſary, for the more eaſy bringing delinquents to juſtice, to extend that power to the whole body of aldermen at large: in conſequence of which his majeſty granted a charter, empowering all the aldermen to act as juſtices of the peace for the city and liberties of London; which charter bears date the 15th of Auguſt, 1741.

During the courſe of the ſummer of this year the city of London, and places adjacent, were viſited with an epidemic fever, which, for ſeveral months together, carried off great numbers of people. The cauſe of it was ſuppoſed to ariſe from the heat of the weather, which occaſioned a coagulation of the blood, or a ſtagnation thereof in the capillary arteries. This diſtemper ſpread all over the nation; and was alſo ſenſibly felt in Ireland.

On the 8th of September, about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, a prodigious hurricane aroſe in London, which did conſiderable damage to the ſhips and craft in the river Thames. Many houſes were entirely ſtripped of their coverings, whole ſtacks of chimnies thrown down, and trees torn up by the roots. But the moſt conſiderable damage was done in the countries, particularly at St. Ives in Huntingdonſhire.

On the 20th of January, 1742, the merchants and traders of London preſented a petition to the houſe of commons, in which they ſet forth the great hardſhips they laboured under, and the loſſes they ſuſtained, from the Spaniſh privateers, for want of proper convoys. This was followed by another of the ſame tendency from the city of London, which was preſented by the ſheriffs on the 26th. The diſcontents of the people, ariſing from this and other cauſes, ſo ſtrengthened the parliamentary oppoſition againſt Sir Robert Walpole, that finding he could no longer preſerve that influence he had hitherto poſſeſſed, and being apprehenſive of future conſequences, he reſigned his employments.

This circumſtance immediately produced an entire change in the miniſtry, the firſt happy effect of which was, a reconciliation between the king and the prince of Wales, who waited on his majeſty at St. James's, attended by a great concourſe of nobility, and other perſons of diſtinction; he was received by his majeſty in a very gracious manner, and a guard immediately appointed to attend his royal highneſs at Carleton-houſe. This happy event, together with that of the change in the miniſtry, was celebrated with public rejoicings not only in London, but in moſt parts of the kingdom.

The petitions which had been preſented by the merchants and corporation of London, were followed by others from Briſtol, Liverpool, Glaſgow, and many other trading towns in the kingdom, who all equally complained of the loſſes they had ſuſtained by the bad conduct of the war. Theſe petitions were taken into conſideration on the 18th of February, when the houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee, to deliberate on the allegations contained in each reſpective petition. The articles of the London petition were well explained by Mr. Glover an eminent merchant; and ſix days were ſpent in peruſing papers and examining witneſſes: after which the ſame gentleman ſummed up the evidence, and pathetically and eloquently expatiated on the hardſhips ſuſtained by the Britiſh merchants, and on the indifference, diſregard, and haughtineſs ſhewn them by the board of admiralty upon ſeveral applications, which he repreſented as the reſult of one uniform and continued deſign to make them weary of the war. He concluded with obſerving, that the Britiſh merchants, in this day of oppreſſion, threw themſelves upon the protection of a Britiſh parliament, in full aſſurance of that wiſe and auguſt aſſembly taking their caſe into conſideration, and of providing for their future ſecurity, by ſome ſalutary law.

The houſe, touched by theſe juſt complaints, paſſed ſeveral reſolutions, and the lord-mayor and Sir John Barnard were ordered to prepare a bill for the better protecting and ſecuring the navigation of the kingdom in time of war. Though this bill met with ſuch ſucceſs as to paſs the houſe of commons, yet it was thrown out by the lords. However, a number of ſmall men of war were appointed to cruize in the channel, and along the enemy's coaſts, as a ſecurity to the merchant ſhips from the inſults of the Spaniards.

It was at this time expected by moſt people throughout his majeſty's dominions, that Sir Robert Walpole would be called to a very ſtrict account for the alarming meaſures purſued during his adminiſtration. In this expectation, however, they were greatly diſappointed: the new miniſtry never intended any thing more than to expoſe Sir Robert's miſconduct. This being done, they deſigned to protect him from all dangers that might naturally be expected to reſult from the open and declared vengeance of an enraged and unthinking multitude. However, they puſhed their enquiry ſo far as to render it evident that he had been concerned in many flagrant acts of frauds and corruption in influencing elections; and by making uſe of the wealth, power and places of the crown, to introduce a criminal dependency in parliament, and conſequently to ſap the very foundation of the Engliſh conſtitution. It appeared, that during the laſt ten years of his adminiſtration, no leſs than 1,453,400l. of the public money had paſſed through his hands for ſecret ſervices; that above 50,000l. of this ſum had been paid to hireling writers; and that, on the day preceding his reſignation, he had ſigned orders on the revenues of the civil liſt for above 30,000l. In a word, it was ſufficiently evident, that the late miniſter had made too free with his truſt on the one hand, and with the conſtitution of his country on the other.

In the mean time the miniſtry, in order to ſooth the reſentments of the people, and, if poſſible, to conciliate their affections, paſſed a bill for excluding certain officers from their ſeats in the houſe of commons. Another bill was alſo paſſed for encouraging the linen manufactures; and a third, to prevent the marriage of lunaticks.

On the 26th of June, 1742, Sir Robert Godſchall, the lord-mayor, died of a fever, and was ſucceeded in his office by alderman Heathcote, who had generouſly refuſed that honour when offered him by the court of aldermen, in the year 1740. Sir William Calvert alſo ſucceeded him as member for the city.

At a court of common-council held the 21ſt of October, a ſet of inſtructions, containing a number of domeſtic grievances, were drawn up, and preſented to the city members. In theſe inſtructions the common-council complained of ſome perſons, who, under the maſk of integrity, and a pretended zeal for their country, having acquired its confidence, had diſgraced their former conduct, and openly conſpired with the known enemies of the public. They alſo complained of the embezzlement of the public treaſure, of defrauding the troops, and of parliamentary corruption. And concluded thus: "The adjuſtment of theſe points alone can give ſafety to the kingdom, and appeaſe the general diſcontents; and the vigorous proſecution of them, in concurrence with all true friends of the public, (independent of party, or of any other invidious diſtinction whatſoever) will enſure to yourſelves the laſting favour and affection of this great metropolis."

About the ſame time inſtructions of the like tendency were given to the members for Weſtminſter, deſiring them to join with the members for London, in endeavouring to remove the evils ſo univerſally complained of.

In Michaelmas term, 1742, a cauſe was tried before the lord chief juſtice Willes, in which the company of Weavers were plaintiffs, and Mr. Thomas Handyſide defendant. Mr. Handyſide was free of the Weavers Company; but not being free of the city, had refuſed to take up the livery when called upon for that purpoſe. It appearing, however, to the court, that every member of a company is eligible to the livery, though not free of the city, a verdict was given in favour of the plaintiffs.

The ſame day another cauſe was tried on an action brought by Anthony Wright againſt William Ayres, the leſſee of the toll of London-bridge, who had received, and inſiſted upon a preſcriptive right to receive, two pence for the paſſage of each cart laden with one ton weight, or upwards, paſſing over London-bridge. It appearing, however, by the evidence, that the uſage had been to take one penny only for a cart with two horſes, although laden with a ton or upwards, a verdict was given in favour of the plaintiff.

On the 14th of November, 1743, her royal highneſs the princeſs of Wales was ſafely delivered of a prince, who was baptized by the name of William Henry. About the ſame time his majeſty's daughter, the princeſs Louiſa, was married to the prince royal of Denmark. Congratulatory addreſſes on theſe occaſions were preſented to his majeſty by the lord-mayor and aldermen of London; as were alſo others to their royal highneſſes the prince and princeſs of Wales.

His majeſty, on the 15th of February, 1744, having informed both houſes of parliament, that he had received undoubted intelligence of the Pretender's eldeſt ſon intending to invade this kingdom through the aſſiſtance of the French court; the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council, the day following, waited on his majeſty with the following addreſs:

"Moſt gracious Sovereign,

"We, your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common-council aſſembled, having heard, that attempts are forming by the common diſturbers of the peace and tranquillity of Europe, in favour of a Popiſh Pretender, to interrupt that happineſs we thankfully enjoy under your majeſty's government, humbly beg leave to take this earlieſt opportunity to expreſs our greateſt concern for, and abhorrence of this indignity intended againſt your majeſty and theſe kingdoms.

"We have no reaſon to doubt, but that, by the bleſſing of God on your majeſty's arms, our enemies will be diſappointed in their expectations. As your majeſty's ſubjects muſt be too ſenſible of the bleſſings of liberty, property, and the free exerciſe of their religion, which they enjoy under your moſt auſpicious reign, to exchange them for a certain arbitrary and tyrannical government; ſo the loyalty and unanimity of your faithful ſubjects will greatly tend to diſcourage theſe deſperate endeavours to deſtroy and ſubvert our excellent conſtitution. We therefore beg leave moſt humbly to aſſure your majeſty of our firm and ſincere attachment to your ſacred perſon and government, and our preſent happy eſtabliſhment in church and ſtate; and that no endeavours of ours ſhall, even at the hazard of our lives and fortunes, be wanting to fruſtrate theſe attempts, and to ſecure the laws and liberties of this country, and the Proteſtant ſucceſſion in your majeſty's moſt illuſtrious houſe, to the lateſt generations."

To this addreſs his majeſty returned a moſt gracious anſwer; and at the ſame time conferred the honour of knighthood on the Right Honourable Robert Weſtley, lord-mayor; ſerjeant Simon Urlin, recorder; alderman Daniel Lambert, alderman Robert Willimot; ſheriff Robert Ladbroke, and ſheriff William Calvert.

Addreſſes of the ſame nature were preſented from both univerſities, the principal towns in Great Britain, the clergy, the diſſenting miniſters, the quakers, and almoſt all the corporations and communities in the kingdom.

On the 25th of February, a proclamation was iſſued, commanding all papiſts, and reputed papiſts, to depart from the cities of London and Weſtminſter, and within ten miles of the ſame; for confining papiſts and reputed papiſts to their habitations; and for putting the laws in execution againſt rioters, and the promoters of tumultuous proceedings.

Orders were ſent to bring over ſix thouſand of the Britiſh troops from Flanders, in caſe the invaſion ſhould actually take place. The *habeas corpus* act was ſuſpended for ſix months. Several perſons were apprehended on ſuſpicion of treaſonable practices; and, in ſhort, every neceſſary precaution was taken that had any tendency to the preſervation of the public tranquillity.

CHAP. XXVII.

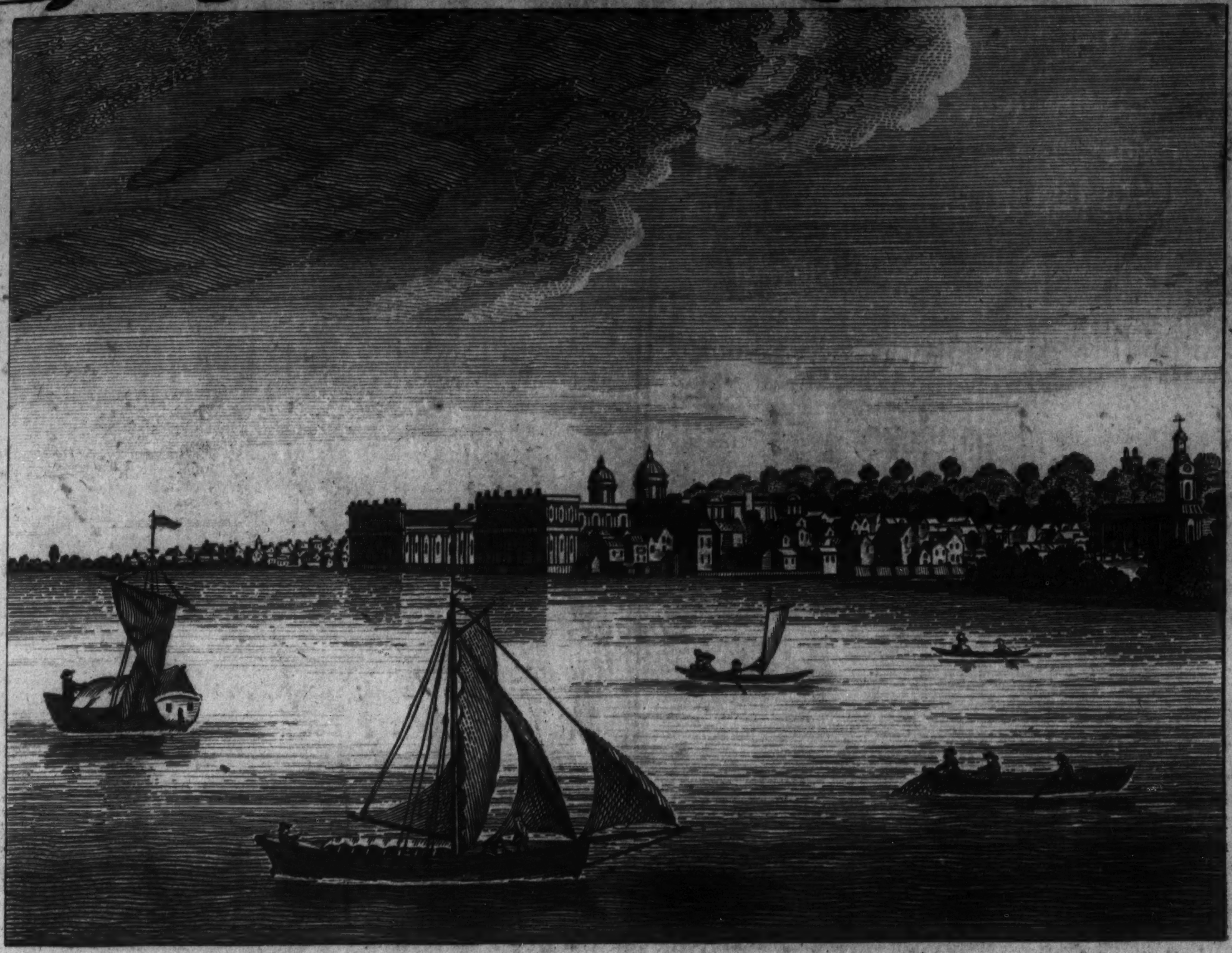
War declared againſt France—Combination among the journeymen ſtay-makers and taylors—The king iſſues a proclamation againſt ſtreet-robbers—Great fire at Shad Thames—Letter from the duke of Newcaſtle to the lord-mayor, informing him of a rebellion broke out in Scotland—The city guarded by the militia—Various ſubſcriptions for the uſe of the militia—Various ſubſcriptions for the uſe of the army—A camp formed on Finchley Common—The rebel army defeated by the duke of Cumberland, and the rebellion entirely ſuppreſſed—Execution of the earl of Kilmarnock, lord Balmerino, Charles Ratcliffe, lord Lovat, &c.—Great fire in Cornhill—Act of common-council for regulating the election of ſheriffs—Remarkable ſwarms of Locuſts—The Bottle Conjuror; a ſingular impoſition on the public.

WAR was declared at Paris againſt Great Britain on the 20th of March; and on the 31ſt of the ſame month his majeſty's declaration of war againſt France was proclaimed in London at the uſual places, and with the accuſtomed ceremonies on ſuch occaſions.

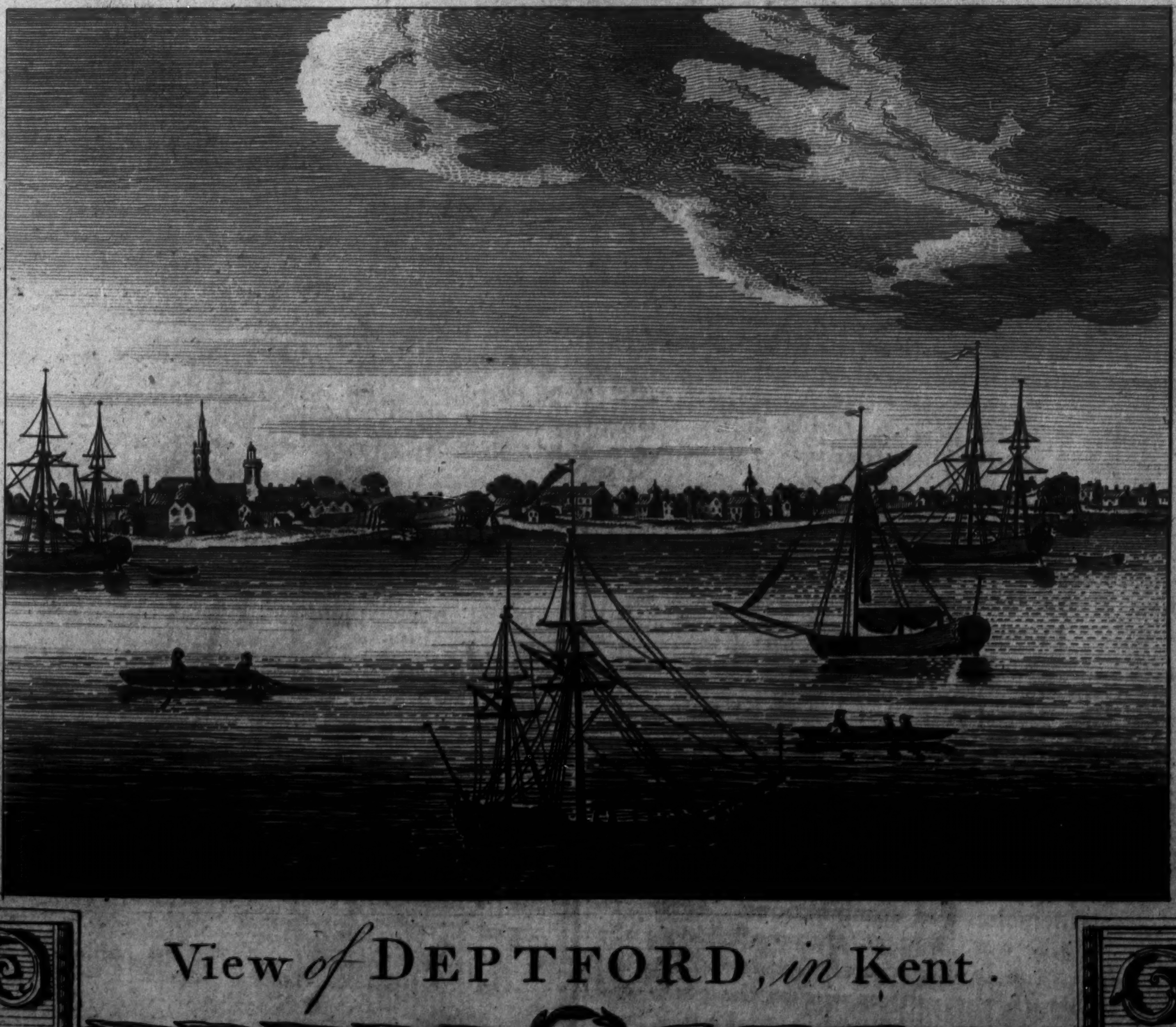
A great number of journeymen ſtay-makers and taylors having entered into a combination not to work for the wages eſtabliſhed by law, the privy-counſel, on the 18th of September, by his majeſty's command, wrote a letter to the duke of Newcaſtle, Cuſtos Rotulorum of the county of Middleſex, requiring his grace to recommend to the juſtices of the peace to carry into execution the act of 7 Geo. I. for preventing all unlawful aſſemblies and combinations. Letters to the ſame purpoſe were ſent to the conſtable of the Tower, and to the lord-mayor of London. In conſequence of which the juſtices met on the 26th, and came to the following reſolutions: "That if any journeyman ſhould refuſe to work for the wages ſettled by act of parliament, he ſhould be committed to hard labour for two months: and that the maſter who paid more than the act allowed, ſhould forfeit five pounds." Theſe reſolutions were no ſooner publiſhed, than they produced the deſired effect; the combination ceaſed, and the journeymen quietly returned to their reſpective employments.

The ſtreets of the city of London were at this time ſo peſtered with ſtreet-robbers, that it induced the lord-mayor and aldermen to petition his majeſty for "a ſpeedy, rigorous, and exemplary execution of the laws upon the perſons of offenders, as they ſhall fall into the hands of juſtice." In conſequence of this petition, on the 9th of January following, his majeſty iſſued a proclamation, promiſing a reward of 100l. over and above all other rewards, for the apprehending of every perſon found guilty of robbery or murder.

On the 14th of May, 1745, a fire broke out at a ſail-maker's in Shad Thames, occaſioned by a pot of tar boiling over, which not only conſumed the houſe in which it began, but being cloſe to the river, communicated



View *of* GREENWICH, *in* Kent.



View *of* DEPTFORD, *in* Kent.

London: Published by Alex^{r} Hogg at the Kings Arms, N^{o}16 Paternoster Row.

BRITISH 20 AU 68 MUSEUM

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municated itſelf to the Berwick, captain Kemp, a ſhip of 300 tons burden, which it burnt to the water's edge, together with ſeveral other veſſels and lighters that lay near it. The flames were ſo rapid on ſhore, that in leſs than three hours, near thirty houſes were entirely conſumed. A great number of others were conſiderably damaged; and ſeveral perſons periſhed in the flames.

The attention of the Engliſh miniſtry was at this time engaged with matters of the moſt ſerious nature. The ſon of the chevalier de St. George, encouraged by the exaggerated accounts of the zealous partizans of his houſe, who pretended that the whole nation was diſaffected to the reigning family, and would joyfully ſeize the firſt opportunity of throwing off the yoke, determined to make one more effort for obtaining the Engliſh throne. At the ſame time he was flattered by France with a promiſe of powerful ſuccours; though the miniſtry of that kingdom were far from intending to ſupport the cauſe he had undertaken with vigour: all they meant by encouraging an attempt of this kind, was, to embarraſs the Engliſh government, which at this time would be of infinite conſequence to France and her allies. They knew that Scotland was unfurniſhed with troops; that great part of the highlanders were ready to join the ſtandard of this young adventurer, and that conſequently the nation muſt be thrown into diſorder and confuſion, of which they intended to take a proper advantage.

Charles being furniſhed with a ſum of money and a ſupply of arms by France, embarked on board a ſmall frigate, accompanied by a few Iriſh and Scots adventurers, and landed on the coaſt of Lochabar in Scotland, where he was ſoon joined by a conſiderable number of hardy mountaineers, under their reſpective chiefs. Had the government acted vigorouſly on the firſt intelligence they received of his arrival, the young adventurer muſt ſoon have been cruſhed; but the lords of the regency paid little regard to the information, and even ſuſpected the integrity of thoſe by whom it was conveyed. A ſhort time, however, convinced them of their error.

Charles, having aſſembled about fifteen hundred men, encamped in the neighbourhood of Fort William, and immediately commenced hoſtilities. A detachment from his main body ſurpriſed two companies of new raiſed ſoldiers, who, after an obſtinate diſpute, were obliged to ſubmit. An officer of the king's forces having fallen into the hands of the rebels, was courteouſly diſmiſſed with one of the Pretender's maniſeſtos, and a paſſport for his perſonal ſafety.

The adminiſtration was now effectually alarmed. The lords of the regency iſſued a proclamation, offering a reward of 30,000l. to any perſon that ſhould apprehend the eldeſt ſon of the Pretender; and the king being then in Germany, a courier was diſpatched to Holland to haſten his return, when his majeſty accordingly arrived about the latter end of Auguſt. A requiſition was made of the 6000 Dutch auxiliaries; and ſeveral Britiſh regiments were recalled from the Netherlands.

On the 5th of September the lord-mayor received a letter, in his majeſty's name, from the duke of Newcaſtle, informing him that one of the Pretender's ſons had erected a ſtandard in Scotland, and that a great number of people had aſſembled together in a rebellious manner. At the ſame time the duke recommended his lordſhip to uſe his utmoſt care and vigilance for the preſervation of peace and quietneſs throughout his juriſdiction.

On the 10th of September the lord-mayor, aldermen and common-council, attended by the ſheriffs, recorder, and all the city officers, waited on his majeſty at Kenſington, when the recorder, in their names, preſented his majeſty with the following addreſs:

"Moſt gracious Sovereign,

"We your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common-council aſſembled, beg leave to approach your ſacred perſon, and with the ſincereſt joy to congratulate your majeſty upon your ſafe and happy return to theſe your Britiſh dominions.

"Permit us, moſt gracious ſovereign, at the ſame time, wirh the warmeſt ſentiments of loyalty and affection to your majeſty, to expreſs our grateful returns to heaven for the bleſſing upon your majeſty's arms in the conqueſt of the iſland and forts of Cape Breton; a place of the greateſt conſequence to this nation, as it ſecures to your majeſty's ſubjects a free and uninterrupted trade in America, and protects them from the inſults of a dangerous and inveterate enemy. And we entirely rely upon your royal patronage and protection, to ſecure to theſe kingdoms the perpetual enjoyment of this invaluable acquiſition.

"The raſh and daring attempts of the profeſſed enemies of this nation, in favour of a popiſh and abjured pretender, have filled the hearts of us, your loyal citizens, with the utmoſt abhorrence and deteſtation. And we beg leave to give your majeſty the moſt ſolemn aſſurances, that we will be ready upon all occaſions to ſacrifice all that is dear and valuable to us, in defence of your majeſty's royal perſon and family, and in ſupport of our happy conſtitution both in church and ſtate."

The next day the merchants of London went in a cavalcade of one hundred and forty coaches, and preſented his majeſty with a moſt dutiful and loyal addreſs on the ſame occaſion. And ſo anxious were they for ſupporting the public credit, that above eleven hundred of the moſt conſiderable merchants, traders and proprietors of the public funds ſubſcribed their names to the following agreement:

"We, the underſigned merchants, and others, being ſenſible how neceſſary the preſervation of public credit is at this time, do hereby declare, that we will not refuſe to receive Bank notes in payment of any ſum of money to be paid us; and we will uſe our utmoſt endeavours to make all our payments in the ſame manner."

In conſequence of this reſolution, the demands, which had been very conſiderable at the Bank a few days before for caſh, began greatly to diminiſh. Theſe haſty demands were ſaid to have been occaſioned by the Papiſts and Jacobites, with a deſign to hurt public credit as much as poſſible, and to get gold to ſend to the rebels; but in this they were diſappointed, by the directors ordering all payments to be made in ſilver.

All other neceſſary precautions were now taken for the ſecurity of the kingdom. Orders were iſſued to keep the trained-bands in readineſs, and to array the militia of Weſtminſter. Inſtructions to the ſame effect were alſo ſent to all the lords lieutenants of the counties throughout the kingdom.

The moſt ſubſtantial citizens, eſpecially young gentlemen of fortune, merchants and tradeſmen, entered into different aſſociations, learned the military exerciſe, and provided themſelves with proper accoutrements and arms in defence of their king and country. The principal noblemen made tenders of their ſervices to the king, and ſome of them received commiſſions to levy regiments for ſuppreſſing the rebellion.

Among other bodies formed in London, at a meeting held in the Middle-Temple-hall, an aſſociation was ſubſcribed by ſeveral gentlemen of the law, who agreed to form themſelves into a regiment, under the command of the lord chief juſtice Willes, to be denominated, "the aſſociated regiment of the law, for the defence of the royal family, and the preſervation of the conſtitution in church and ſtate." His majeſty was ſo well pleaſed with this timely mark of their attachment, that the lord chief juſtice next day took his commiſſion as colonel of the ſaid regiment.

At a court of common-council held the 3d of December, it was unanimouſly agreed to ſubſcribe 1000l. out of the chamber of London, towards the relief, ſupport and encouragement of ſuch ſoldiers as then were, or thereafter ſhould be employed in his majeſty's ſervice, during the winter ſeaſon, towards the ſuppreſſing of the then unnatural rebellion. The companies of Stationers, Coopers, Drapers, Goldſmiths, and other fraternities, paid ſeveral ſums into the chamber of London, for the ſame purpoſe. The lord chief juſtice Lee, the maſter of the rolls, and the judges, ſubſcribed 1200l. on the ſame account. By theſe liberal contributions, the committee of the Guildhall ſubſcription contracted for 12,000 pair of breeches, 12,000 ſhirts, 10,000 woollen caps, 10,000 pair of woollen ſtockings, 1000 blankets, 12,000 pair of woollen gloves, and 9000 pair of woollen ſpatterdaſhes, to be immediately provided for the uſe of the army.

So univerſal was the ſpirit of ſupporting the eſtabliſhed government in oppoſition to the popiſh pretender, that even the Quakers contributed their mite on the occaſion. They raiſed a ſum of money among their own people to purchaſe warm woollen waiſtcoats for the ſoldiers to wear under their uniforms, while they kept the field in winter.

On the 7th of December another proclamation was iſſued for diſcovering, apprehending, and bringing to account, all jeſuits and popiſh prieſts, who ſhould be found after the 9th inſtant, in the cities of London and Weſtminſter, the Borough of Southwark, or within ten miles of the ſame, with a reward of 100l. to thoſe who ſhould diſcover or apprehend any ſuch jeſuit or popiſh prieſt.

During theſe tranſactions, the young pretender had got poſſeſſion of Edinburgh, and lodged himſelf in Holy-rood-houſe. Here he cauſed his father to be proclaimed king of Great Britain, by the name of James III. and a manifeſto was publicly read, in which the Chevalier de St. George declared his ſon Charles regent of his dominions, promiſed to diſſolve the union, and to redreſs the grievances of Scotland. He had propoſed ſeizing the treaſure belonging to the two banks of that kingdom; but in this he was diſappointed, it having been previouſly conveyed into the caſtle, which was defended by a ſtrong garriſon, under the command of general Gueſt.

Sir John Cope hearing the rebels were maſters of Edinburgh, embarked from Aberdeen on the 16th of September, and landed at Dunbar, about twenty miles to the eaſtward of the capital. Here he was joined by two regiments of dragoons, who, on the approach of the rebels, had retired from Edinburgh, and he immediately marched towards the rebel army to give them battle. On the 20th he encamped in the neighbourhood of Preſton-Pans; but the rebels did not wait for him to begin the attack; for the next morning early the young pretender charged at the head of the Highlanders with ſuch impetuoſity, that the king's troops were ſoon broke, and entirely routed. The chief part of the infantry were either killed or taken priſoners, and five hundred of the king's forces fell on the field of battle, among whom was the brave colonel Gardiner, who diſdained to ſave his life at the expence of his honour.

This victory was of great importance to the rebels, they procured arms, a train of field artillery, and a conſiderable ſum of money; for the tents, cannon, baggage, and military cheſt of the royal army fell into their hands. It alſo induced ſeveral of the chiefs, who had hitherto continued on the reſerve, to exert themſelves in favour of the Pretender.

Charles, however, was not yet in a condition to purſue his march into England; he continued therefore to reſide at Holy-rood houſe; impoſed taxes on the inhabitants; ſeized the merchandize depoſited in the king's warehouſe at Leith; compelled the city of Glaſgow to advance a conſiderable ſum of money, and laid the whole adjacent country under contribution. Large ſupplies of money, artillery and ammunition, were ſent from France by ſingle ſhips, and the number of his followers increaſed daily, though the greater and more wealthy part of the inhabitants of Scotland were averſe to his family and pretenſions, and many even exerted themſelves in defence of the government.

The miniſtry were no ſooner informed of Cope's defeat, than they ſent orders for three battalions of guards, and ſeven regiments of infantry to return from Flanders; and theſe being joined by the ſix thouſand Dutch troops lately arrived, began their march to Newcaſtle, under the command of general Wade.

The parliament met on the 16th of October, when his majeſty made a ſpeech to both houſes, in which he told them, that he relied upon their affections to him, and their care and concern for the public ſafety, to take ſuch ſteps as might enable him effectually to extinguiſh the rebellion; to prevent any foreign power from aſſiſting the rebels, and to reſtore the peace of the kingdom.

The moſt dutiful and zealous addreſſes were preſented to his majeſty by both houſes, declaring their firm attachment to his perſon and government. The commons again ſuſpended the Habeas Corpus act, and ſeveral perſons were taken into cuſtody, on ſuſpicion of treaſonable practices.

Soon after the meeting of parliament, the duke of Cumberland arrived from the Netherlands, and was followed by a detachment of dragoons and infantry. The city trained-bands were reviewed by his majeſty, the county regiments were compleated, the volunteers in different parts of the kingdom were induſtriouſly employed in the exerciſe of arms, and the whole kingdom ſeemed to riſe as one man againſt the invader.

The young pretender having by this time collected about ſix thouſand men, paſſed the weſtern border of England on the 6th of November. On the 12th he inveſted Carliſle, which ſurrendered in three days; and here he found a conſiderable quantity of arms and ammunition. Apprized of the march of the rebels, general Wade advanced from Newcaſtle, in order to relieve Carliſle; but hearing on his march that it had ſurrendered, he returned to his former ſtation.

The pretender having received aſſurances from France that a conſiderable body of troops would be landed on the ſouthern coaſts of England, in order to give him aſſiſtance, reſolved to proceed, not doubting, but the malcontents would join his ſtandard as ſoon as he could penetrate into the heart of the kingdom. Accordingly he advanced to Penrith, and continued his route through Lancaſter and Preſton, to Mancheſter, where on the 29th of November, he eſtabliſhed his head quarters. He now found himſelf greatly deceived in his expectations, for, inſtead of the multitudes he expected, not above two hundred joined him: theſe he formed into a regiment, and gave the command of it to Mr. Townley.

On the 26th of November the duke of Cumberland ſet out from London, to take upon him the command of the army then on its march into Lancaſhire. In the beginning of December the rebels left Mancheſter, paſſed the river Merſey, and advanced to Congleton, ſeemingly with an intention to meet and engage the duke, whoſe advanced guard was then at Newcaſtle; but they ſuddenly turned off to the left, and marched into Derby, as if they intended to avoid his royal highneſs, and proceed immediately to London.

This news produced inexpreſſible terror; the troops in the neighbourhood of the city were ordered to march and form a camp on Finchley common, and the king reſolved to take the field in perſon, accompanied by the earl of Stair: the militia of London and Middleſex was kept in readineſs to march; double watches were poſted at the city gates, and ſignals of alarm appointed.

This ſtate of anxious ſuſpence was, however, but of ſhort duration: the pretender, finding himſelf diſappointed,

appointed, and that no attempt was made by the French towards an invaſion, called a council of war at Derby, where after violent diſputes, it was determined to retreat to Scotland with all poſſible expedition. In purſuance of this reſolution they left Derby on the 6th of December, and on the 9th arrived at Mancheſter; entered Preſton on the 12th, and continued their route with the ſame expedition to the northward. General Wade, with a view of intercepting them in their march, advanced into Lancaſhire, but finding they had paſſed him, he returned to his old poſt at Newcaſtle. Charles reached Carliſle on the 19th; and after reinforcing the garriſon of that place, croſſed the rivers Eden and Solway into Scotland. On the 21ſt the duke of Cumberland inveſted Carliſle, and on the 30th the garriſon ſurrendered at diſcretion. Thus having purſued the rebels to the northern verge of England, and retaken the only place they were maſters of, his royal highneſs returned to London, which he entered amidſt the univerſal acclamations of the people. The priſoners, amounting to near four hundred, were confined in different parts of the kingdom.

By this time the citizens had recovered their apprehenſions of impending danger; and at a court of common-council held the 23d of January, 1746, it was unanimouſly reſolved to preſent the duke with the freedom of London in a gold box. The ſame court alſo agreed to petition the parliament for taking away the negative power of the court of aldermen in common-council; and a committee was appointed to draw up a petition for that purpoſe. In conſequence of this petition, the clauſe which gave the aldermen this privilege was accordingly repealed.

General Hawley, who commanded the king's forces at Edinburgh, having been compleatly defeated by the rebels at Falkirk, on the 17th of January, it was judged proper to give the command of the Scots forces to a general in whom the ſoldiers could place ſome confidence; and as a prince of the blood might have a favourable influence over the minds of the people in Scotland, the duke of Cumberland was appointed to the command. Accordingly, on the 31ſt of January, his highneſs put himſelf at the head of the troops in Edinburgh, and advanced with his army to Aberdeen; where he was joined by the duke of Gordon, the earl of Aberdeen, and ſeveral other perſons of diſtinction.

On the 8th of April, the duke of Cumberland left Aberdeen, and on the 15th paſſed the Spey without oppoſition. At Nairn he received intelligence that the enemy had burnt Fort Auguſtus, and embarked from Inverneſs to Culloden, about nine miles diſtance from the royal army, to give him battle. The next morning the duke decamped between four and five o'clock; and after marching eight miles, the advanced guard perceived the rebels, amounting to eight thouſand men, drawn up in order of battle, in thirteen diviſions, ſupplied with ſome pieces of artillery, and poſted behind ſome old walls and huts, in a line with Culloden-houſe. The duke immediately formed the royal army into three lines, and about one in the afternoon the engagement began. The cannon of the enemy was very ill ſerved, and as badly pointed, while that of the royal army made dreadful havock. Their front line then advanced to the attack, and above five hundred of the highlanders charged the duke's left wing with the greateſt impetuoſity. The weight of this column diſordered one regiment: but two battalions advancing from the ſecond line, ſuſtained the firſt, and ſoon put a ſtop to their career by a dreadful fire, which killed a great number. In the mean time the dragoons under general Hawley, having pulled down a park wall that covered the right flank of the rebels, broke in among them ſword in hand, and compleated their confuſion. The French piquets on their left ſtood inactive during the whole engagement, and then ſurrendered themſelves priſoners of war. In leſs than thirty minutes the whole rebel army was totally defeated, and the field covered with their dead bodies. Three thouſand were ſlain on the ſpot and in the purſuit. The earl of Kilmarnock was taken in the field of battle; the lord Balmerino ſurrendered himſelf in a ſhort time after, and the marquis of Tullibardine, followed his example: the earl of Cromartie and his ſons had been taken priſoners ſome days before the engagement.

This victory put a final ſtroke to the rebellion; but his royal highneſs continued in the north ſome time, to give proper orders for ſecuring the tranquillity of the country. After having received the ſubmiſſion of almoſt all the clans and chieftains, he at length returned to London, which he entered amidſt the acclamations of the people.

As to the vanquiſhed adventurer, he eſcaped from the field of battle, and forded the river Neſs, and with a few horſe retired to Aird, where he held a conference with ſome of his adherents; but finding his affairs deſperate, he deſired each of them to conſult his own ſafety; after which he aſſumed various diſguiſes, wandering from place to place among the mountains and weſtern iſlands for four months, during which he underwent great dangers, hardſhips and miſeries. At laſt, two ſhips, ſent on purpoſe from France to the coaſt, took him and about thirty of his followers on board, and in the middle of Auguſt landed him at Reſcourt, near Morlaix in Brittany.

Addreſſes were now preſented to the king from all quarters, congratulating him on the ſucceſs of his arms, and this happy event, which had once more reſcued the nation from the violent attacks of deſpotiſm and popery. The two houſes of parliament alſo voted their thanks to his royal highneſs the duke of Cumberland for his great and eminent ſervices on this occaſion; and the commons ſoon after added 25,000l. per annum to his former revenue.

Sir Richard Hoare, who was lord-mayor in this troubleſome year, received the particular thanks of the court of common-council and court of lieutenancy, for his diligent attendance, and ſteady attachment to his country, during the late time of imminent danger; for his conſtant readineſs to call thoſe courts together; and in particular for his perſonal attendance on all occaſions.

The rebellion being now happily ſuppreſſed, it was thought neceſſary to make examples of the moſt diſtinguiſhed delinquents. In conſequence of which, bills of indictment for high treaſon were found againſt the earls of Kilmarnock and Cromartie, and the lord Balmerino. Theſe noblemen were tried by their peers in Weſtminſter-hall, on the 28th of July, the lord chancellor preſiding as lord high ſteward on the occaſion.

Kilmarnock and Cromartie confeſſed their crime, and, in pathetic ſpeeches, recommended themſelves to his majeſty's mercy. Lord Balmerino pleaded Not Guilty: he denied being at Carliſle at the time mentioned in the indictment; but this being plainly proved againſt him, he waved his plea and ſubmitted to the court, who found them all guilty, and they received ſentence of death. Favourable circumſtances, however, appearing in the caſe of Cromartie, he was afterwards pardoned as to his life, but all his eſtates were confiſcated.

The 18th of Auguſt was the time fixed for the execution of Kilmarnock and Balmerino; on which day, about ſix o'clock in the morning, a troop of the life-guards, with another of the horſe-grenadiers, and about one thouſand of the foot, marched through the city to Tower-hill. The foot were placed in the form of a battledore, the round part incloſing the ſcaffold in the center, and the handle being formed by two lines, extending to the Tower-gate, with a proper ſpace between for the proceſſion to paſs. The horſe were drawn up in the rear of the foot, with a proper ſpace between for the commanding officers to traverſe the lines.

About nine the ſheriffs of London (attended by their officers and the executioner) came to view the ſcaffold, as alſo the houſe to which the lords were to be conducted, two rooms whereof were hung with black. At ten o'clock the block was fixed upon the ſcaffold, and covered with black cloth, with which alſo the ſcaffold was hung; and ſome ſacks of ſaw-duſt were carried up to ſtrew upon it. Soon after this, the two coffins were brought on the ſcaffold, covered with black cloth, with gilt nails, &c. On the earl of Kilmarnock's was a plate with this inſcription, viz. "Gulielmus Comes de Kilmarnock, decollat. 18 Auguſt, 1746: ætat. ſuæ 42." And that for lord Balmerino had this inſcription: "Arthurus Dominus de Balmerino, decollat. 18 Auguſti 1746, ætat. ſuæ 58."

In the mean time the ſheriffs went to the Tower, and after knocking at the gate, were admitted; when the priſoners, after the ſheriffs had given a receipt to the conſtable for their bodies, were delivered to their cuſtody. Soon after this the proceſſion began; and when they had paſſed through the lines into the area of the circle formed by the guards, the paſſage was cloſed, and the troops of horſe drew up behind the foot. The lords were conducted into ſeparate apartments in the houſe facing the ſcaffold, their friends being admitted to ſee and converſe with them. The earl of Kilmarnock was attended by the Rev. Mr. Foſter, the Rev. Mr. Hume, and the chaplain of the Tower; and another clergyman of the church of England attended lord Balmerino. Before his lordſhip entered the houſe, hearing ſeveral of the ſpectators aſk, Which is lord Balmerino? He anſwered, ſmiling, I am he, gentlemen, at your ſervice.

While they were in the houſe, the lord Balmerino aſked permiſſion to have a conference with the earl in his apartment; which being granted, among other queſtions he aſked the earl, if he knew of any order being ſigned by the prince (meaning the pretender's ſon) to give no quarter at the battle of Culloden? To this the earl anſwering in the negative; the lord Balmerino added, "Nor I neither; and therefore it ſeems to be an invention to juſtify their own murders." The earl replied, "He did not think this a fair inference, becauſe he was informed, after he was a priſoner at Inverneſs, by ſeveral officers, that ſuch an order, ſigned George Murray, was in the duke's company." "George Murray! ſaid lord Balmerino, then they ſhould not charge it on the prince." After this, he took his leave, embracing the earl with the moſt noble and generous compliments. "My dear Kilmarnock, ſaid he, I am only ſorry that I cannot pay this reckoning alone; once more farewell for ever!"

Custody

The lord Balmerino then left the room and retired to his own apartment. As ſoon as he was gone, the earl, with the company preſent, kneeled down, and joined in a prayer delivered by Mr. Forſter; after which, having refreſhed himſelf with a bit of bread and a glaſs of wine, he expreſſed a deſire that lord Balmerino might go firſt to the ſcaffold; but being informed that he could not be indulged in this, as he was firſt named in the warrant, he appeared ſatisfied, ſaluted his friends, and ſaid, he ſhould make no ſpeech on the ſcaffold, but deſired the miniſters to aſſiſt him in his laſt moments; accordingly they, with his other friends, proceeded with him to the ſcaffold.

The multitude, who had been long expecting to ſee him on this awful occaſion, on his firſt appearing on the ſcaffold, dreſſed in black, with a countenance and demeanor teſtifying contrition, ſhewed the deepeſt ſigns of commiſeration and pity; and his lordſhip, at the ſame time, being ſtruck with ſuch a variety of dreadful objects at once, as, the ſpectators, the block, his coffin, the executioner, and the inſtrument of death, he turned about to his friend Mr. Hume, and ſaid, "Hume, this is terrible!" though without changing his voice or countenance.

After repeating ſeveral ſhort prayers one of which was for his majeſty king George, and the royal family, his lordſhip embraced and took leave of his friends. The executioner, who had previouſly taken ſomething to keep him from fainting, was ſo affected with his lordſhip's diſtreſs, and the awfulneſs of the ſcene, that, on aſking him forgiveneſs, he burſt into tears. His lordſhip bid him take courage, giving him at the ſame time a purſe, with five guineas, and telling him he would drop his handkerchief as a ſignal for the ſtroke. He proceeded with the help of his gentleman, to make ready for the block, by taking off his coat, and the bag from his hair, which was then tucked up under a napkin cap; but this being too wide, the contracting it occaſioned ſome delay. The hair being adjuſted, he turned down the collar of his ſhirt and waiſtcoat, kneeled down on a black cuſhion before the block, and drew his cap over his eyes; in doing which, as well as in putting up his hair, his hands were obſerved to ſhake: but, either to ſupport himſelf, or as a more convenient poſture for devotion, he happened to lay both hands upon the block, which the executioner obſerving, prayed his lordſhip to let them fall, leaſt they ſhould be mangled, or break the blow. He was then told that the collar of his waiſtcoat was in the way, upon which he roſe, and with the help of a friend, took it off; and the neck being made bare to the ſhoulders, he kneeled down as before. In the mean time, when all things were ready, and the baize which hung over the rails of the ſcaffold was, by direction of the colonel of the guard and the ſheriffs, turned up, that the people might ſee every circumſtance of the execution; in about two minutes after his lordſhip had kneeled down, he dropped his handkerchief, when the executioner, at one blow, ſevered his head from his body, except only a ſmall part of the ſkin, which was immediately divided by a gentle ſtroke. The head was received in a piece of red baize, and, with the body, put into the coffin, and carried in a hearſe to the Tower.

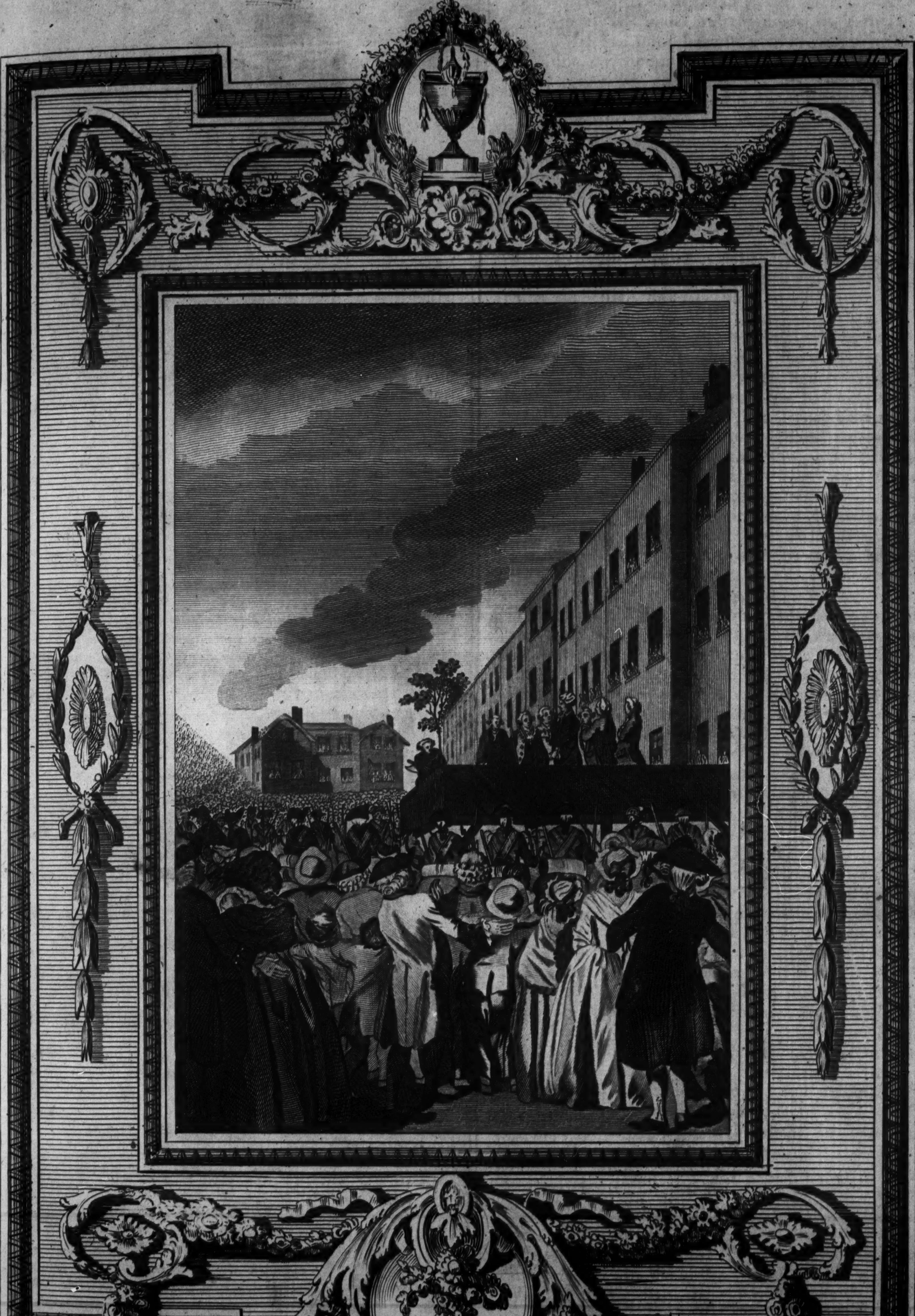
The executioner was obliged to ſhift himſelf, by reaſon of the quantity of blood that flew on his clothes; and in the mean time the ſcaffold was cleanſed, and freſh ſtrewed with ſaw duſt. This being done, the ſheriffs went for the lord Balmerino, who during this time, had converſed chearfully with his friends, refreſhed himſelf twice with a bit of bread and a glaſs of wine, and deſired the company to drink to him, ſaying, that he had prepared a ſpeech, which he ſhould read on the ſcaffold, and therefore ſhould not there ſay any thing of its contents.

When the under-ſheriff entered his lordſhip's apartment to let him know the ſtage was ready, he prevented him by immediately aſking if the affair was over with the lord Kilmarnock; and being anſwered in the affirmative, he enquired how the executioner performed his office; and upon receiving the account, ſaid it was well done; then addreſſing himſelf to the company, he ſaid, "Gentlemen, I ſhall detain you no longer;" and with an eaſy, unaffected chearfulneſs, ſaluted his friends, and proceeded to the ſcaffold. He was dreſſed in his regimentals, which were blue faced with red; and his appearance, with the apparent compoſure of his mind, aſtoniſhed the ſpectators.

As ſoon as he arrived on the ſcaffold, he took off his coat and waiſtcoat, together with his neckcloth, and threw them on his coffin; he then put on a flannel waiſtcoat, which had been provided for the purpoſe, and taking a plaid cap out of his pocket, he put it on his head, ſaying, he would die a Scotchman. After kneeling down at the block to adjuſt his poſture, and ſhew the executioner the ſignal for the ſtroke, which was dropping his arms, he once more turned to his friends, and took his laſt farewell: then, looking round on the ſpectators, he ſaid, "Perhaps ſome may think my behaviour too bold, but remember, Sir, (ſaid he to a gentleman who ſtood near him) that I now declare it is the effect of confidence in God and a good conſcience, and I ſhould diſſemble if I ſhould ſhew any ſigns of fear."

As he paſſed the executioner, obſerving the axe in his

London: Published by Alex.r Hogg at the Kings Arms No. 16 Paternoster Row.



Dodd delin.

Goldar sculp.

A View of the manner of Beheading the Rebel Lords on Tower Hill London, in the Reign of GEORGE II.

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his hand, he took it from him, felt the edge, and returning it, clapped him on the ſhoulder to encourage him; he tucked down the collar of his ſhirt and waiſtcoat, and ſhewed the executioner where to ſtrike, deſiring him to do it reſolutely, for in that, ſaid his lordſhip, will conſiſt your kindneſs. He then went to the ſide of the ſtage, and called up the warder of the Tower, to whom he gave ſome money, aſked which was his hearſe, and deſired that the man might drive near the ſtage.

He then, without trembling or changing countenance, again knelt down at the block; and having, with his arms ſtretched out, ſaid, "O Lord, reward " my friends, forgive my enemies, and receive my " ſoul," he gave the ſignal by letting his arms fall. His amazing firmneſs and intrepidity, and the unexpected ſuddenneſs of the ſignal, ſo ſurprized the executioner, that though he ſtruck the part directed, the blow was not given with ſufficient ſtrength to cut through the neck, on which he made an effort to turn his head towards the executioner; but a ſecond blow immediately ſucceeding the firſt, rendered him quite inſenſible, and a third finiſhed the work. His head was received in the ſame manner as Kilmarnock's, and together with the body, was put into the coffin, and conveyed to the Tower, in which place they were both interred the ſame evening.

The earl of Kilmarnock was a nobleman of fine perſonal accompliſhments; he had been educated in revolution principles, and engaged himſelf in the rebellion partly from the deſperate ſituation of his fortune, and partly from reſentment to the government, on account of his having been deprived of a penſion he had for ſome time enjoyed. The enemies of Mr. Foſter (who attended him after condemnation) pretended that he had all along flattered his lordſhip with the hopes of a pardon, provided he kept up a ſhew of penitence to the laſt. This calumny (for it was probably nothing more) received ſome countenance by Kilmarnock's raiſing his head, after it was laid upon the block, and looking round among the ſpectators; notwithſtanding which, he died as a man and a chriſtian.

The conduct of lord Balmerino, on this ſolemn occaſion, though very different from that of Kilmarnock, was far from ſuch as his enemies reported. It is beyond a doubt, that he would have accepted a pardon from the crown, could he have obtained it; but finding all his applications ineffectual, he prepared himſelf for death with great fortitude and reſolution. The moſt accurate obſervers could not diſcover in his geſture, on the fatal day, the leaſt ſymptom of concern, much leſs of fear; notwithſtanding which, he was ſo far from being inſenſible, that he was ſeen to check his natural boldneſs, leſt the ſpectators ſhould think it indecent. He maintained his principles to the laſt. Kilmarnock appeared to be convinced of the criminality of his conduct; but Balmerino had certainly acted from principle.

The number of ſpectators at theſe executions was incredible; the hill, the ſcaffolding, and the houſes being crowded with people, who in general, behaved with great decency during the whole ſolemnity; and very little damage or miſchief was done, either by accident, or otherwiſe.

Beſides the examples made in the execution of the lords, ſeventeen officers of the rebel army were condemned and executed at Kennington Common; nine at Carliſle, ſix at Brompton; ſeven at Penrith; and eleven at York. Some few obtained pardons, and a conſiderable number were tranſported to the plantations.

On the 8th of December, Charles Ratcliffe, Eſq. commonly called earl of Derwentwater, who had been taken in a ſhip bound to Scotland, was beheaded on Little Tower-hill, near the Minories, in conſequence of a rule of the court of King's-bench, for being concerned in the rebellion in the year 1715; at which time he received ſentence of death, but, with ſeveral others, made his eſcape out of Newgate.

As ſoon as he arrived on the ſcaffold, he aſked for the executioner, who coming to him, he took a parcel of gold out of his pocket, and gave it him, ſaying, "I " am but a poor man, and there are ten guineas for " you; if I had more I would give it you, and I de" ſire you to do your buſineſs ſo as to put me to the " leaſt miſery you can." He then kneeled down before the block, and, putting his hands together, made a ſhort prayer; after which two of the warders of the Tower came to him, one of whom took off his wig, and the other put a white cap upon his head. After this, the unhappy criminal roſe, and, with their aſſiſtance, took off his coat and waiſtcoat. He then turned about, and took his leave, in a reſpectful manner of the ſheriffs; untied the collar of his ſhirt, which was faſtened with a black ribbon, and began to tuck down the collar of his ſhirt; but not being able to reach far enough behind, he deſired the executioner to aſſiſt him; which he accordingly did.

After ſaying a ſhort prayer, and croſſing himſelf ſeveral times, he laid his head on the block, and deſired the executioner to ſtrike far enough, adding theſe his laſt words, "When I ſpread my hands thus, do " you take my head off." This ſignal he gave in leſs than half a minute, when one blow ſevered the head, except a ſmall part of the ſkin, which was cut aſunder at a ſecond eaſy ſtroke. The body falling on the ſcaffold, the executioner ſearched his pockets, from whence he took half a guinea, a ſilver crucifix, and his beads. The head and body were put into a coffin, and carried in a hearſe to the Nag's-head in Gray's-inn-lane; and the next morning were interred in the church yard of St. Giles in the Fields.

Thus fell this unhappy man thirty years after his eſcape from Newgate; a great part of which time he ſpent with the Pretender in Italy. He was the youngeſt brother of James earl of Derwentwater, who was beheaded in the year 1716. They were the ſons of Sir Francis Ratcliffe by the lady Mary Tudor, natural daughter to king Charles II.

The laſt and moſt extraordinary perſonage, that ſuffered for this rebellion, was old Simon Frazer lord Lovat, who was executed on Thurſday the 9th of April, 1747. This nobleman, in 1692, was a captain in Tullibardine's regiment; and, in 1695, he, with the aſſiſtance of his clan, violently forced the lady dowager of Lovat to marry him, for which he was tried and condemned; but being afterwards pardoned by king William, he fled to France, and turning papiſt, accepted a commiſſion under the late king James. He was confined for ſome years in the Baſtile for acting a double part between the two crowns of England and France; and at length obtained his liberty by taking the order of prieſthood. He officiated as a jeſuit prieſt at St. Omer's till the rebellion in 1715, when coming over to England, he eſpouſed the cauſe of government, and aſſiſted in recovering Inverneſs from the rebels: for which he got the title of Lovat, and obtained the command of a company of highlanders.

In this rebellion, however, he again fluctuated in his conduct: and while he endeavoured to preſerve appearances himſelf, he ſent his ſon, with the greater part of his clan, to join the pretender, as appeared by an expoſtulatory letter ſent to him from the lord preſident. In anſwer to this letter, he not only endeavoured to exculpate himſelf, but was baſe enough to reproach his ſon in the moſt ſevere terms; and in a letter to the duke of Cumberland uſed the moſt hypocritical flattery in vindication of his innocence.

He was apprehended by lord Loudon, from whom he made his eſcape; but was at laſt taken concealed in a hollow tree, while he was preparing to go abroad. He was tried by the houſe of peers, before whom he preſerved a jocoſe behaviour; and his defence was filled with the moſt ſatirical turns. His criminality, however, appearing ſufficiently manifeſt, he was found guilty, and received ſentence of death.

When the warrant for his execution was notified to him, he appeared indifferent as to his fate; and though he was urged by his friends to throw himſelf at his majeſty's feet and petition for mercy, he abſolutely refuſed it, ſaying, "he was ſo old and infirm that his "life was not worth asking for.

Through the whole of his conduct after conviction, he appeared undaunted, and preſerved his jocoſe, ſatirical temper to the laſt moment of his life. He received the notice of his death-warrant without the leaſt alteration in his countenance, thanked the gentleman who brought it for the favours he had done him, and drank a glaſs of wine to his health; after which he ſat down and converſed chearfully with him for a conſiderable time.

The next morning, being informed that it was reported an engine was to be made for his execution like that called the Maiden, formerly uſed for beheading ſtate criminals in Scotland, he commended the contrivance, "for, ſaid he, as my neck is very ſhort, the "executioner will be puzzled to find it out with his "axe; and if ſuch a machine be made, I ſuppoſe it "will get the name of Lovat's Maiden."

On the Monday preceding his execution, the major of the Tower went to ſee him, and aſked him how he did. "Do?" ſays he, "Why, Sir, I am doing very "well; for I am fitting myſelf for a place where "hardly any majors go, and very few lieutenant-"generals."

The next morning he deſired one of the warders to lay a pillow upon the floor at the foot of the bed, that he might try if he could properly perform his part in the tragedy in which he was next Thurſday to be chief actor: and after having kneeled down, and placed his head upon the foot of the bed, he roſe up, and ſaid, "By this ſhort practice, I believe, I ſhall be able to "act my part well enough."

On the Wedneſday morning his lordſhip waked about two o'clock, and prayed moſt devoutly for ſome time; after which he went to reſt again, and ſlept till between ſix and ſeven, when he called for the warder to dreſs him as uſual; and during the courſe of the day, he not only talked pertinently and ſedately with ſome gentlemen that came to ſee him, both about his own private affairs, as well as the public affairs of the nation, but merrily joked with the warder that attended him, the barber that ſhaved him, and almoſt every one that went to him. After eating a hearty dinner, he ſmoaked a pipe, according to cuſtom, and then ſent orders to the cook to get ſome veal roaſted, that it might be ready to mince for his breakfaſt the next morning.

On Thurſday the 9th, being the fatal day, his lordſhip waked about three o'clock in the morning, and, as he had done the preceding day, prayed in a very devout manner for ſome time. At five he got up, called for a glaſs of wine and water, as uſual, and ſat reading in his chair for two hours without ſpectacles; for, notwithſtanding his great age, he had never made uſe of any, which was ſuppoſed to have ariſen from his uniform method of living; for though he often drank a chearful glaſs, yet he never drank to exceſs, and very ſeldom taſted wine without its being properly mixed with water.

During the courſe of the morning his lordſhip behaved with his uſual gaiety, without once diſcovering the leaſt ſign of fear or uneaſineſs, as appeared from ſeveral incidents. At eight o'clock he deſired his wig might be ſent to the barber, that he might have time to comb it out in the genteeleſt manner; and having deſired the warder to get him a purſe to put the gold in, which he deſigned for the executioner, he added, "Let it be a good one, leſt the gentleman ſhould re-"fuſe it." On the warder's bringing two to chuſe, he did not ſeem to approve of either; however, he choſe one, and ſaid, "Though it be none of the beſt, "it is a purſe that no man would refuſe with ten "guineas in it." Between eight and nine he called for a plate of minced veal, ate heartily, and then, having aſked for ſome wine and water, he drank the healths of ſeveral of his friends and acquaintances.

On the morning of execution Mr. alderman Alſop, one of the high ſheriffs, (the other being ill) attended by the two under ſheriffs and the proper officers, with the executioner, went from the Mitre Tavern in Fenchurch-ſtreet, to the houſe appointed for them on Tower-hill. At ten o'clock the block was fixed on the ſcaffold, and his lordſhip's coffin brought, which was covered with black cloth, adorned with coronets, &c. and on the lid was this inſcription, "Simon Do-"minus Fraſer de Lovat, decolat. April 9, 1747, decollat "ætat. ſuæ 80."

At eleven o'clock the high ſheriff, with his attendants, went to the Tower, and demanded the priſoner. When it was notified to his lordſhip, that the ſheriffs were come to demand him, he deſired the company to withdraw a little, till he ſaid a ſhort prayer. In a few minutes he called them in again, and ſaid, "Gentlemen, I am ready." After having got down one pair of ſtairs, being invited by general Williamſon to reſt himſelf a little in his apartment, his lordſhip, on entering the room, paid his reſpects, in a very polite manner, to the ladies, then to the gentlemen, and, while he ſtayed, talked as freely, and with as little over ſeeming concern, as if he had been invited to an entertainment. After getting down the ſecond pair of ſtairs, he was put into the governor's coach, and carried to the Tower-gate, where he was delivered to the high ſheriff, and his attendants.

He was conducted from the Tower-gate, in another coach, to a houſe on the hill, from the upper rooms of which was a platform made to the ſcaffold. The rooms were hung with black cloth and ſconces, the diſmal appearance of which made no alteration in his lordſhip's countenance. After delivering a paper to the ſheriffs, he told them they might give the word of command when they pleaſed, "For, ſaid he, as I have "been an officer in the army many years, I have been "accuſtomed, and am ready to obey command." After this he knelt down and ſaid a ſhort prayer, then drank a little burnt brandy with bitters, and was conducted to the ſcaffold.

When he was aſcending the ſteps to the ſcaffold, he looked round, and obſerving ſuch a prodigious crowd of people on the hill, he ſaid, "He wondered "there ſhould be ſuch a buſtle about taking off an "old grey head that could not get up three ſteps "without two men to ſupport it." As he ſtood on the ſcaffold, obſerving one of his friends look very much dejected, he clapped him upon the ſhoulder, ſaying, "Chear up thy heart, man; I am not afraid, why "ſhouldſt thou?" He then gave the executioner the a purſe with ten guineas in it, recommending him to act his part handſomely; for, ſaid he, "if you do not, "and I am able to riſe again, I ſhall be very angry "with you;" and after examining the axe, and viewing his coffin, he ſat down in a chair provided for him, and repeated ſeveral lines from Ovid and Horace. This done, he took off his cloaths, and kneeled down at the block, telling the executioner he would ſay a ſhort prayer, and then drop his handkerchief as a ſignal for him to do his buſineſs.

Having placed himſelf too near the block, the executioner deſired him to move a little farther back, which he did; and after placing his head and neck properly on the block, in half a minute he dropped his handkerchief, when the executioner, having now become expert in his buſineſs, ſevered the head from the body at one blow, both of which were put into the coffin, and carried in a hearſe to the Tower, where, the next day, they were interred.

As his lordſhip had originally profeſſed the proteſtant religion, but had afterwards declared himſelf a Roman catholic, while he was an exile in France; and as he had taken the oaths to the government, and profeſſed being again a proteſtant, ever ſince his return in the year 1715, it was uncertain what religion he would die of, till after he was told of the warrant being ſigned for his execution. He then threw off the diſguiſe in which he had ſo long appeared, and deſired that one Mr. Baker, a Romiſh prieſt, might have permiſſion to come to him, for that he was and would die a Roman catholic.

Before the warrant for his execution was ſigned, he was prevailed on by his friends to petition for a pardon for his eldeſt ſon, then a priſoner in Edinburgh Caſtle, who was forced into the rebellion by his imperious commands, as appeared by the witneſſes for the crown at his trial. In this petition, however, he refuſed to expreſs himſelf in ſuch terms as he thought bore the appearance of ſubmiſſion, or was the leaſt inconſiſtent with his real principles.

On the day of his execution, one of the largeſt ſcaffolds, on the ſouth ſide of the hill, ſuddenly fell down; by which accident about twenty perſons were killed, and a much greater number maimed by bruiſes and broken limbs.

Lord Lovat's ſon was afterwards releaſed from confinement; and the circumſtance of his caſe being conſidered, he was provided for in the army.

over

Though, for the ſake of connection, the detail of theſe particulars reſpecting the laſt attempt made in favour of the Pretender, has obliged us to paſs ſome circumſtances in their order of time, yet it is to be obſerved, that, in the year 1746, an hoſpital was founded for relieving poor people afflicted with the ſmall-pox, and for inoculation; which is ſaid to have been the firſt of the kind in Europe. It conſiſted of three houſes; one in Old-ſtreet, for preparing patients for inoculation; another in Frog-lane, Iſlington, when the diſeaſe appeared; and the third in the Lower-ſtreet, Iſlington, for patients in the natural way.

In 1747 two attempts were made to revive a law for naturalizing foreign proteſtants; but the citizens of London petitioned ſo ſtrongly againſt it each time, that the bill was thrown out, and the deſign fruſtrated.

The parliament, having ſat its uſual time, was diſſolved on the 18th of June, 1747; and the 30th of the ſame month was appointed for the election of repreſentatives for the city of London, when a ſmart conteſt aroſe between a liſt ſet up by the corporation, and another by the merchants of London. At the cloſe of the poll, a great majority appeared in favour of Sir Robert Barnard, Sir William Calvert, Slingſby Bethel, and Stephen Theodore Janſſen, Eſqrs. who were accordingly declared duly elected. Theſe were ſupported by the intereſt of the merchants, in oppoſition to Sir Daniel Lambert, and Sir Robert Ladbroke, who were ſtrongly recommended by the corporation.

About this time a perpetuity paſſed the Great Seal, incorporating the biſhop of London, &c. into one body politic for the relief of poor clergymen's widows and children within the dioceſe of London, and to hold in mortmain lands to the annual value of 1500l.

On the 22d of October, 1747, the court of common-council reſolved to raiſe 2000l. on the perſonal eſtates of the citizens, from Midſummer, 1747, to Midſummer, 1748, for the ſervice of the Orphan Fund, purſuant to the powers of an act formerly paſſed for the relief of the orphans of London. By this act the duty of 6d. per chaldron impoſed on coals, for the relief of the fund, was to expire at Michaelmas, 1750: in conſequence of which, at a court of common-council held the 18th of December, 1747, they agreed to petition the parliament for its farther continuance. Accordingly a bill was brought in and paſſed, by which the duty of 6d. per chaldron on coals and culm was continued for thirty-five years longer, on the following conditions. Firſt, that out of the produce of the ſaid impoſition, the city ſhould pay 3000l. per annum to the Mercer's company; and ſecondly, that the reſidue ſhould be applied to the Orphan's Fund: for the benefit of which all the city manors, lands, &c. ſhould ſtand charged with the yearly ſum of 2000l. over and above the 8000l. applied by the former ſtatute. It was alſo enacted, that as the fund for raiſing the 4 per cent. intereſt on the orphan's capital ſtock had produced a very large ſurplus (including the ſum of 21,735l. 17s. 9d. due from the citizens to the ſaid fund) to make good the yearly ſum of 2000l. which ought to have been raiſed on their perſonal eſtates; this ſurplus ſhould be applied to pay off the principal ſum of the Orphan's debt. The chamberlain of London was alſo ordered yearly to lay the ſtate of this fund before each houſe of parliament, from Midſummer to Midſummer.

It is here to be obſerved, that ſoon after the obtaining of this act, a committee was appointed to deliberate on the diſcharge of the orphans debt, and to conſider what ſavings might be neceſſary to enable the citizens to pay the additional ſum of 2000l. per annum to this fund, which was to commence at Michaelmas, 1750. This committee reported, that in order to diſcharge the orphans debt, it would be neceſſary to borrow the ſum of 25,000l. which was agreed to by the court of common-council, who empowered the committee to treat for the loan at 3l. 6s. per cent. intereſt. From the ſum thus borrowed, the chamberlain, on the 20th of June, 1751, was ordered to diſcharge the ſum of 21,735l. 17s. 9d. due to the fund from the city, and place it to the credit of the orphans fund in diſcharge of the debt. In conformity to the terms of the before mentioned ſtatute, the corporation, from that time conſtantly raiſed the ſum of 2000l. per annum. Farther particulars on this ſubject, with the preſent ſtate of the Orphan's Fund, will be hereafter given in their proper places.

On the 28th of January, 1748, the ſubſcribers to the Guildhall ſubſcription for the encouragement of the ſoldiers employed in ſuppreſſing the late rebellion, held a general meeting; when it appeared that the ſurplus then remaining in the hands of the committee amounted to 3300l. which ſum was diſpoſed of to public charities in the following manner:

		£.
To St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital	—	1000
St. Thomas's Hoſpital —	—	1000
Hoſpital at Bath — —	—	1000
London Infirmary —	—	100
Weſtminſter Infirmary —	—	100
Infirmary at Hyde-park-corner	—	100
		3300

On the 25th of March, 1748, a dreadful fire broke out at the houſe of Mr. Eldridge, a peruke-maker, in Exchange-alley, Cornhill. The fire firſt ſhewed itſelf about one o'clock in the morning; and the rapidity of the flames was ſo great, that notwithſtanding there was the greateſt ſupply of water and engines, together with every other poſſible aſſiſtance, yet, before twelve o'clock at noon upwards of 80 houſes were entirely couſumed, beſides many others very conſiderably damaged. Mr. Eldridge and his family all periſhed in the flames; and Mr. Cook, a merchant, who lodged in the houſe, broke his leg by jumping out of the window, and died ſoon after. The effects of the ſufferers were preſerved as well from theft as from the flames, by the care of the magiſtrates, and the aſſiſtance of parties of ſoldiers ſent from the Tower and St. James's; notwithſtanding which, the loſs occaſioned by this accident was eſtimated at 200,000l. Several gentlemen, bankers and others, opened a ſubſcription for the relief of ſuch of the ſufferers as ſhould be found objects of charity; for the management of which a committee was appointed, and Stephen Theodore Janſſen, Eſq. was choſen chairman. That the houſes deſtroyed by this accident might be rebuilt with expedition, the common council, on the 29th, agreed to permit as many non-freemen as ſhould be found neceſſary to be employed in the execution of the ſaid work.

At a court of common-council held the 7th of April, an act was paſſed for repealing all former acts, orders and ordinances, relating to the nomination and election of ſheriffs of the city of London, and for regulating and enforcing ſuch nominations and elections for the future. The ſubſtance of this act is as follows:

That the right of electing perſons to the office of ſheriffalty ſhall be veſted in the liverymen, and that the general election day for ſheriffs ſhall be the 24th of June, except it happens on a Sunday, and in that caſe the election to be on the following day.

That the perſon or perſons elected to the ſaid offices ſhall take the ſame upon him or them on the vigil of St. Michael the archangel, next following the ſaid election, and hold the ſame for and during the ſpace of one whole year from thence next enſuing, and no longer, when ſome other perſons ſhall be duly elected, and ſworn into the ſame office in their ſtead.

That at the general election for ſheriffs, all the aldermen who have not actually ſerved the ſaid office ſhall be publickly put in nomination, according to their ſeniority before any commoner.

That the lord-mayor may, at any time, between the 14th day of April, and the 14th day of June, in every year, nominate in the court of lord-mayor and aldermen, any number of perſons (not exceeding nine) free of the city, to be put in nomination for the ſaid office of ſheriffalty, to the liverymen aſſembled for the election of ſheriffs, who ſhall be put in nomination publickly for the ſaid office, before any other commoner, and in the ſame order as nominated by the lord-mayor.

That if any ſo nominated ſhall, within ſix days after notice thereof, pay 400l. to the chamberlain, and twenty marks towards the maintenance of the miniſters of the ſeveral priſons, together with the uſual fees, every ſuch perſon ſhall be exempt and diſcharged from ſerving the ſaid office, except he ſhall afterwards take upon him the office of an alderman.

That no freeman ſhall be diſcharged from ſuch election or nomination for inſufficiency of wealth, unleſs he voluntarily ſwears himſelf not worth 15000l. in lands, goods, and ſeparate debts, and the ſame be atteſted on oath by ſix other freemen of credit and reputation.

That every perſon elected to the ſaid office ſhall, at the next court of lord-mayor and aldermen, give 1000l. bond to the chamberlain that he will take upon him the ſaid office on the 28th of September next following.

That the perſon elected, who does not give bond to ſerve, ſhall, if an alderman, or commoner of the lord-mayor's nomination, forfeit and pay 600l. but if he be neither alderman nor one nominated by the lord-mayor, he ſhall forfeit and pay only 400l. to be recovered by action of debt, in the name of the chamberlain of London, to be applied to the uſe of the lord-mayor, commonalty and citizens, ſubject to the orders and reſolutions of the court of common-council; except 100l. to be paid to each of the new ſheriffs if two fines happen, or 50l. to each if only one fine happens. And laſtly,

That no perſon who has fined ſhall be ever after eligible, except he takes upon him the office of an alderman; neither ſhall any perſon be compelled to ſerve the ſaid office more than once.

Preliminaries, for a general peace having been ſigned by the plenipotentiaries of the contending powers at Aix la Chapelle, on the 19th of April, a ceſſation of arms was proclaimed on the 9th of May at the Royal Exchange, and the other uſual places in London and Weſtminſter.

In the evening of the 4th of Auguſt many ſwarms of locuſts were ſeen in the air in different parts of London. They were ſuppoſed to have come from Poland and Hungary, where they had this ſummer ſettled in vaſt quantities, and deſtroyed all the fruits of the earth. The next day great numbers of them were found in Pallmall, St. James's Park, and Southwark. They ſoon, however, diſappeared, as was ſuppoſed from the difference of our climate to that from whence they came: and this tranſient viſit rather produced an amuſement to exerciſe the curioſity of the people, than any preſage of danger. A perſon who took particular notice of them at the time, gave the following deſcription of them.

"They are, ſays he, in ſome reſpects like the graſshopper; but are different from them in others. Their common length is about two inches and an half; but many of them are much larger. The body is ſcaly, and coloured like a ſalmon. The head, neck, and part of the body are covered with a graſs cowl or hood: the head is large, and the face ſtreaked with brown and white. The eyes are of a hazel colour and very bright. The jaws are rounded like a pair of pincers, are blunt and open, ſhut horizontally, and are of a black bony ſubſtance. The tongue is like the ſeed of a ſmall French bean. Their mouths are large, and their teeth big and ſtrong; and over the jaws where they meet, they let fall a thin cover, to be contracted and folded at pleaſure to draw in their nouriſhment. Their wings, which come from the neck, are greeniſh underneath, though ſome are tranſparent and brown, divided into panes by a ſmall black line ſpotted and ſcaly like a ſalmon. The back is green, the belly duſky, and the tail or ſtern blackiſh at the end. They have fewer legs than the graſshopper; and when they fly they make a buzzing with their wings like that of the great black beetle."

On the ſecond of December there aroſe a prodigious hurricane of wind, which continued for near eight hours. A great number of houſes were entirely blown down, others ſtripped of their roofs, and many trees torn up by the roots. Many perſons in paſſing the ſtreets were greatly hurt by the falling of chimneys and ſigns; and a child who was ſtanding by the fire was killed by the bricks of the chimney falling within ſide the houſe. The moſt conſiderable damage was done to the ſhipping and ſmall craft in the river, and ſeveral perſons were drowned. Many ſhips were driven on ſhore, and great damage done on the coaſts of Kent and Suſſex.

On the 10th of January, 1749, the lord-mayor received a letter from Mr. Aldermen Heathcote, deſiring leave to reſign his gown. man This ſolicitation aroſe from the umbrage he, among many other friends to the conſtitution, took at the diſgraceful terms projected by the miniſtry, and at this time in agitation, for a treaty of peace. The letter was dated from Bath, and was as follows:

"My Lord-mayor,

"The general corruption of the age I have the " misfortune to live in, and the frequent deteſtable " inſtances of apoſtacy from every principle of ho- " nour, integrity and public ſpirit of many of my " countrymen, both of my own and a ſuperior rank, " having fully convinced me, that the endeavours of " the few determined to live and die honeſt men, are " fruitleſs and vain, I have reſolved to ſeek that ſmall " ſhare of happineſs, which is to be acquired in this " venal country, in privacy and retirement, where I " am ſure it is only to be found; and, therefore, I am " determined to return no more to London, unleſs " my own private concerns call me thither. I cannot " think it in any reſpect right to hold an office I ſhall " never attend: this obliges me to apply to your " lordſhip and court of aldermen for leave to reſign " my gown, and beg the court will accept of this my " reſignation, and that your lordſhip will be pleaſed " to iſſue out a precept for the election of ſome other " perſon to ſerve inſtead of me for the ward of Wall- " brook.

"I moſt ſincerely wiſh health and felicity to my " brethren the aldermen, and the moſt flouriſhing " commerce, with the full enjoyments of liberty, to " the citizens of London, to whom I am inexpreſſibly " obliged for the many honours and truſts they have " repoſed in me; all this I can, with a ſafe conſcience, " ſay I have faithfully diſcharged, without ever having " once betrayed or deceived.

"George Heathcote."

At a court of common-council held ſoon after, the thanks of the court were voted to him for his public ſpirited and independent behaviour during his magiſtracy.

A humorous incident happened about this time, which greatly diverted the attention of the people, and was aſcribed to a contrivance of the duke of Montague to ridicule the public credulity. About the middle of January the following advertiſement appeared in the news-papers:

“At the New Theatre in the Hay-market, on Monday next, the 16th inſtant, to be ſeen a perſon who performs the ſeveral moſt ſurprizing things following, viz. Firſt, he takes a common walking-cane from any of the ſpectators, and thereon plays the muſic of every inſtrument now in uſe, and likewiſe ſings to ſurprizing perfection. Secondly, he preſents you with a common wine bottle, which any of the ſpectators may firſt examine; this bottle is placed on a table in the middle of the ſtage, and he (without any equivocation) goes into it in ſight of all the ſpectators, and ſings in it: during his ſtay in the bottle, any perſon may handle it, and ſee plainly that it does not exceed a common tavern bottle. Thoſe on the ſtage, or in the boxes, may come in maſked habits (if agreeable to them) and the performer (if deſired) will inform them who they are.

“Stage 7s. 6d. Pit 3s. Gallery 2s.

“To begin at half an hour after ſix o'clock.

“Tickets to be had at the theatre.

“⁂ The performance continues about two hours and a half.

“N. B. If any gentlemen or ladies, after the above performances (either ſingly or in company, in or out of maſk) are deſirous of ſeeing the repreſentation of any deceaſed perſon, ſuch as huſband or wife, ſiſter or brother, or any intimate friend of either ſex (upon making a gratuity to the performer) ſhall be gratified by ſeeing and converſing with them for ſome minutes as if alive. Likewiſe (if deſired) he will tell your moſt ſecret thoughts in your paſt life; and give you a full view of perſons who have injured you, whether dead or alive. For thoſe gentlemen and ladies who are deſirous of ſeeing this laſt part, there is a private room provided. Theſe performances have been ſeen by moſt of the crowned heads of Aſia, Africa, and Europe, and never appeared public any where but once; he will wait on any at their houſes, and perform as above, for five pounds each time.

“There will be a proper guard to keep the houſe in due decorum.”

In burleſque to this manifeſt impoſition on the credulity of the public, the next day produced the following advertiſement:

“Lately arrived from Italy,

“Sig. Capitello Jumpedo, a ſurprizing dwarf, no taller than a common tobacco-pipe; who can perform many wonderful equilibres on the ſlack or tight rope: likewiſe he'll transform his body into above ten thouſand different ſhapes and poſtures; and after he has diverted the ſpectators two hours and a half, he will open his mouth wide, and jump down his own throat. He being the moſt wonderfulleſt wonder of wonders that ever the world wondered at, would be willing to join in performance with that ſurprizing muſician on Monday next in the Haymarket. He is to be ſpoke with at the Black Raven in Golden Lane every day, from ſeven to twelve, and from twelve all day long.

Although it might be ſuppoſed morally impoſſible that mankind could be ſo egregiouſly impoſed on, yet the ſcheme took, and, on the evening of exhibition, the houſe was crouded with nobility and gentry of both ſexes. About ſeven o'clock the theatre was lighted, and the audience ſat a conſiderable time without even the amuſement of a ſingle fiddle. Their patience being at length worn out, a chorus of cat-calls enſued, heightened by loud vociferations and beating of ſticks; when a fellow came from behind the curtain, and, bowing, ſaid, that if the performer did not appear, the money ſhould be returned. At the ſame time ſome perſon in the pit called out, that if the ladies and gentlemen would give him double prices, the conjuror would get into a pint bottle. Soon after this, a young gentleman in one of the boxes took a lighted candle, and threw it on the ſtage; which alarming the greater part of the audience, they made the beſt of their way out of the theatre, ſome loſing their cloaks and hats, and others their wigs and ſwords. A party, however, ſtaid in the houſe to demoliſh the inſide, when the mob breaking in, they tore up the benches, broke the ſcenes, pulled down the boxes, and entirely demoliſhed the theatre; all which they carried into the ſtreet, preceded by the curtain faſtened to a pole as a flag of triumph, and converted the ſame into a large bonfire. A ſtrong party of the guards was ſent for, but they did not arrive time enough to prevent the reſentment of the enraged populace. No material damage enſued from the confuſion in the houſe, except a young nobleman's chin being hurt, occaſioned by his falling from the gallery into the pit.

The conjuror's non-appearance in the bottle greatly diſappointed the enemies to a book publiſhed about that time concerning the ceaſing of miracles; as they imagined, that had he fulfilled his engagement, it would have been the moſt convincing proof that miracles were not yet ceaſed.

Many ludicrous pieces on the occaſion were afterwards inſerted in the public papers; among which was the following.

“This is to inform the public,

“That notwithſtanding the great abuſe that has been put upon the gentry, there is now in town a man who, inſtead of creeping into a quart or pint bottle, will change himſelf into a rattle, which he hopes will pleaſe both young and old. If he meets with encouragement to this advertiſement, he will then acquaint the gentry when and where he performs.”

In another humorous advertiſement on this ſubject, the reaſon aſſigned for the conjuror's not going into the quart bottle was, that after ſearching all the taverns, not one quart bottle could be found. Such is the hiſtory, and ſuch the particulars of the famous bottle conjuror!

On the 17th of January a court of aldermen was held at Guildhall, for the choice of a recorder, in the room of Sir John Stracey, Knt. deceaſed. The candidates were Mr. Adams and Mr. Moreton, each of whom having eleven votes, the lord-mayor gave the caſting vote in favour of Mr. Adams, who was accordingly declared duly elected. And at a court of common-council held the 26th of the ſame month, the recorder's ſalary was augmented from 120l. to 200l. per annum.

C H A P. XXVIII.

Peace proclaimed with France—Account of the grand fire-works exhibited on the occaſion—Great fire near Battle-Bridge, Southwark—The civil authority preſerved by the ſpirited conduct of Mr. Sheriff Janſſen—Two earthquakes in London—Contagious diſtemper in Newgate—The ſociety of the Free Britiſh Fiſhery incorporated by charter—Death of Frederick prince of Wales—Election of a chamberlain—The ſtile of the year altered by act of parliament—Great riot in Newgate, occaſioned by the priſoners under ſentence of death attempting to eſcape—Thomas Winterbottom, Eſq. lord-mayor and alderman of Billingſgate ward, dies in his mayoralty—Sir Peter Warren choſen alderman of that ward in his ſtead—Relinquiſhes the office by fine, and is ſucceeded by William Beckford, Eſq.—A fire in Lincoln's-Inn—Act of parliament for preventing thefts and robberies, and regulating places of public entertainment.

THE treaty of peace with Frace and Spain, which had been ſo long in agitation, being at length concluded, the ſame was proclaimed in London on the 2d of February. About eleven o'clock in the morning the heralds at arms, accompanied by the ſecond troop of horſe-guards, with the knight-marſhall's men, ſerjeant-trumpeter, high-bailiff of Weſtminſter, and other proper officers, met at St. James's-gate, where his majeſty having from the window of the apartments over the gate, firſt ſheathed the ſword, the proclamation of peace was read with beat of kettle-drums and ſound of trumpet. From thence the cavalcade proceeded to Charing-croſs, where the proclamation was again read. They then proceeded to Temple-bar, where the officers of Weſtminſter retired. At their entrance into the city, within Temple-bar, they were met by the lord-mayor, aldermen, recorder and ſheriffs, when the proclamation was read a third time at the end of Chancery-lane; a fourth at the end of Wood-ſtreet in Cheapſide; and the laſt time at the Royal Exchange. It was afterwards proclaimed with the accuſtomed ceremonies in all the cities and market towns in Great Britain and Ireland.

On the 15th of February the lord-mayor, and the reſt of the court of lieutenancy, addreſſed his majeſty with congratulations on the above occaſion; as alſo on his ſafe return from his German dominions. And on the 21ſt the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council waited on his majeſty, with another congratulatory addreſs, on the birth of the princeſs Louiſa Anne.

As a teſtimony of ſatisfaction at the concluſion of peace between England and the contending powers of France and Spain, a compoſition of fire-works were formed of a more extraordinary and expenſive nature than had ever been ſeen, and were exhibited on the evening of the 27th of April 1749.

The machine which contained theſe fire-works was ſituated in the Green Park, oppoſite to his majeſty's library. It conſiſted of a magnificent Doric temple, from which extended two wings, terminated by pavilions. It was 114 feet high, and 410 feet long. The ornaments were all in relief, and it was decorated with frets, gildings, luſtres, artificial flowers, inſcriptions, ſtatues, allegorical pictures, &c.

The various inſcriptions on it were as follow:

On the pedeſtal of Peace in the center, *Pax rediviva an.* MDCCXLVIII. "Peace reſtored in the year 1748." In the frieze over the center arch, *Georgius II. Rex*; which appeared tranſparent during the whole performance.

On the right ſide of the machine were theſe words: *Hinc principem bello accinget, libertati devota; fortitudo. Illinc pacificum oſtendit, ſaluti omnium, conſulens, clementia.* "A prince never diſpoſed to engage in war but from "a fortitude ſacred to liberty. Ever ſtudious of peace "from clemency, intent on the public good."

On the left of the machine, *Redintegrata Europæ pace, ſecuritate fœderum ſtabilita, commercio, feliciter reſtituto, ſub auſpiciis opt. princ. lætatur S. P. Q. B.* "To give peace "to Europe, to ſecure the faith of treaties, to reſtore "and enlarge commerce, is the auſpicious work of a "Britiſh king; the triumph of a Britiſh people."

On the attick, in the middle of the back front, were theſe: *Georgio II. Regi opt. auctori ſalutis, libertatis vindici, fundatori quietis, patri patriæ.* "To the guardian of our "ſafety, the aſſertor of our liberty, the eſtabliſher of "our tranquillity, the moſt gracious ſovereign, and "father of his people, George the Second."

Over the center were placed the royal arms, behind which, on a pole fifty feet high, was fixed a grand ſun, compoſed of three circles of rays, whoſe diameter of fire was ſeventy feet; and in its center, in bright fire, were the words *Vivat Rex*.

In the front of the Temple was the goddeſs of Peace ſeated on an altar, with an olive branch in her hand. She was ſupported on the right by the figure of Neptune, and on the left by that of Mars. The other ſtatues in the front of the building were, Juſtice, Temperance, Fortitude, and Prudence. On the right end, Religion, Conſtancy, Honour, and Clemency. On the attic, above the cornice, were Jupiter, Ceres, Diana and Apollo. In the front of the back part of the building were the figures of Faithfulneſs and Vigilance; and at the angles, Mercury and Minerva.

There were eighteen pictures in the front of the machine, each painted double. Theſe at firſt appeared as marble baſſo relievos; but after the fire-work in that part was played off, they were removed by machinery, when other pictures were diſcovered repreſenting the ſame ſubjects in colours, which were rendered tranſparent by the aſſiſtance of a great number of lights within the building.

Over the cornice, in the centre of the machine, was a large picture repreſenting his majeſty giving Peace to Britannia. The attendants on Peace were Plenty, Riches, Felicity, Trade and Commerce. Thoſe on Britannia were, Liberty, Agriculture, and the Arts and Sciences.

On the right of this, below the entablature, was a picture of fifteen feet by eight, exhibiting the return of Neptune. He was repreſented riding on the ocean in a cart, drawn by ſea horſes; in his right hand was a trident, and his left ſupported a globe. He was conducted by the genius of Peace, and attended by tritons, ſea nymphs, &c.

On the left of the central arch was a repreſentation of the return of Mars, ſeated on a car drawn by three lions, the arms of England. He was conducted by Fame with an olive-branch, who proclaimed the peace.

On each ſide of theſe laſt pictures was a feſtoon of arms and military inſtruments.

On the right ſide of the center of the building was a medallion of Britannia joining hands with France. The legend, *Concordia relax.* Exergue, *Brit. Gall. Concord renewed. Britain, France.* Below this was the figure of liberty.

On the left ſide was another medallion repreſenting Britannia joining hands with Spain. The legend, *Salus mutua.* Exergue, *Brit. Hiſp. Mutual Benefit. Britain, Spain.* Below this was the figure of Plenty.

At one end of the building were two medallions, one of Auguſtus, and the other Antoninus Pius: and at the other end were two medallions of Veſpaſian and Trajan. Beneath were two Genii on each ſide a globe, one ſitting with a book in his hand, and the other ſtanding, holding parchments with ſeals pendant, &c.

The exhibition began about nine o'clock in the evening, and was introduced by a grand overture of warlike inſtruments compoſed by Mr. Handel. The fire-works commenced with a royal ſalute of one hundred and one braſs ordnance, which was immediately followed by a diſplay of rockets of various ſorts.

Between nine and ten the pavilion on the right ſide of the machine took fire and was burnt; but by the care and management of the engineers, it was prevented from ſpreading to the grand part of the edifice. This accident diſconcerted their operations for ſome time; which being adjuſted, a grand diſplay was made of rockets, air balloons, &c. in eleven courſes, the whole number amounting to 32,684. Theſe were ſucceeded by a beautiful girandole from the top of the Temple, conſiſting of ſix thouſand rockets, headed with ſtars and ſerpents, all in one flight.

When the machine was cleared of its combuſtibles, it became ſo enlightened as to ſhew the emblematical figures; and the front was beautifully illuminated with a variety of deſigns, which afterwards continued burning for a conſiderable time.

The number of pieces fired on this occaſion were as follow:

Sky-rockets,	
Honorary	482
Caduceus	84
Girandole	48
In flights	10,072
Total, from 4 oz. to 6lb. weight	10,650

Air balloons	87
Tourbillons	88
Regulated pieces	21
Figured pieces	30
Pots d'Aigrettes	180
Pots de Brins	12,200
Caſcades	21
Vertical ſuns and wheels	136
Fixed ſuns	71
Fountains	160
Gerbes	260
Lances	3700
Marrons	300

His majeſty and the duke of Cumberland, attended by the dukes of Montague, Richmond and Bedford, with ſeveral others of the nobility, were in the library during the whole courſe of the evening. About ſeven o'clock they went to view the machine, when his majeſty preſented a purſe to the officers employed in conducting the different branches of the fire-works. The band of muſick, which began to play ſoon after ſix o'clock, performed at his majeſty's coming and going, and during his ſtay in the machine.

About eleven o'clock the whole building was illuminated, in which ſtate it continued till between two and three in the morning. His majeſty and the royal family retired about twelve.

Several accidents happened in conſequence of theſe fire-works. A young lady in a gallery erected near the king's library had her face, neck and breaſt dreadfully ſcorched by one of the ſky-rockets. A boy fell from a tree in the Park and was killed; as was alſo one Curtis a painter, who fell from a tree in the Temple; and a man who ſlipped into the pond near the machine was drowned.

On Saturday the firſt of July, a great riot happened, occaſioned by two ſailors having been ill treated at a houſe of ill fame near the New Church in the Strand. In the evening, a large body of ſailors, armed with bludgeons and cutlaſſes, ſurrounded the houſe, and deſtroyed all the furniture: they cut the beds to pieces, and threw the feathers out of the windows: deſtroyed all the wearing apparel they could find, and turned the women naked into the ſtreet. The following night they came into the Strand again, and ſerved two other houſes much in the ſame manner; and the next day they made a like attempt on a houſe in the Old Bailey; but the people being ſomewhat apprehenſive of their intentions, had previouſly removed their goods from the houſe. In order to ſuppreſs theſe tumultuous proceedings, a party of the guards were placed for ſome evenings at Temple Bar, and another party at the Old Bailey. Nine perſons, who were concerned in theſe riots, were apprehended and committed to Newgate.

About ten o'clock in the evening of the 12th of Auguſt, a dreadful fire broke out at Mr. Spence's dye-houſe, near Battle-bridge, Southwark. A loft adjoining, which was full of ſtraw, taking fire, the flames communicated to ſeveral wooden houſes, which burnt with ſuch rapidity, that all endeavours to ſtop its progreſs were ineffectual; and the calamity was farther increaſed by the tide being then at ebb. A large brew-houſe, four wharfs, a cooperage, and about eighty houſes, were entirely deſtroyed. Many others were greatly damaged, and the rigging of ſeveral veſſels left on the ſhore by the tide were entirely deſtroyed. Three men and one woman periſhed in the flames. Upwards of 2000 quarters of malt, a large quantity of hops, and 800 buts of beer were loſt by this accident; and the whole damage was eſtimated at more than 50,000l.

On the 23d of Auguſt, a melancholy accident happened at Bartholomew-fair, occaſioned by the falling down of Mr. Philips's booth, in which were a great number of people. Two men were killed, and many others had their limbs broke, or were dangerouſly bruiſed or wounded.

About three o'clock in the morning of the 27th of the ſame month, a fire broke out at Mr. Harwood's in Grocer's-alley, which entirely burnt that, and four other houſes adjoining to it. The Poultry Compter, with ſeveral houſes near it, were greatly damaged. As ſoon as the fire had caught the priſon, the gates were opened, and fifty debtors, with nine felons, were ſet at liberty. Only one of the felons was retaken; and about forty of the debtors returned voluntarily to their confinement.

Thomas Wallis, eſq. who had been elected one of the ſheriffs of London and Middleſex, having ſworn off, and Thomas Corbett, Eſq. the other ſheriff-elect, having been choſen under the denomination of Salter, inſtead of that of Grocer, a new election came on the 8th of September; when Stephen Theodore Janſſen, eſq. alderman and ſtationer, and Thomas Corbet, eſq. citizen and grocer, were choſen by a majority of hands. A poll, however, was demanded, and granted in favour of William Whitaker, Eſq. alderman and cloth-worker, againſt Mr. Corbet, which began the next day, and ended on the 16th, when the numbers appeared as follow:

For Mr. alderman Whitaker	659
Mr. Corbet	105

On which the former was declared duly elected.

Mr. Sheriff Janſſen, during the time of his office, diſtinguiſhed himſelf in a particular manner by ſupporting the civil authority; and in the following inſtance, ſhewed the little neceſſity there is of calling in a military aid to aſſiſt a civil magiſtrate in the due execution of his office. Fifteen criminals were ordered for execution on the 18th of October, among whom was one Boſavern Penlez a young man, convicted with another named Wilſon, (who was pardoned the night before execution) for being concerned in the riot in the Strand. A reſcue being apprehended in favour of Penlez, a party of foot-guards attended at Holborn-bars to guard the priſoners to Tyburn: but Mr. Sheriff Janſſen, for the dignity of the city and his office, mounted on horſeback when the criminals were put into the carts at Newgate, and having provided a ſufficient guard of the civil power, very genteely diſmiſſed the officer and his men at Holborn, and conducted the malefactors to the place of execution without their aſſiſtance. A great number of ſailors, armed with bludgeons and cutlaſſes, attended at the gallows, and became very clamorous from an apprehenſion that the body of Penlez would be delivered to the ſurgeons; but Mr. Janſſen aſſuring them it ſhould not, they were pacified, and the criminals were executed without the leaſt obſtruction.—It was hoped that this laudable precedent ſet to magiſtrates in general, of executing the laws without military interpoſition, would be productive of the moſt happy effects in future, and prevent the ſoldiers from being called on to ſuppreſs every trifling diſorder.

A very material circumſtance happened this month reſpecting the privileges peculiar to the citizens of London. Mr. Richard Holland, a public ſpirited citizen, and member of the common-council, knowing that by an ancient franchiſe, the citizens were exempted from all toll, &c. for their goods throughout England, aſſerted his claim to this privilege, and obtained the following certificate from the lord-mayor and court of aldermen; by which the privilege of exemption was not only allowed to Mr. Holland, but extends to every freeman of the city of London.

> “To all to whom theſe preſents ſhall come. We Sir William Calvert, Knt. lord-mayor of the city of London, and the aldermen of the ſame city, ſend greeting. Know ye, that amongſt other, the liberties, free cuſtoms, and privileges, by the charters of the late kings, Henry II. Henry III. Edward III. and other kings of England, to the citizens of the city aforeſaid granted, and by the authority of divers parliaments, ratified, approved and confirmed, it appeareth, that all the citizens of London, and their goods, are, and ought to be quit and free from all tolls, laſtage, paſſage, package, pontage, pavage, and murage through the whole realm of England, and the ports of the ſea, and through the whole dominions of the ſame, as well on this ſide, as beyond the ſeas; and that if any man ſhall take any toll or cuſtom of the citizens of London, the citizens of London may take of the borough or town, where any toll or other cuſtom ſhall be ſo taken, as much as the ſaid citizens have given for toll, and are thereby indemnified; and that if any man within the realm of England, or in any of the dominions of the ſaid kings, on this ſide, or beyond the ſeas, or in any of the ports of the ſea, on this ſide, or beyond the ſeas, ſhall take any toll or other cuſtom of the citizens of London, the ſheriffs of the ſaid city of London, for default of juſtice in that behalf, their goods may take at London, and alſo that the ſaid citizens through the whole realm and dominions aforeſaid, freely and without any lett of the ſaid kings, or any of their officers or miniſters, as well by ſea as by land, concerning their goods and merchandizes, in any place or port, may traffic and as to them ſhall ſeem good, quit of all cuſtom, toll or pavage, and alſo may abide in any place within the ſaid realm for doing their ſaid buſineſs, as in time paſt they have been accuſtomed to do; and farther it is forbidden upon forfeiture, that none ſhould preſume from thenceforth to moleſt, or otherwiſe diſquiet or vex the ſaid citizens, contrary to the liberties to them as aforeſaid granted, wherefore we pray, and friendly intreat you on the behalf of Richard Holland, who is a citizen and freeman of this city, that you will not in any wiſe moleſt him in his perſon, nor in his goods, nor, in as much as in you is, ſuffer the ſame to be done by any others, and that if you have taken any thing from the ſaid Richard Holland, his attorney, factor, aſſignee, or any of them; you make thereof reſtitution unto him, his attorney, factor, aſſignee, or ſome of them, without delay, according to juſtice, leſt we for want of juſtice on your part to be performed, ſhould be urged to inflict the penalties of the charters aforeſaid on you, or ſome of you, or to proſecute ſome other hard courſe againſt you, which we hope you will in your wiſdoms prevent. In witneſs whereof we, the lord-mayor and aldermen of the city of London, have cauſed the great ſeal of the mayoralty of the ſaid city to be affixed to theſe preſents.
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> “Dated at London, the 10th of October, in the 23d year of the reign of our ſovereign lord George the Second, by the grace of God, king of Great Britain, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, and in the year of our Lord 1749.
>
> MAN.”

As a farther teſtimony of Mr. Holland's ſpirited endeavours to preſerve the ancient franchiſes of the city, he, in the year 1754, obtained a verdict in the court of King's-bench againſt the collectors of toll in Smithfield, during the time of Bartholomew Fair, on fifteen iſſues, with coſts of ſuit; no attempt being made by any perſon to oppoſe him.

At the cloſe of this year a great conteſt aroſe on the election of a member for the city of Weſtminſter. The candidates were, Lord Trentham, eldeſt ſon of the earl Gower, and Sir George Vandeput. The former had been member for Weſtminſter, but had vacated his ſeat by accepting of a place at the board of admiralty, and now ſolicited a re-election; and the latter was ſet up by the independent electors in oppoſition to him. Houſes of entertainment were opened by both parties, votes were ſolicited, remonſtrances circulated, and every degree of ludicrous abuſe propagated with the greateſt ſpirit and perſeverance. Mobs were hired, and tumultuous proceſſions formed by both parties; and for ſome days the whole city of Weſtminſter was filled with noiſe and confuſion. The poll commenced on the 22d of November, and cloſed the 8th of December, when the numbers on the books appeared as follow:

For Lord Trentham ——	4811
For Sir George Vandeput —	4654

A ſcrutiny, however, being demanded for Sir George, the ſame was allowed; when a great number of unqualified votes were found on both ſides; but on the cloſe of the ſcrutiny the high-bailiff declared Lord Trentham to have a majority of 170 votes; in conſequence of which he was declared duly elected.

Three acts of parliament were paſſed this year for eſtabliſhing courts of conſcience for the recovery of ſmall debts. The firſt of theſe was for the borough of Southwark; the ſecond, for the city of Weſtminſter, with the duchy of Lancaſter adjoining; and the third, for the Tower Hamlets.

The year 1749 was cloſed with a remarkable cauſe tried in the lord mayor's court, on the 5th of December, in which a club of journeymen painters were plaintiffs, and Mr. Row, citizen and Maſter-Painter, was defendant. The action was brought againſt the latter for employing a perſon not free of the city to work for him. The defendant pleaded, and made it appear by evidence, that from want of a ſufficient number of free journeymen of the trade, it was not poſſible for the ſummer buſineſs of the city to be done, without the aſſiſtance of at leaſt an equal number of non-freemen; that ſometimes a freeman could not be got on any terms, and that he had never refuſed any one that offered himſelf. To this plea, the counſel for the plaintiff replied, with a very learned argument on a bye-law made by the city, in the reign of Queen Anne. The jury went out about two o'clock in the afternoon, and returned twice without agreeing on a verdict. Being again ſent out, and continuing a long time, the court ordered them to be locked up in the room, without fire, candle, or any ſuſtenance, till they ſhould unanimouſly agree; in which ſituation they continued till ſix o'clock the next morning, when they brought in a verdict in favour of the plaintiffs.

This verdict being productive of very diſagreeable conſequences to the maſters of the reſpective handicraft

craft trades, they ſoon after petitioned the common-council for liberty to employ foreigners under certain reſtrictions. This produced a counter-petition from the journeymen; the conſideration of both which was deferred till the 8th of February, 1750, when a committee of ſix aldermen and ten commoners met in the old council-chamber to adjuſt theſe diſputes. In conſequence of this meeting, a day was appointed; and thirty maſters, with the ſame number of journeymen, were allowed to attend the committee; who, after ſeveral adjournments, made their report as follows:

“ That the matters complained of by the ſeveral petitioners require ſome regulation.

“ That the preſent method of proceedings in the mayor's court againſt perſons employing non-freemen, likewiſe requires ſome conſideration.

“ That the court of lord-mayor and aldermen of this city be empowered, from time to time, upon application, any Tueſday, by any maſter freeman, to give leave to employ any number of non-freemen to work under him within the city and liberties thereof, and for ſuch time, and under ſuch reſtrictions, as the court ſhall think neceſſary and proper; but in caſe there ſhall be any Tueſday on which the ſaid court ſhall not be held, that then the lord-mayor for the time being, upon ſuch Tueſday, ſhall have the like power.

“ That no freeman of the city ſhall be liable to the penalty inflicted by the act of common-council made and paſſed the 4th of July 1712, if it be proved that the defendant did, immediately before ſetting ſuch foreigners to work, uſe his beſt endeavours to procure a journeyman being a freeman, to work with him; and could not procure any ſuch freeman being a fit and proper perſon to be employed by him in his work.”

This affair, however, was not finally adjuſted till the 22d of November following; when a court of common-council being called, after a debate of near four hours, the following reſolutions were unanimouſly agreed to:

“ That after the firſt day of December, 1750, the court of lord-mayor and aldermen might grant a licence to a free maſter, who has uſed his beſt endeavours, and cannot procure a ſufficient number of fit and able free journeymen to carry on his buſineſs, to employ ſuch number of foreigners, for or during ſuch time or times, and under ſuch reſtrictions, as to the ſaid court ſhall ſeem fit and neceſſary.

“ That on any Tueſday, on which no court of lord-mayor and aldermen ſhall be holden, the power above mentioned, ſo that the ſame do not exceed the ſpace of ſix weeks, ſhall be veſted in the lord-mayor for the time being.

“ That no licence ſhall be granted to any freeman to employ any foreigner, unleſs he has one apprentice at leaſt, or has had one apprentice within twelve calendar months next before his application for ſuch licence.

“ That no freeman ſhall be enabled to employ any foreigner by virtue of this licence, until he has regiſtered the chriſtian and ſurname, and place of abode, of the ſaid foreigner, and in what buſineſs he is to be employed, with the town-clerk of the city for the time being, who is to enter the ſame in a book to be kept for that purpoſe, he being paid two ſhillings and ſix pence for every licence ſo to be regiſtered: which book any freeman of the city ſhall have liberty to inſpect, gratis, every day, between twelve o'clock at noon, and two in the afternoon (Sundays excepted:) and if any perſon regiſtered by virtue of this licence, ſhall leave his maſter's ſervice, or be diſcharged the ſame, the town-clerk is, upon application, to inſert and enter in the licence, and regiſter, another perſon's name in the room of the perſon diſcharged, for the remaining term of the licence, without any fee.

And laſtly, “ That the court of lord-mayor and aldermen have a power to revoke or call in any licence, though the time limited be not expired.”

On the 8th of February, 1750, between twelve and one o'clock at noon, the ſhock of an earthquake was ſenſibly felt throughout the cities of London and Weſtminſter, and parts adjacent: It particularly affected both ſides of the river Thames, from Greenwich almoſt to Richmond; and the inhabitants were ſtruck with ſo great a panic, that they left their houſes, and ran into the ſtreets, being apprehenſive that the houſes were going to fall on their heads. The counſellors in Weſtminſter-hall were ſo alarmed, that they haſtened out, expecting the building would be demoliſhed; and in ſeveral parts of London, the chairs ſhook, and the pewter fell from the ſhelves to the ground. It was more particularly felt by the inhabitants reſiding near the river Thames; and at Limehouſe, Poplar, &c. ſeveral chimnies were thrown down, and many ſhips and boats in the river were ſenſibly ſhocked by the ſudden agitation of the water. A ſlaughter-houſe, with a hay-loft over it, was thrown down in Southwark; as were alſo a chimney in Leadenhall-ſtreet, another in Billiter-ſquare, and ſeveral chimnies, with part of a houſe in Horſleydown. The ſhock was felt in moſt places within ſix miles round London, but particularly at Hampſtead and Highgate; and by information received ſoon after, it was ſenſibly felt by the inhabitants of Graveſend and Hertford.

On the 8th of March following, between the hours of five and ſix in the morning, the town was again alarmed with another ſhock of an earthquake, which was much more violent, and of longer continuance, than the former. Many people were awaked from their ſleep, the beds on which they laid being moved from the ground: ſeveral chimnies were thrown down, and ſome houſes conſiderably damaged. The ſhock was ſo ſenſibly felt in ſome parts, that the people left their beds and ran into the ſtreets almoſt naked. In the high grounds by Groſvenor-ſquare, &c. it was ſaid to have been felt more than in other parts, the braſſes and pewter of ſeveral kitchens being thrown down from their ſhelves. In St. James's Park, and all the open places, the ground moved very perceptibly; and it was obſerved, about five o'clock, that there was almoſt a continual though confuſed lightning, accompanied with a rumbling noiſe, which ſeemed to break three times. The lightning was very ſtrong, darted low, and continued till within a minute or two of the ſhock. The dogs howled, the cocks and hens made a moſt uncommon noiſe, and the water of the river was ſo agitated, that the fiſh were ſeen to leap ſome diſtance from its ſurface. A lady in Piccadilly, who had a large quantity of valuable old china piled on ſtands, which ſhe had been collecting for many years, ſuſtained a conſiderable loſs, by its being all thrown down, and entirely deſtroyed. Several large ſtones fell from one of the ſpires of Weſtminſter-abbey; and a maid ſervant in Charterhouſe-ſquare was thrown out of her bed, and broke her arm.

The ſhock was ſenſibly felt in moſt parts of Eſſex, Surry, and Middleſex; alſo at Bromley, Beckenham and Croydon, in Kent; at which two laſt places it occaſioned the hammers of the clocks to ſtrike upon the bells.

The biſhop of London, on this occaſion, publiſhed an excellent letter, addreſſed to the clergy and people of London and Weſtminſter; in which his lordſhip obſerved, that it was every man's duty to give attention to all the warnings which God in his mercy affords to ſinful people; and lamented the general depravity of the times, the horrid oaths and blaſphemies, and the deteſtable lewdneſs and impiety, luxury, and love of pleaſure that then prevailed. “ While I was writing this, ſaid he, I caſt my eye upon a news-paper of the day, and counted no leſs than fifteen advertiſements for plays, operas, muſic and dancing; for meetings at gardens, cock-fighting,

“ prize-fighting, &c. Should this paper be ſent abroad, what idea muſt it give foreigners of the manner in which Lent is kept in this Proteſtant country?” He then exhorted parents and maſters of families to take care of their children, and thoſe committed to their charge: “ Reformation, ſaid he, muſt begin in private families: on you, therefore, fathers and mothers, your country and the church of God, call for aſſiſtance; your endeavours may go a great way towards ſaving us, and this wicked generation may be ſpared, for the hope of ſeeing the next better. In a word, let every man, whatſoever his ſtation is, do his part towards averting the judgments of God. Let every man reform himſelf, and others, as far as his influence goes. This is our only proper remedy: for the diſſolute wickedneſs of the age is a more dreadful ſign and prognoſtication of the divine anger, than even the trembling of the earth under us.”

For this letter, the lord-mayor and court of aldermen voted their thanks to the biſhop, which were accordingly preſented to his lordſhip on the 22d of March.

The panic of the people, in conſequence of theſe earthquakes, was become univerſal through the four counties of Eſſex, Surry, Kent, and Middleſex; and their fears were ſtill farther increaſed by the ridiculous prediction of a wild enthuſiaſtic ſoldier in the life-guards, who boldly propheſied, that as the ſecond earthquake had happened exactly four weeks after the firſt, there would be a third exactly four weeks after the ſecond, which would lay the whole cities of London and Weſtminſter in ruins. Though this prognoſtication appears, when viewed with the eye of reaſon, too ridiculous to merit the leaſt attention, yet it produced the moſt aſtoniſhing effect on the credulous and already terrified people. A day or two before the expected event, multitudes of the inhabitants abandoned their houſes and retired into the country; the roads were thronged with carriages of perſons of faſhion; and the principal places within twenty miles of London, were ſo crowded with gentry, that lodgings were procured at a moſt extravagant price.

On the evening preceding the dreaded 5th of April, moſt of thoſe who ſtaid in the city ſat up all night; ſome took refuge in boats on the river, and the fields adjacent to the metropolis were crowded with people; all of whom paſſed the night in fearful ſuſpence, till the light of the morning put an end to their apprehenſions, by convincing them, that the prophecy they had been weak enough to credit, had no other baſis than that of falſehood.

Although the predicted time was now elapſed, yet the terror of the people did not thoroughly abate till after the 8th day of the month, becauſe the earthquakes had happened on the 8th day of the two former months. When this time had paſſed, their fears vaniſhed, and they returned in a tranſport of joy, to their reſpective habitations. The falſe prophet, who for had been the inſtigation of ſuch general confuſion among the people, was committed to a place of confinement.

Between five and ſix o'clock, on the evening of the 18th of March, a ſmart ſhock of an earthquake was felt at Goſport, Portſmouth, and the Iſle of Wight, which greatly alarmed and terrified the inhabitants. Several other places in Europe, particularly France and Germany, were viſited with this dreadful calamity. The iſland of Cerigo, in the Archipelago, was almoſt deſtroyed, and above two thouſand of the inhabitants periſhed.

On the 20th of April died Sir Samuel Pennant, lord-mayor of London. His death was occaſioned by an infectious fever which had prevailed among the priſoners in Newgate, owing to the great number of them being confined in cloſe and unwholeſome apartments, This contagion, by the foul cloaths and infected bodies of the criminals, was communicated to the Seſſions-houſe in the Old Bailey, where it was caught by a great number of perſons, and not only proved fatal to his lordſhip, but alſo to Sir Daniel Lambert, knt. and alderman; Sir Thomas Abney, a judge of the Common Pleas; Mr. Clark, a baron of the Exchequer; Mr. Cox, under ſheriff, many of the lawyers that attended the ſeſſions; moſt of the Middleſex jury; and ſeveral of the ſpectators. In conſequence of this diſaſter, and a repreſentation made to the court of aldermen by lord chief juſtice Lee, a machine was ſoon after placed on the top of Newgate to ſupply a circulation of freſh air; the priſon was well cleanſed, and every other precaution taken to preſerve the health of the priſoners.

On the 28th of June about four o'clock in the afternoon, a man, ſuppoſed to be a weaver, fell from the top of the monument into the ſtreet. He pitched againſt one corner of the pedeſtal, and from thence fell with his head on one of the poſts, whereby his ſkull was entirely daſhed to pieces, and the other parts of his body ſhattered in a moſt ſhocking manner. This melancholy accident aroſe from the following circumſtance: In the gallery, at that time, was a live eagle, to ſee which it was cuſtomary to pay a penny; but the perſon not being there to ſhew it, and the man being anxious to gratify his curioſity, he, in projecting his body too far over the rails to look in at the back part of the cage in which it was kept, loſt his hold, and fell to the ground.

On the 27th of this month, the lord-mayor, aldermen and common-council, waited on their royal-highneſſes the prince and princeſs of Wales, with the following congratulatory addreſs on the birth of prince Frederick William:

“ May it pleaſe your royal highneſſes,

“ We, the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council of the city of London, humbly beg leave to preſent our moſt ſincere and hearty congratulations to your royal highneſſes on the birth of another prince, and the happy recovery of her royal highneſs.

“ We cannot, at preſent, better ſhew our loyalty to the king, than by paying our duty to your royal highneſſes, and expreſſing our unfeigned joy at this increaſe of his majeſty's family.

“ We conſider every child of your royal highneſſes as an additional ſecurity of the people's happineſs and freedom: by your examples they will learn the practice of every ſocial virtue, to be earneſt and zealous in the cauſe of liberty, and to maintain our religious and civil rights. May we never want one of your royal higneſs's deſcendants to reign over a free, grateful, and obedient people!”

The anſwer made by his royal highneſs to this addreſs was as follows:

“ My Lord, and Gentlemen,

“ I return you my thanks and thoſe of the princeſs, for this very remarkable inſtance of duty to the king, and regard to us.

“ The expectations you expreſs to have of my children, are moſt agreeable to me. May they always be a bleſſing to the nation, and maintain the liberty, wealth and power it ought to have!

“ The city have always ſhewed ſo much partiality to me, that they may be aſſured none of their fellow-citizens can be warmer than I am for promoting their welfare and trade.”

By virtue of an act of parliament paſſed this year, a ſociety was incorporated for the encouragement of the Britiſh White Herring Fiſhery and Cod Fiſheries, of which his royal highneſs the prince of Wales was appointed governor. On the 25th of October his royal highneſs went in great ſtate to Fiſhmongers-hall to accept the charter. He was received at the door of the hall by Mr. alderman Bethel, preſident of the ſociety; Mr. alderman Janſſen, vice-preſident;

admiral Vernon, general Oglethorpe, and ſeveral others belonging to the ſociety: after which the maſter and court of aſſiſtants of the Fiſhmongers company, in their gowns, conducted him into their parlour. The charter of the new fiſhery being read, his royal highneſs wiſhed all imaginable ſucceſs to this uſeful undertaking, and declared that he had the welfare of it extremely at heart. The table was then ſpread with a large quantity of Shetland pickled herrings, of which, not only his royal highneſs, but alſo the whole company ate very heartily. The clerk of the company then thanked his royal highneſs for the great honour done to the ſociety, and beſeeched him, in the name of the company, to accept of the freedom thereof; to which his royal highneſs readily aſſenting, the ſame was ſoon after preſented to him in a gold box of the moſt exquiſite workmanſhip.

Every method was now taken to procure the Dutch method of curing the fiſh; ſubſcriptions were ſent from all quarters, and a great number of hands were employed in building and equipping the buſſes, or veſſels, uſed in the fiſheries; and the moſt pleaſing hopes were entertained, that this undertaking would be productive of the greateſt national advantages. But ſo many difficulties occurred in the execution, that the ſucceſs did not equal theſe ſanguine expectations.

On the 30th of November there aroſe a great ſtorm of wind, which did conſiderable damage to the ſhips and ſmall craft in the river Thames. Among other accidents occaſioned by this ſtorm, the tilt-boat coming up from Graveſend, was run down by a French trader in Blackwall-reach, by which twenty perſons were drowned.

About this time a proclamation was iſſued by order of council, promiſing 100l. over and above all other rewards, for the diſcovering and apprehending all offenders, who ſince the 20th of September had committed, or before the 20th of December, 1751, ſhould commit any murder or robbery, or make an aſſault with offenſive weapons with intent to rob, in any of the ſtreets of London, or within five miles of the city.

At a court of common-council held the 8th of January, 1751, it was unanimouſly reſolved and ordered, that the Recorder's ſalary ſhould be further augmented from the addition of 80l. which had been allowed in 1749, to 280l. which enlarged Mr. Adams's income to 400l. to commence from the preceding Chriſtmas, and to continue until he ſhould be removed by preferment.

On the 20th of March, between ten and eleven at night, died, at Leiceſter-houſe, his royal highneſs Frederick prince of Wales, father to his preſent majeſty king George III. His death was occaſioned by the breaking of an impoſthume between the pericardium and diaphragm, which threw the matter contained in it upon the ſubſtance of the lungs. His royal highneſs was ſaid to have caught a cold about three weeks before in Kew Gardens, and to have increaſed it on the 12th, by coming very warm from the houſe of lords with the windows of his chair down; ſoon after which he complained of pains that were thought to be pleuretic, and were attended with a fever. About a quarter of an hour before his death, he told Dr. Wilmot, who attended him, and had been up all the preceding night, that he was much better, and adviſed the doctor to go home: the princeſs remained with him, to whom he ſoon after complained of a ſudden pain and an offenſive ſmell, when throwing himſelf backward he immediately expired.

On the 13th of April, between one and two o'clock in the morning, the royal corpſe was brought from Leiceſter-houſe in a coach drawn by ſix horſes, to the prince's chamber in Weſtminſter-hall; from whence it was carried to Henry the VIIIth's chapel, and there interred in the royal vault about nine o'clock the ſame evening.

The proceſſion began at half paſt eight at night; and when it arrived at the abbey-gate, the corpſe was met by the dean and prebendaries, attended by the gentlemen of the choir, and king's ſcholars, who joined in the proceſſion immediately before the officer of arms, with wax tapers in their hands, properly habited, and began the burial ſervice, two drums beating a dead march during the whole time. On entering the chapel, the royal body was placed on treſſels, the crown and cuſhion at the head, and the canopy held over, the ſupporters of the pall ſtanding by; the chief mourner and his two ſupporters ſeated in the chair at the head of the corpſe; the lords aſſiſtants, maſter of the horſe, groom of the ſtole, and lords of the bed-chamber on each ſide; the four white-ſtaff officers at the feet, the others ſeating themſelves in the ſtalls on each ſide the chapel. The biſhop of Rocheſter, dean of Weſtminſter, then read the firſt part of the ſervice, after which the corpſe was carried to the vault, preceded by the white ſtaff officers, the maſter of the horſe, chief mourner, his ſupporters and aſſiſtants. When they had placed themſelves near the vault, the corpſe, being laid on a machine even with the pavement of the chapel, was by degrees let down into the vault, when the biſhop of Rocheſter went on with the ſervice, which being ended, Garter proclaimed his royal highneſs's titles.

When the proceſſion began to move from Weſtminſter-hall, two rockets were fired off in Old Palace-yard, as a ſignal for the guns in the Park to fire, which were followed by thoſe of the Tower; during which the great bells of Weſtminſter, and that of St. Paul's, tolled, as did thoſe of moſt of the churches in and about London.

On his royal highneſs's coffin was a ſilver plate, with a Latin inſcription, ſignifying his titles and deſcent, and that he died the 20th of March, 1751, in the 45th year of his age.

The death of prince Frederick was not the only ſhock the royal family received, during the courſe of this year; the prince of Orange, who had married the princeſs royal, paid the debt of nature, in the 41ſt year of his age; and about the ſame time Louiſa, the king's youngeſt daughter, and queen of Denmark, expired at Copenhagen, in the 27th year of her age.

Sir John Boſworth, knt. having about this time reſigned the office of chamberlain of the city, on account of his ill ſtate of health, the citizens ſeemed deſirous to invite the late alderman Heathcote to ſucceed him; and gave it out that he intended offering himſelf for that important office. When Mr. Heathcote, who was then at Bath, heard of this report, he ſent a letter to the lord-mayor, including the following addreſs to the livery of London:

“ To the worthy citizens and livery of the honourable
“ city of London.

“ Gentlemen, Bath, April 25, 1751.

“ I am extremely ſorry that I find it neceſſary to trouble you with a public declaration, that the report of my intention to ſtand for the office of chamberlain is without foundation.

“ If by engaging again in public life, I ſhould have the leaſt hopes of ſerving you, I could make a willing ſacrifice of my private inclinations to retirement, to the duty I owe to you and my country; but as the office of chamberlain calls not upon me in this reſpect, I requeſt the many worthy fellow-citizens, who have intended me this profitable honour, to receive my declining it, as a proof of the ſincerity and truth of my former profeſſions, and that I have been perfectly diſintereſted in all my endeavours to ſerve them and my country. I take this opportunity to expreſs my grateful ſentiments of this freſh inſtance of regard to me, and to aſſure you that I am, Gentlemen,

“ Your moſt faithful,
“ and humble Servant,
“ George Heathcote.”

On the 30th of April a court of Huſtings was held at Guildhall for the election of a chamberlain, when the above addreſs was read to the livery by the recorder; after which the following candidates were nominated for the office, viz. Mr. Deputy Harriſon, Mr. Richard Glover, Mr. Deputy Hodges, Mr. Thomas Meakes, and Mr. Deputy Pycroft. The majority of hands appeared greatly in favour of Mr. Harriſon; but a poll being demanded by the friends of ſome of the other candidates, the ſame was allowed, and immediately begun; on the cloſe of which the numbers appeared as follow:

Mr. Harriſon	—	1938
Mr. Glover	—	1358
Mr. Pycroft	—	542
Mr. Hodges	—	474

Mr. Harriſon, having a majority of 580 voices, was accordingly declared duly elected chamberlain of the city of London: in return for which, he then addreſſed himſelf to the livery:

“ Gentlemen,

“ I return you my warmeſt and moſt ſincere thanks, for the very high honour you have done me, in electing me chamberlain of this great and opulent city.

“ So honourable a preference ſpeaks the mo~~re~~st favourable opinion you are pleaſed to entertain both of my integrity and abilities: the former of theſe my heart tells me you cannot be miſtaken in, how partially ſoever you may judge of the latter. I flatter myſelf, therefore, that by a due exertion of theſe abilities (ſuch as they are) in a diligent and conſcientious diſcharge of the important truſt repoſed in me, I ſhall be honoured with the continuance of your favour and protection.

“ Give me leave, Gentlemen, once more to thank you, and with a heart overflowing with gratitude, to aſſure you that I ſhall endeavour to act, both in my public and private capacity, as becomes a faithful ſervant of the corporation, and a ſincere friend to every individual member thereof.”

On the 22d of May was paſſed that remarkable act for regulating the commencement of the year, and correcting the calendar, agreeable to the Gregorian computation, which had been long adopted by moſt other kingdoms. It was, by this ſtatute, enacted, that the year ſhould, for the future, begin on the firſt of January, and that the eleven intermediate or nominal days, between the 2d and 14th of September, 1752, ſhould, for that year, be omitted; ſo that the day which would otherwiſe have been called the 3d of September, was dated the 14th. By this correction the equinoxes and ſolſtices happen nearly on the ſame nominal days on which they fell at the council of Nice, in the year 325. This act was modelled with great ſkill and learning by the earl of Macclesfield, and was productive of great utility; for, beſides the computation being more correct than the former ſtile, the correſpondence between Engliſh merchants, and thoſe of foreign countries, was much facilitated, miſtakes in buſineſs were removed, and errors in chronology obviated. The annual admiſſion and ſwearing of the lord-mayor of London at Guildhall was, by this act, for the future to be on the 8th of November; and the ſolemnity of ſwearing him in at the court of Exchequer in Weſtminſter, to be the day following.

In the month of February, the honourable Alexander Murray, who had been very active in the intereſt of Sir George Vandeput, at the late election for Weſtminſter, being accuſed by the high-bailiff of impeding the ſcrutiny, and of ill treating him, was brought to the bar of the houſe of commons to anſwer for the ſaid offence. After warm debates, Mr. Murray was firſt committed to the cuſtody of the ſerjeant at arms; but the conſideration of his conduct being reſumed, it was reſolved that he ſhould be committed to Newgate, and that he ſhould receive this ſentence on his knees. When he made his appearance in the houſe, and was ordered by the ſpeaker to kneel, he refuſed obedience; in conſequence of which he was removed, and the houſe reſolved, that his having in a moſt inſolent and audacious manner refuſed to be on his knees at the bar of the houſe, was a high and moſt dangerous contempt of the authority and privilege of the commons; he was therefore ordered to be committed cloſe priſoner to Newgate, to be debarred the uſe of pen, ink and paper; and that no perſon ſhould have acceſs to him without leave of the houſe.

While Mr. Murray was in Newgate he was taken dangerouſly ill, and application was made to the houſe, that he might be removed to a more commodious place. The phyſician that attended him was particularly examined, who gave it as his opinion that Mr. Murray was affected with the goal diſtemper. On this report, after ſome debates, the houſe agreed, that the ſpeaker ſhould iſſue a warrant for removing him to the cuſtody of the ſerjeant at arms; but Mr. Murray, who conſidered their whole conduct as an oppreſſive exertion of unjuſt power, refuſed to accept their favour, and expreſſed a reſentment againſt his friends for having made application without his knowledge. He therefore remained in Newgate till the 25th of June, when the ſeſſion of parliament expiring, he was releaſed from his confinement.

When he left Newgate, he was accompanied in his coach by lord Carpenter, and Sir George Vandeput, in whoſe cauſe he ſuffered, with the ſheriffs of London in a chariot, and other gentlemen in coaches, who formed a proceſſion; and in this manner he proceeded from Newgate, amidſt a vaſt concourſe of people, to his brother's, the lord Ellibank, in Henrietta-ſtreet, near Oxford-market. It was remarked, that on the firſt firing of the guns, when his majeſty went to the houſe, orders were given to get all things in readineſs for his releaſement; and on the ſecond firing, on his majeſty's return, he ſtepped into his coach, accompanied as abovementioned, and proceeded in proceſſion with a flag carried before him, on which was written the words “ Murray and Liberty.”

Mr. Murray's caſe was afterwards publiſhed in a very ſpirited pamphlet, which renewing the reſentment of the houſe at their next meeting, it was reſolved that he ſhould be again committed to Newgate, and that he ſhould receive the ſentence on his knees. To avoid this, however, Mr. Murray very prudently retired, and went abroad. A proſecution was commenced againſt the publiſher of his caſe for a libel; but in that the houſe met with a rebuff, by the jury bringing in a verdict for the defendant.

On the 19th of July, the lord-mayor, aldermen and common-council waited on his majeſty with a congratulatory addreſs, on her royal highneſs the princeſs of Wales being delivered of a princeſs.

On the 26th of October, his majeſty granted his royal charter for incorporating a ſociety of Antiquaries of London. And at a meeting of the ſaid ſociety on the 12th of December following, their newly granted charter was read, and ſeveral deeds drawn and ſigned by the preſident, vice-preſident, and council; and a committee was appointed to inſpect their former rules and orders, and to draw up ſuch bye-laws as might be neceſſary to perpetuate the ſociety for ages to come: at the ſame time the archbiſhop of Canterbury and the lord-chancellor were admitted members.—The firſt ſociety in the city of London that went by this appellation, was eſtabliſhed about the year 1580, by ſeveral of the moſt learned and ingenious men in the kingdom; but their meetings, by various accidents, having been greatly obſtructed, the ſociety dwindled, and at length entirely dropped. However, in the year 1717, it was again revived; after which time it did not meet with any interruption, but continued to increaſe till the time of its being incorporated; and from that to the preſent it has continued in a very flouriſhing condition, and has proved of great utility. The ſociety is now held at a commodious houſe in Chancery-lane.

On the 15th of March, 1752, there aroſe a violent ſtorm of wind, which blew down a great number of chimnies, and did other conſiderable damage. In ſome few places the roofs of the houſes were ſo beat in, that many perſons were killed, and others greatly bruiſed and wounded. The head of Levi, and the feet of Abraham, in the curious painted window of Weſtminſter were blown out, and broke to pieces; windows were greatly damaged in many places, and in St. James's Park, and the villages round the metropolis, great numbers of trees were torn up by the roots. The ſhips in the river were driven from their moorings, lighters and wherries were ſunk, and many perſons drowned.

On Friday the 20th of March, about ſeven o'clock in the evening, four of the priſoners under ſentence of death in Newgate (viz. Hayes, Agnew, Broughton and Fox), having found means to ſaw off their irons, attacked Mr. Sinclair, the turnkey, when he went to lock them up in the cells, and ſtabbed him with knives in ſeveral parts of his body. Two of them then ſtripped Derby (another convict under ſentence of death for robbing the mail) of his cloaths, when one of them put on his great coat, and inſiſted on Sinclair's calling to Wood (the other turnkey) to open the door to let the two gentlemen out. Wood, however, hearing a noiſe, began to ſuſpect ſomething more than common, and made an alarm, when the priſoners ran to ſecure Derby, whom they ſuſpected of betraying them. In the interim Agnew, whoſe poſt was to keep the door, hearing a ſtruggle between his confederates and the two aſſiſtant turnkeys (who were with Sinclair at the firſt onſet, and whom they had dragged into the cells) forgot his charge of door-keeper, and ran to their aſſiſtance; when, in the confuſion, Derby took the immediate opportunity of ſlipping out, ſhutting the door, and bolting it on the outſide; by which the turnkeys and priſoners were all ſecured together in the cells. Mr. Akerman, the keeper, immediately applied to the ſheriffs, who ſent a party of the guards from the Tilt-yard. The lord-mayor, Sir William Calvert, alderman Gaſcoigne, and ſeveral other gentlemen went ſoon after; and another party of guards was ſent from the Tower. The fellows, however, ſtill continuing deſperate, notwithſtanding the greateſt remonſtrances were uſed to bring them to ſubmiſſion, the lord-mayor waited on the duke of Newcaſtle, and obtained an order to fire on them, in caſe they refuſed to ſurrender. After a long parley with his lordſhip through the cell door, they at length thought proper to ſurrender; and were immediately, with the reſt of the priſoners under ſentence of death, double ironed and handcuffed. They all ſuffered on the Monday following: Broughton, Hayes, Fox and Agnew were executed in their irons, and their bodies, by order of the ſheriffs, delivered to the ſurgeons for diſſection.

On the 4th of June, 1752, Thomas Winterbottom, Eſq. lord-mayor of London, died of a fever; and was ſucceeded in the mayoralty by Robert Alſop, Eſq. for the remainder of the year. It is here worthy of notice, that from the firſt inſtitution of this office in the year 1189 to 1740, which is 551 years, only five lord-mayors died in their mayoralty; and from the year 1740 to 1752, which is only twelve years, there died four in that high office.

The death of the lord-mayor producing a vacancy of alderman for Billingſgate ward, the inhabitants, at a previous meeting, to ſhew their reſpect for Sir Peter Warren, who had been preſented with the freedom of the city and of the Goldſmith's Company, for his gallant behaviour at ſea, nominated him for their alderman.

As ſoon as Sir Peter was informed of their intentions, he very politely begged leave to decline accepting their offer; urging, that his character in life muſt undoubtedly prevent his being able to diſcharge, with propriety, the duties of that important office. In conſequence of this, the deputy and common council ſent him the following letter, dated Billingſgate Ward, June 9, 1752.

" Honoured Sir,

" You have given us the utmoſt concern in telling
" us, that it is inconſiſtent with your duty and other
" avocations, to honour us in being our alderman;
" ourſelves in particular, and the inhabitants in ge-
" neral, of the whole ward, are ſo truly ſenſible of
" the greatneſs of your character and true worth, that
" unanimity in your election would have expreſſed
" how highly we thought ourſelves honoured by
" your acceptance of our choice; and it is with the
" greateſt reluctance that this diſappointment ſhould
" occaſion us, ſo early as to-day, to return you our
" ſincereſt thanks for the great civilities you have
" already ſhewn us, and for the further aſſurances
" you have been pleaſed to give us of the honour of
" your friendſhip; on which reliance we beg leave
" to make this application to you, moſt earneſtly de-
" ſiring you to reconſider this matter, hoping ſome
" lucky incident may ſtill induce your acceptance, that
" we may have a more joyful cauſe for our expreſſion
" of the zeal we have for your high abilities and
" diſtinguiſhed merit, and to aſſure you that we ſhall
" ever retain the higheſt ſenſe of the obligation you
" will thereby confer on,

" Sir,
" Your moſt obedient humble Servants."

Sir Peter, in return to this, immediately ſent the deputy and common-council the following anſwer:

" To the Deputy and Common-council-men of the ward of Billingſgate.

Cavendiſh-ſquare, June 9, 1752.

" Gentlemen,

" I am extremely obliged to my worthy friends,
" the inhabitants of your ward, for the diſtinguiſhed
" mark of their favour, and to you for the warm ex-
" preſſions of regard contained in your letter of this
" date; but as the acceptance of a civil office would
" interfere with the military one that I have the ho-
" nour to hold, in which I ſhall ever be ready to ſerve
" my king and country, I hope I ſhall ſtand excuſed
" in declining the ſingular honour ſo unanimouſly
" and obligingly conferred on,

" Gentlemen,
" Your moſt obedient,
" and obliged humble ſervant,
" P. Warren."

With this letter the admiral ſent the common-council of Billingſgate ward 200l. one to be diſtributed amongſt the poor of the ſaid ward, and the other to be diſpoſed of at their diſcretion.

The deputy and common-council, not ſatisfied with this anſwer, waited on Sir Peter in perſon, hoping thereby to prevail on him to accept the office. He received them with great politeneſs, but ſtill refuſed complying with their requeſt; ſaying, it was incompatible with the duty he owed to his king and country as a naval officer.

Notwithſtanding this, he was choſen alderman of Billingſgate-ward; and on the 23d of June he ſent a meſſage to the court of aldermen, deſiring to be excuſed from ſerving the office to which he had been elected, and paid the fine of 500l. for that purpoſe. William Beckford, Eſq. an eminent Weſt-India merchant, and at that time member of parliament for Shaftſbury, was unanimouſly choſen in his ſtead.

On the 27th of June, about one o'clock in the morning, a fire broke out at No. 10, in Lincoln's-Inn New-ſquare, which, for want of water, entirely conſumed that and the adjoining building. The hon. Charles Yorke and Mr. Hoſkyns, who lay up one pair of ſtairs at No. 10, were ſo ſuddenly alarmed that they eſcaped in their ſhirts at the imminent hazard of their lives. All their papers, books, plate, furniture, and wearing apparel were entirely deſtroyed, as were thoſe in the other chambers under the ſame roof. Mr. Pickering, clerk to Mr. Wilbraham, loſt upwards of 1100l. of his own and others, in money and bank notes, and ſecurities for 30,000l. more; alſo all the title deeds of lord Leigh's eſtates. The loſs and difficulties in which many families were involved, by the titles to their properties being lodged with the occupiers of theſe buildings, could not be eſtimated.

About this time an act of parliament was paſſed for better preventing thefts and robberies, and for regulating places of public entertainment in the cities of London and Weſtminſter, or within twenty miles of the ſame. In which it was enacted, "That from the firſt of December, 1752, any houſe, room, garden, &c. kept for public dancing, muſic, or other public entertainment, in London or Weſtminſter, or within twenty miles of the ſame, without a licence from the laſt preceding Michaelmas quarter ſeſſions, under the hands and ſeals of four or more of the juſtices, who are hereby impowered to grant licences, ſhall be deemed a diſorderly houſe or place; and every ſuch licence to be ſigned and ſealed in open court, and not at any adjourned ſeſſions, and publicly read by the clerks, together with the juſtices names ſubſcribing the ſame, without any fee or reward for ſuch licence. And any conſtable, or other perſon thereto authorized, by warrant from one or more of the juſtices of peace, may enter ſuch houſe or place, and ſeize every perſon found there, to be dealt with according to law: and every perſon who keeps ſuch houſe, &c. without licence, ſhall forfeit 100l. to ſuch as will ſue for it, and be otherwiſe puniſhable as in caſes of diſorderly houſes. And over the door, or entrance of ſuch houſe, &c. ſo licenced, ſhall be the following inſcription in capital letters: "Licenced purſuant to act of parliament of the twenty-fifth of king George the Second." And no ſuch houſe, &c. ſhall be opened before five o'clock in the afternoon. The inſcription, and reſtriction as to the time, ſhall be made conditions of every ſuch licence; and in caſe of breach of either, ſuch licence ſhall be forfeited and revoked at the next general quarter ſeſſions, and ſhall not be renewed to the ſame perſon; always excepting the theatres of Drury-lane, Covent Garden, and the Hay-market, or any other licenſed by the crown or lord-chamberlain."

CHAP. XXIX.

Remarkable caſe of Elizabeth Canning, tranſported for perjury—Petitions and debates on a bill depending in the houſe of commons for naturalizing Jews—Act of parliament for purchaſing Sir Hans Sloan's Curioſities—Deſcription of the Britiſh Muſeum—Dr. Archibald Cameron executed for rebellion—Edmund Ironſide, Eſq. dies in his mayoralty.

THE year 1753 was introduced by a circumſtance of ſo extraordinary a nature, as to engage the attention of the public for a conſiderable time: the particulars of which will appear from the following ſtate of the affair, which we have collected in as conciſe a manner as poſſible, from the beſt accounts of it given at that time.

In the Daily Advertiſer of January, 4, 1753, there appeared the following advertiſement:

"Loſt, a girl about eighteen years of age, dreſſed in a purple maſquerade ſtuff gown, a white handkerchief and apron, a black quilted petticoat, a green under coat, black ſhoes, blue ſtockings, a white ſhaving hat, with green ribbons, and had a very freſh colour. She was left on Monday laſt near Houndſditch, and has not been heard of ſince. Whoever informs Mrs. Canning, a ſcourer, at Aldermanbury-Poſtern, concerning her, ſhall be handſomely rewarded for their trouble."

This young woman, whoſe name was Elizabeth Canning, had lived as a ſervant with a carpenter in the neighbourhood of her mother for about ten weeks before ſhe was miſſed. On New-years day ſhe got leave of her miſtreſs to make a holiday, when ſhe went to ſee an uncle and aunt who lived at Salt Petre Bank near Roſemary-lane. On her return home her relations walked with her as far as Houndſditch, and there left her; after which no intelligence was heard of her till the 29th of January, when ſhe came to her mother in a moſt wretched and pitiable condition; to whom ſhe related the following particulars: That on the night ſhe was miſſed, ſhe was attacked under Bedlam wall by two fellows, who pulled off her cap, gown and apron, gagged her, and threatened to cut her throat if ſhe cried out: that they then carried her along Moorfields, where one of the men gave her a violent blow on the right temple, which threw her into fits: that when ſhe recovered herſelf, ſhe found them dragging her along a road, and they took her into a houſe, which they reached about four o'clock in the morning: that ſoon after ſhe had got into the houſe, a woman cut off her ſtays, and put her into a room up ſtairs, where ſhe had been confined the whole time of her abſence, during which her whole ſuſtenance had been about a quartern loaf, in quantity, of ſtale cruſts, and about a gallon of water: that all theſe hardſhips were impoſed upon her to make her turn proſtitute, which ſeveral others in the houſe had been induced to comply with from the like ſevere treatment; but that ſhe withſtood all, and had, at laſt, found means to make her eſcape out of a window in the room where ſhe had been confined.

This relation made a ſenſible impreſſion not only on the minds of the mother and the people preſent, but alſo thoſe in the neighbourhood; and a determination was formed of endeavouring to bring the perpetrators of ſuch barbarity to juſtice; for which purpoſe a ſubſcription was raiſed by ſeveral reſpectable people in the neighbourhood.

The place where the girl had been confined was at this time unknown; but on farther examination, ſhe ſaying, that ſhe ſaw the Hertford ſtage coach paſs by through the crevices of the room in which ſhe was confined, it was conjectured that the houſe muſt be ſituated ſomewhere in the Hertford road; and a houſe of bad repute being known to be kept by a woman generally called Mother Wells, between Endfield-waſh and Waltham-croſs, that houſe was immediately ſuſpected.

In conſequence of this ſuſpicion, application was made, and a warrant granted by alderman Chitty (before whom Canning had made oath of the robbery and confinement) for apprehending mother Wells.

On the firſt of February Elizabeth Canning, accompanied by a great number of her friends, went to Endfield-waſh to examine the houſe ſuſpected; and though, from this examination, the majority of the company appeared ſatisfied with the truth of her ſtory, yet ſome of them obſerved, that the ſituation and other circumſtances relating to the room, ſuppoſed to be the place of her confinement, did not correſpond with ſeveral particulars in her depoſition before the ſitting alderman. However, the bad character of the houſe over-ruled all ſcruples, and ſtrengthened the prepoſſeſſions of the people in favour of the girl's relation.

Among eight perſons, who were in the houſe at the time they examined it, Canning pointed out an old gypſey woman, named Mary Squires, who ſhe ſaid was the perſon that had uſed her ill, and cut off her ſtays; upon which they were all ſecured for examination.

At the ſeſſions held at the Old Bailey in the month of February, Mary Squires and Mother Wells were brought to their trials; the former for robbing Canning of her ſtays, and putting her in fear of her life, and the latter for harbouring and concealing Squires. Canning's evidence, which was very poſitive againſt Squires, was confirmed by one Virtue Hall, a young woman who lodged in Wells's houſe; (but who afterwards as peremptorily denied before the lord-mayor all ſhe had depoſed on the trial) and though two witneſſes of credit from Abotſbury in Dorſetſhire ſwore that Squires was there at the time of the alledged robbery, and another from Coombe, near Saliſbury, depoſed that he ſaw her at that place on the 14th of January, yet the court and jury appeared ſo well ſatisfied with the evidence againſt the priſoners, that Squires was capitally convicted, and Wells ordered to be branded and impriſoned for ſix months.

So infatuated were the people in general on the behalf of Canning, that the moſt manifeſt inconſiſtencies advanced by her and her friends were admitted as unqueſtionable facts; while the witneſſes for Squires were ſo over-awed, that many of them were intimidated from entering the court, and thoſe who did, ran the hazard of their lives from the fury of the rabble.

This affair became now ſo popular, that the people divided themſelves into parties, each ſuffering themſelves to be actuated by the moſt ſevere animoſities, under the appellation of Canningites and Egyptians. Many pamphlets were publiſhed on both ſides; and the papers daily abounded with the bittereſt reflections. The condemned gypſey, however, had happily ſome friends that were yet unbiaſſed. Sir Criſp Gaſcoigne, at that time lord-mayor, exerted himſelf in ſuch a manner to diſcover the truth of this myſterious affair, as did honour to him, both as a man and a magiſtrate. His lordſhip conſidering the improbability of the charge, the heat, paſſion, and furious zeal with which it was proſecuted, and being convinced of the old woman's innocence by a great number of affidavits ſent up from the country by perſons of undoubted veracity, he, in conjunction with ſome others, determined to oppoſe the torrent of popular prejudice. His lordſhip had alſo diſcovered ſome indirect practices in Canning's friends, and had received a recantation of Virtue Hall's evidence againſt Squires, all which he clearly ſtated, and laid before the public in an addreſs to the livery of London.

In conſequence of this, application was made to the throne in favour of Squires. The affair was referred to the attorney and ſolicitor general, who, having examined the witneſſes on both ſides, made their report ſo much to her advantage, that ſhe was firſt reſpited, and afterwards received a free pardon.

Indictments for perjury were now preferred on both ſides. The evidences for the gypſey were tried and acquitted. Canning being admitted to bail, at firſt abſconded, but afterwards ſurrendered to take her trial, which continued, by adjournment, five days, at the expiration of which, the jury found her guilty of perjury, and ſhe was committed to Newgate.

While ſhe was in Newgate, ſhe was plentifully ſupplied with the beſt proviſions from the immediate tables of ſome of the party in the neighbourhood. When ſhe was brought up to the Old Bailey to receive ſentence, her counſel moved for a new trial, on the affidavit of two of the jurymen, who ſwore that what they had done was contrary to their conſciences; for though they believed her guilty of perjury, they did not believe her guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury. The deciſion of this point was put off till next ſeſſions; and Canning remained in Newgate till the 30th of May, 1754, when it was adjudged, by five judges then on the bench, that the verdict was a good one, and perfectly agreeable to the evidence. After which the court paſſed judgment, that ſhe ſhould ſuffer one month's impriſonment, and then be tranſported for ſeven years.

Her friends, however, made ſuch diligent applications in her favour, that they obtained permiſſion for her to tranſport herſelf, and ſhe went in a private ſhip, accompanied with every neceſſary her ſituation required; and was ſupplied with ſuch recommendations as ſecured her no contemptible reception in America.

The corporation of London was ſo well ſatisfied of the rectitude of Sir Criſp Gaſcoigne's conduct in the above affair, that the court of common council, at the expiration of his mayoralty, preſented an addreſs of thanks to him, the concluſive part of which ran thus: “That the thanks of this court be given “ to the right honourable Criſp Gaſcoigne, knt. late “ lord-mayor, for his ſteady perſeverance in the cauſe “ of juſtice, his generous protection of the diſtreſſed, “ and his remarkable humanity.”

The commotions occaſioned among the people by the affair of Elizabeth Canning were greatly increaſed by another circumſtance which happened about this time. In the ſpring of the year 1753, a bill was brought into and paſſed the houſe of lords, entitled, “ An act to prevent perſons profeſſing the Jewiſh religion to be naturalized by parliament; and for “ other purpoſes therein mentioned.” This bill having paſſed the upper houſe, was ſent down to the commons, where it met with a very ſtrong oppoſition. The miniſtry, however, were determined to puſh the bill; and they obtained a petition from many merchants and manufacturers (who, upon examination, appeared to be Jews or their dependants) in favour of the bill; in which they ſaid, “ that the paſſing of “ this bill into a law might encourage perſons of “ wealth and ſubſtance to remove with their effects “ from foreign parts into this kingdom, and increaſe “ the commerce and credit of this nation.”

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The citizens, however, had very different ſentiments; for, at a court of common-council held the 22d of May, it was agreed to petition the houſe of commons againſt it. In this petition the citizens expreſſed their apprehenſions, “That ſhould the ſaid “ bill paſs into a law, the ſame would tend greatly to “ the diſhonour of the chriſtian religion, endanger “ the conſtitution, and be highly prejudicial to the “ intereſt of trade in general, and to the city of “ London in particular.”

This petition was backed by another, which was preſented the following day by a great number of the merchants and traders of London, who alledged, “ that ſhould the ſaid bill paſs into a law, it would “ greatly affect our trade and commerce with foreign “ nations, particularly with Spain and Portugal, and “ would be attended with many other bad effects to “ the kingdom.”

Theſe petitions produced great debates in the houſe on both ſides the queſtion. The advocates for the bill uſed all the rhetoric they were maſters of, to point out the utility that would ariſe to the nation, ſhould it paſs into a law. On the contrary, the adverſaries to it affirmed that it would be of the moſt prejudicial tendency; they alledged that ſuch a bill would throng the nation with brokers, uſurers, and beggars; that the rich Jews, under the ſhelter of this indulgence, would purchaſe lands, and in time even advowſons; ſo as not only to acquire an intereſt in the legiſlature, but alſo in the church, to which they were inveterate and profeſſed enemies; and laſtly, that the adoption of the lower claſs of that people from all parts of the world would interfere with our own induſtrious natives, rob the real ſubjects of their birthright, diſgrace the character of the nation, and be an indelible reproach on the eſtabliſhed religion of the country.

Notwithſtanding the ſtrength of argument uſed in oppoſition to this bill, yet it was paſſed into a law without any amendment. The miniſtry, however, before the concluſion of the ſeſſion (which happened to be the laſt of the parliament) finding that it occaſioned an univerſal diſcontent among the people, and dreading the conſequences that might ariſe at the approaching general election, thought proper to retract, and urged a repeal of the bill with more earneſtneſs than they had ſhewn in obtaining it to be paſſed. The motives alledged for this retraction was, "that occaſion had been taken from the ſaid act to raiſe diſcontents, and to diſquiet the minds of many of his majeſty's ſubjects." The bill was accordingly repealed, to the great ſatisfaction of moſt people, and to none more than the citizens and merchants of London.

Among other acts of parliament paſſed this ſeſſion, was one for purchaſing the famous collection of Sir Hans Sloane, who paid the debt of nature on the 11th of January, 1753. That celebrated naturaliſt and antiquarian directed by his laſt will, that his whole Muſeum ſhould be offered to the parliament for the uſe of the public, on condition of their paying to his executors the ſum of 20,000l. The parliament readily embraced the offer, and an act was paſſed, "For the purchaſe of the Muſeum or collection of Sir Hans Sloane, and of the Harleian collection of manuſcripts; and for providing one general repoſitory for the better reception and more convenient uſe of the ſaid collections, and of the famous Cotton library, and of the additions made, and to be made thereto."

The government immediately raiſed 100,000l. by lottery for the purchaſe and eſtabliſhment of this noble Muſeum; and governors and truſtees, conſiſting of the moſt eminent perſons in the kingdom, were appointed to conduct it, among whom were the archbiſhop of Canterbury, the lord-chancellor, and the ſecretaries of ſtate, who were appointed truſtees for the public. To theſe were added lord Cadogan and Hans Stanley, Eſq. who married Sir Hans Sloane's daughters; after whoſe deceaſe two others were to be choſen in their ſtead, either by themſelves, or the family of Sir Hans Sloane, from time to time, to be their perpetual repreſentatives in the truſt.

In order to increaſe this valuable collection ſtill more, his majeſty king George II. with the parliament, directed, that the royal library of curious manuſcripts which had long lain expoſed in the old dormitory at Weſtminſter, ſhould be added to the Cotton library, and that it ſhould become a part of the propoſed Muſeum. That Samuel Burrows, and Thomas Hart, Eſqrs. the then truſtees of the Cotton library, and their ſucceſſors, to be nominated by that family, ſhould be its perpetual repreſentatives in the ſame manner as thoſe of Sir Hans Sloane.

Excluſive of all this, the truſtees of the late lord Oxford generouſly offered the grand collection of manuſcripts, formerly belonging to that nobleman, which is ſaid to have coſt above 100,000l. for a tenth part of that ſum. Theſe were readily purchaſed in conſequence of the power granted to the truſtees by the act of parliament; and the duke of Portland and the earl of Oxford, and their ſucceſſors, to be choſen by themſelves, or the Portland family, were made perpetual truſtees for the ſame.

All theſe truſtees were made a body corporate, by the name of "Truſtees of the Britiſh Muſeum," with power to make ſtatutes, rules and ordinances; to chuſe librarians, officers and ſervants, and to appoint their ſeveral ſalaries, upon this ſpecial truſt and confidence, "that a free acceſs to the ſaid general repoſitory, and to the collections therein contained, ſhall be given to all ſtudious and curious perſons, at ſuch times and in ſuch manner, and under ſuch regulations, for inſpecting and conſulting the ſaid collections, as by the ſaid truſtees, or the major part of them, in any general meeting aſſembled, ſhall be limited for that purpoſe."

A ſhort time after the paſſing of the act for eſtabliſhing this noble Muſeum, and while the truſtees were at a loſs where to purchaſe or build a proper repoſitory, another offer was made by the two heireſſes of the Montague family, of the noble houſe and garden of that name in Great Ruſſel-ſtreet, Bloomſbury. This offer was readily accepted, and the ſame was purchaſed for 10,000l. Beſides which, the truſtees immediately laid out between 20 and 30,000l. on neceſſary repairs, alterations, and conveniences for the reception of all the collections united.

This repoſitory was ſoon after compleated in the manner it at this time appears; every part of which is ſo judiciouſly contrived for holding this extenſive collection, and the diſpoſition of it in the ſeveral rooms ſo advantageouſly concerted for the inſpection of the curious, that the Britiſh Muſeum may juſtly be eſteemed an honour and ornament to the Engliſh nation.

To give a minute or circumſtantial deſcription of the articles contained in this amazing repoſitory, would be a taſk almoſt impoſſible to accompliſh, not only from the number as well as the variety with which it abounds, but alſo from the reſpective additions that are frequently made to various parts of it by the virtuoſi, which occaſion the removal of ſome curioſities for the admiſſion of others. However, that the reader may be gratified as far as poſſible in knowing the contents of this ineſtimable compoſition, we ſhall give the following deſcription of

The BRITISH MUSEUM.

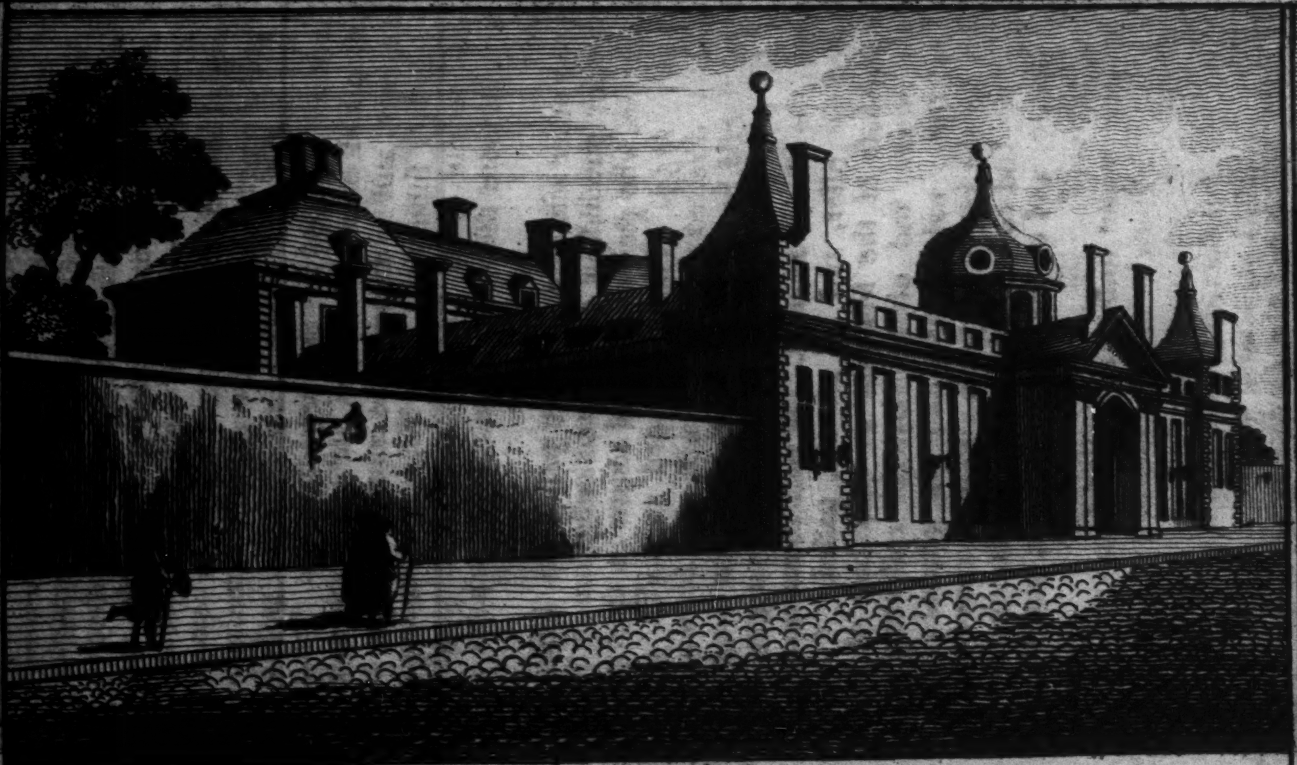
This noble building is ſituated in Great Ruſſel-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, and is well known by the name of Montague-houſe. It was built by John duke of Montague, keeper of the wardrobe to king Charles II. and who was afterwards in high favour with king William and queen Anne. The front of the building is very extenſive; two large wings for offices join it at right angles, and include a handſome court incloſed from the ſtreet by a high brick wall, in the center of which is a ſpacious gate under a dome: the inſide of the wall is formed into a grand colonade reaching to the wings on either ſide. The houſe is adorned with very curious paintings, (particularly the hall and ſtaircaſe) executed by La Foſſe, Baptiſte, and Roſſeau: and behind it is an extenſive garden.

The curioſities in the Britiſh Muſeum are divided into three departments. The firſt conſiſts of manuſcripts, medals and coins. The ſecond of natural and artificial productions; and the laſt of printed books. Theſe departments are divided into different rooms, each of which is labelled agreeable to the articles contained in it.

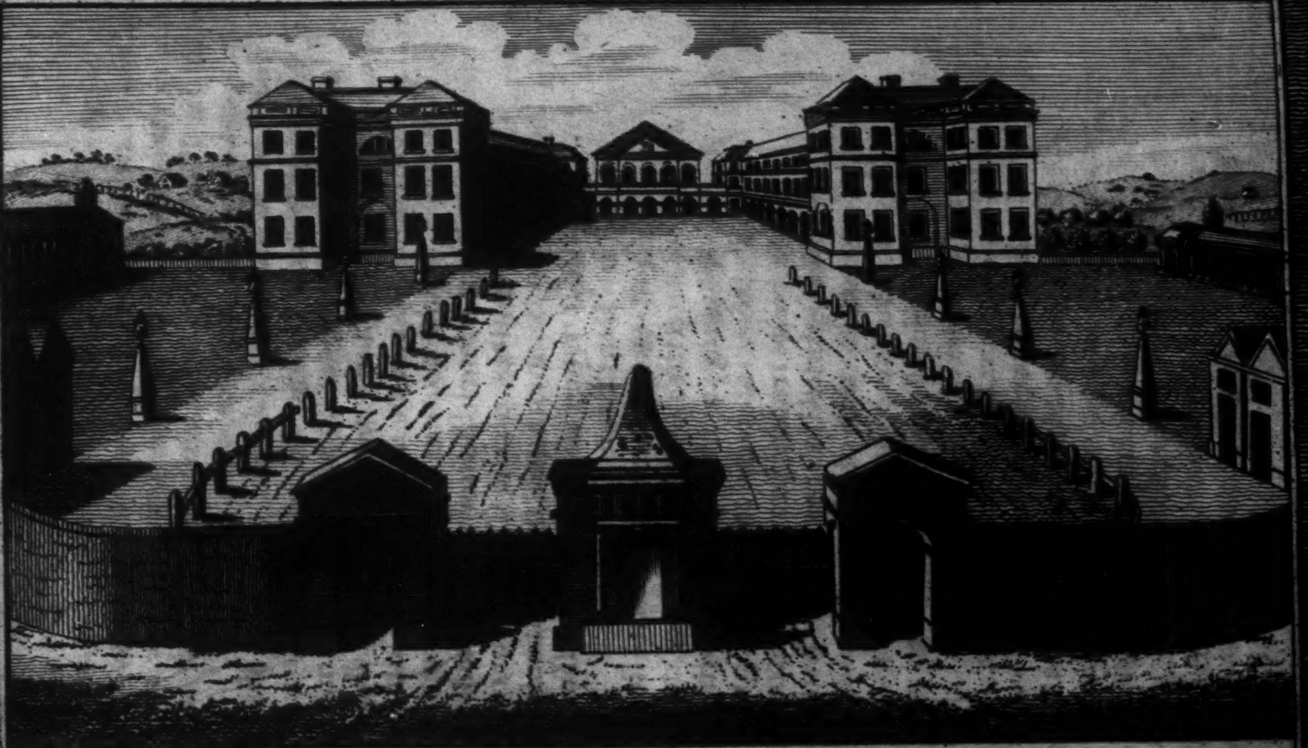
The firſt department is in the lower ſtory, into which you enter through the hall; where, at the bottom of the grand ſtair-caſe, are a great many antiques, and ſome modern curioſities.

Before you enter the firſt department, you are led into a very ſpacious room, which is ſet apart for the immediate reception of preſents. In one corner of the room is an Egyptian mummy, and in another corner is the coffin belonging to it. The face of the mummy is covered with a gilded maſk: near its feet is a ſcull, and ſeveral bones taken from a broken mummy. Above the coffin is a ſquare caſe, in which the Egyptians placed ſome utenſils belonging to the deceaſed, and placed it near the body: alſo two models of a mummy, one of which was put over the coffin at the head, and the other at the feet. Over the mummy is an urn of the Ibis, and ſeveral Egyptian idols in bronze. Here are alſo ſome natural productions, and various ſpecies of corals. In one of the cabinets is a waſp's neſt, and ſeveral curious articles in

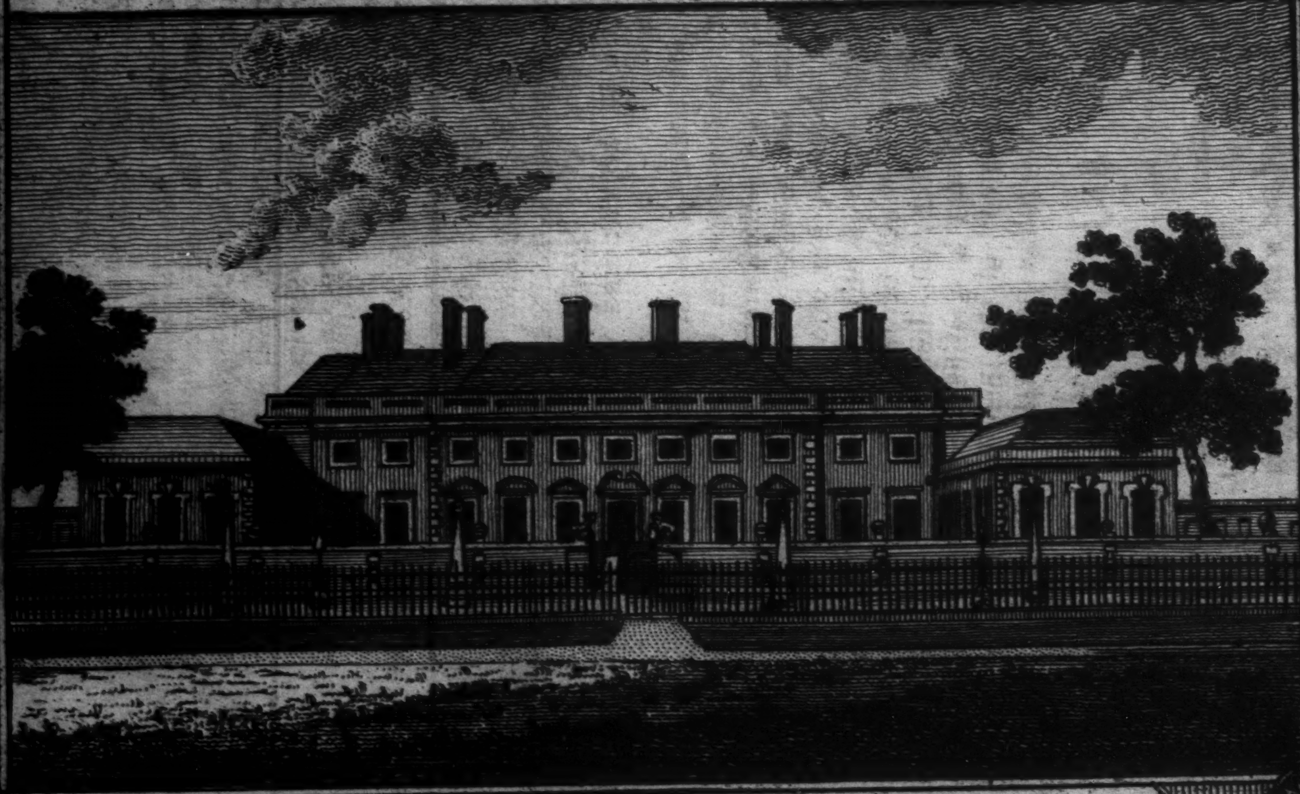
Engraved for HARRISON's New & Complete History & Survey of LONDON & WESTMINSTER



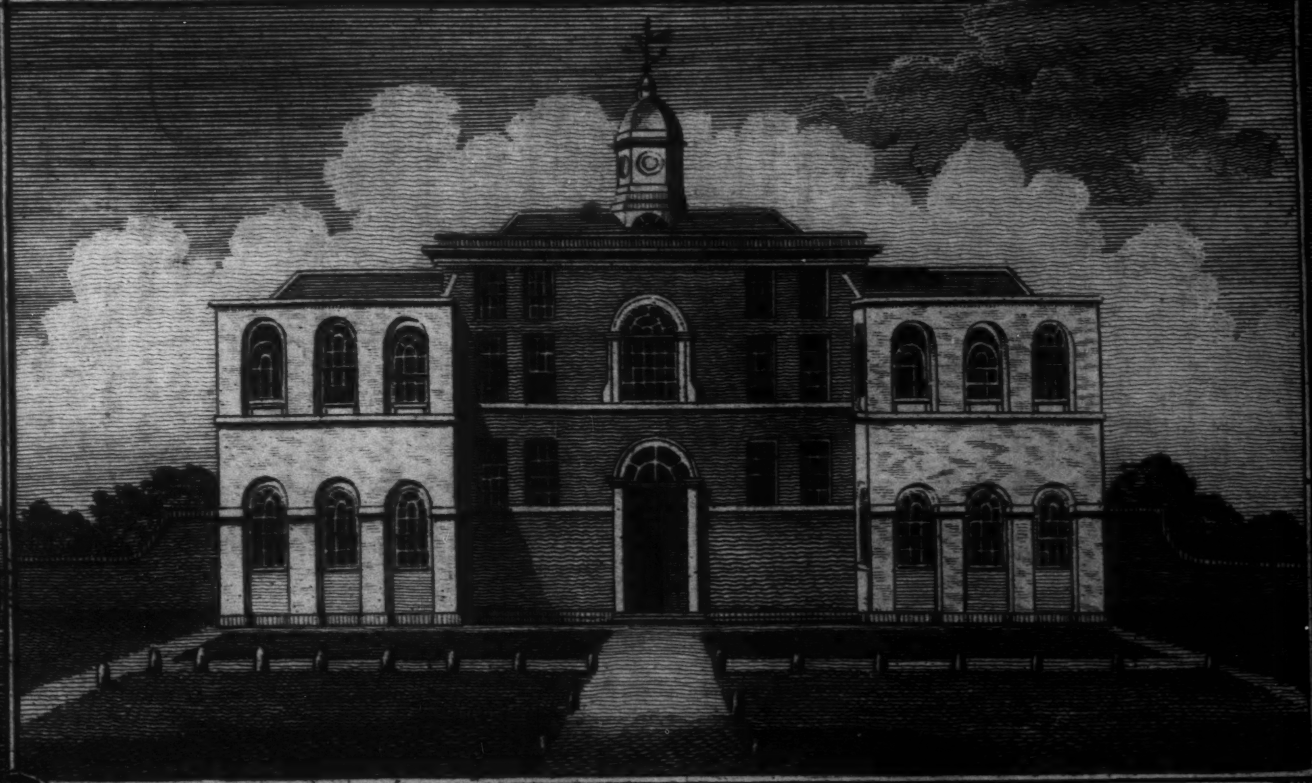
The **BRITISH MUSEUM** *in Great Ruſsel Street.*



The **FOUNDLING HOSPITAL**, *in Lamb's Conduit Fields.*



BEDFORD HOUSE, *in Bloomsbury Square.*



The **SMALL-POX HOSPITAL**, *near St. Pancraſs.*

London, Published by Alexr. Hogg at the Kings Arms No. 16 Paternoster Row. July 3. 1784.

J. G. Wooding Sculpt.

BRITISH
20 AU 68
MUSEUM

in ſpirits. Likewiſe a fine jay, brought from the Eaſt Indies.

The ſaloon is finely ornamented with freſco paintings, conſiſting of architecture, ſtair-caſes, flowers, ſtatues, &c. The dome is ſupported by ſeveral Atlantes, and on it is repreſented a council of the heathen gods.

On a table in this room is a fine model of Laocoon and his two ſons, encircled with ſerpents, as deſcribed by Virgil.

From hence we proceed to the firſt department, which, as is already obſerved, conſiſts of a collection of manuſcripts, medals and coins; and is divided into ſix rooms as follow:

Bibliotheca Regia MSS. The manuſcripts in this room are very numerous, and conſiſt of ſome antient copies of the holy ſcriptures; as alſo tranſlations of the bible into the Oriental and other languages.—Some old and curious pieces on the ſubject of religion, and of the different confeſſions of faith, in various languages.—Many large volumes of hiſtory finely wrote, and elegantly decorated with paintings.—Alſo a great number of pieces relating to the hiſtory and government of the church, and other curious ſubjects.

Bibliotheca Cottoniana MSS. In this room is contained the Cottonian collection of manuſcripts, which conſiſt of original charters, deeds, and evidences of facts.—Alſo many antient copies of ſeveral parts of the bible.—Here is likewiſe an original of that great bulwark of our liberties, the *Magna Charta.*

Bibliotheca Harleiana MSS. Theſe are a part of the Harleian manuſcripts, and conſiſt of many curious copies of the bible, and different parts of it, in various languages.—Alſo original pieces on divinity and eccleſiaſtical ſubjects; alcorans, and other Turkiſh books; and a Thorah, the five books of Moſes, finely wrote in Hebrew on a vellum roll.—In this room are likewiſe a ſeries of Engliſh medals, from the time of William Rufus to his preſent majeſty king George III.

Bibliotheca Harleiana II. This room contains another part of the Harleian manuſcripts, which treat chiefly of philoſophical, hiſtorical, and philological ſubjects, in a variety of languages, and by many different authors.—In this room are a ſeries of French medals, beginning with thoſe of Pharamond.

Harleiana III. Chartæ & Rotuli. This room contains the Harleian collection of original charters, acts of parliament, deeds, warrants, rolls, and other inſtruments in writing, relative to many foreign and domeſtic tranſactions.

Sir Hans Sloane's collection of medals are carefully preſerved in ſeveral ſmall cabinets, the number of which are ſaid to exceed 20,000.

Bibliotheca Sloaniana MSS. This room contains the manuſcripts of Sir Hans Sloane. They are a valuable collection, though not ſo antient as thoſe already mentioned. Their ſubjects are comprehenſive, and conſequently may be eſteemed of general uſe. There are many original treatiſes on philoſophy, phyſic, natural hiſtory, and, in fine, almoſt the whole circle of ſciences.—Here is alſo a table of the pontifical medals, beginning with Martin V. (who was the firſt of the popes that ſtruck them good) and carried on in a chronological ſeries to the preſent time.

On leaving this room we proceed to the ſecond department, which contains natural and artificial productions.

Collectio Sloaniana. In this room are many pieces of antiquity, conſiſting of a great number of urns, veſſels, &c. uſed of old by different nations.

Antiquitates Ægyptiacæ. In this room are a great number of Egyptian antiquities and figures of idols.—A muſical inſtrument of metal, in form of a racket, traverſed by ſeveral moveable bars.—An urn, with a cover cemented to it, containing an Ibis; its form is that of an inverted cone.—A baſſo relievo in marble, repreſenting an idol of Mendes in Egypt, where they formerly worſhipped a goat.—An alabaſter urn, with a cover made in form of a hawk's head, and marked with ſeveral hieroglyphics.—A great variety of ſmall earthen figures, ſhaped like mummies, ſome adorned with hieroglyphics, and others plain.—Several buſtos and groups of figures in earthen ware.—An Egyptian god repreſented by the figure of a bull.—Several ſmall amulets with loops to them, which the Egyptians wore about their perſons, as charms, or preſervatives againſt bad fortune, unforeſeen accidents, ſickneſs, &c.—The head of Anubis, or Cynocephalus, a dog worſhipped by the Egyptians.—Figures of a cat, a monkey, &c. ſcarabs, beetles of various ſizes made of marble, agate, cornelian, &c.—Some ſmall oblong pieces of enamelled earth, notched, as is in general conjectured, to mark the riſing and falling of the water of the Nile. Alſo a cylinder, and ſome pebbles curiouſly marked with hieroglyphics and figures, and ſome Phœnician ſeals.

Antiquitates Hetruſcæ. The four repoſitories under this title contain Hetruſcan antiquities.—The firſt are ſome bronzes; as a figure of Mars, the god of war; a Deus Averruncus, the god who preſided over the common ſewers; a head of Proſerpine, &c.—A great number of veſſels of different forms, made of a kind of fine pale red earth; ſome of them plain but elegantly varniſhed; others painted with figures, letters, and various ornaments.—Jars with triangular mouths, intended to pour water on the hands of the prieſts, or for libations in their ſacrifices.—Many pateras and diſhes of various ſhapes and ſizes.—Cups for containing the great variety of precious ointments that were formerly in uſe.—Some pateras very large, and ornamented with figures and Hetruſcan letters.—Some urns of plain alabaſter, and others very large, but ornamented with the ſame kind of figures and inſcriptions as the large pateras above-mentioned. The letters do not agree with any alphabet now in uſe, or known.

Antiquitates Romanæ. The next ſix partitions are filled with Roman antiquities, and conſiſt of ſeveral ancient figures, buſtos and baſſo relievos of various kinds, and other curious articles.—Firſt the copy of an antique piece of ſculpture, made to perpetuate the memory of a ſlave that diſcovered a dangerous conſpiracy againſt Rome, whilſt grinding his knife.—Some wreſtlers in ſtucco.—Lucina the goddeſs of childbirth, Æſculapius the god of phyſic, ſome veſtals and ſacrificing veſſels in marble, and many marble heads, particularly of the emperor Adrian, Hercules, Plato the philoſopher, Juno, and others. The bronze figures of Venus, Cupid, Hercules, Mars, &c. Likewiſe the heads of Juno, Diana, Apollo, Mercury, Minotaurus, Faunus, &c. Several pieces of ſtones, bricks, and earthen pipes, dug out of the ruins of the antient Roman buildings, aqueducts, &c.

Sacrificing Inſtruments. Under this head are a variety of odd fancied metal lamps: ſome like animals, and others like monſters. A ſacrificing knife, ſimpulums, chalices, ladles, and other inſtruments of braſs, uſed by the prieſts in their ſacrifices.

Lacrymatories. Theſe were ſmall glaſs or earthen bottles, chiefly in the form of phials. At the Roman funerals, the friends of the deceaſed uſed to fill them with their tears, and depoſit them with the aſhes. A number of earthen ſepulchral lamps of various forms. Several ſquare urns, with covers and inſcriptions on them. And others of a more ordinary kind of Roman and Britiſh urns, wherein the antients, after having burnt the bodies of the deceaſed, depoſited their aſhes, burying them with the lamps, lacrymatories, &c.

Antiquitates variæ. T. Hollis, armr. dono dedit. Under this title are preſerved a collection of antiquities of various kinds, which T. Hollis, Eſq; gave to the Muſeum. The firſt are an alabaſter round urn with a cover, and another of the ſame kind, but ſquare: theſe were for the purpoſe of depoſiting aſhes. Several bronze figures of Egyptian idols, prieſts, &c.

Figures of Roman gods, heroes, generals, and ſoldiers. Several marble buſtos, and ſome large earthen jars, which the antients uſed for philtration of liquids. A Japaneſe pagod. A model of a temple with an idol in it. Several kinds of Indian pots, and a variety of other articles uſed by the Indians. A neſt of baſkets made of the bark of a tree, and edged with porcupines quills, dyed of various colours. A Bacchus of alabaſter, and two earthen diſhes of Raphael's painting. The ſword of ſtate of Hugh Lupus, firſt earl of Cheſter; and ſome baſtinadoes uſed by the Turks to puniſh offenders. A variety of muſical inſtruments from the Eaſt and Weſt Indies; likewiſe drums of ſeveral kinds from China, America, and Lapland. On the table of Roman antiquities arc ſeveral heads and buſtos, of which the head of Mercury, with a chain fixed to it, deſerves notice. Some pieces of bricks and tiles with figures and letters ſtamped on them. Alſo figures of animals, and heads of canes or ſticks; and the ſpecimens of the Roman fibula's, a kind of buckle or claſp, uſed by them to faſten their upper garments. Keys of different ſorts, particularly the ring key, which for greater ſecurity was worn on the finger. Various kinds of meaſures for oil, pulſe, &c. Some Turkiſh taliſmans, or charms, with Arabic inſcriptions, being generally a ſentence of the Alcoran. A ſnuff-box made of the lava of Mount Veſuvius. Two pieces of ſerpentine ſtone for the lid and bottom of a ſnuff-box, and ſome pieces of metallic cryſtal from mount Ætna. Some thread, corn, hinges, and other matters brought from the ruins of Herculaneum. In this room are alſo many curious articles from moſt parts of the world, including thoſe brought home by commodore Byron, Mr. Banks, Dr. Solander, &c. from the lately diſcovered ſouthern countries.

Letheuillier dono dedit. Over the repoſitories in this room, are a great variety of modern and antient articles, brought from the ſeveral diſtant parts of the world; particularly a large calabaſh (a kind of American vegetable,) in the form of a globe. Some Indian ſhields made of hides of the rhinoceros, or elephant. Specimens of hats of all ſizes, and various materials. Fans from Japan, China, Tonquin and other places. Drums, targets, and a great number of inſtruments of war. Alſo a variety of American houſhold utenſils, made of vegetables, chiefly gourds; and ſome ſnow ſhoes and ſledges uſed in the northern nations of Europe.

Collectio Sloaniana. This room contains a collection of minerals and foſſils.

Silices. Achates. Sardi. In the cabinet under theſe titles are many ſpecimens of flints, agates, and cornelians.

Jaſpides. Theſe conſiſt of different ſorts of florid jaſpers, diſtinguiſhed by a great variety of colours; ſome have, by the hand of nature, delineated on them repreſentations of rivers, trees, landſcapes, ruins of buildings, &c.

Apyri. Sulphura. In this repoſitory are many ſpecimens of ſtones that reſiſt fire, and of the different kinds of Sulphurs, or inflammable minerals. Alſo other kinds of ſtones, and ambers of various kinds.

Mineralia, Metallica. This repoſitory contains a large collection of ores, from almoſt all the known mines in the world.—Alſo many ſpecimens of the different kinds of jaſper.—But the moſt remarkable curioſity is a rough Egyptian pebble, broke into two parts; on each of which is a perfect reſemblance of the head of Chaucer, as he is uſually painted, entirely the work of nature.—Here are alſo a great variety of pearls, models of diamonds and chryſtals, manufactured into vaſes, cups, boxes, &c. Likewiſe ſome bright glittering ſtones, and ſome pieces of coral, finely cut in various ſhapes.—In this table is a great deal of amber manufactured, particularly a fine cabinet, a curious crab, ſome bells, bottles, handles for inſtruments, &c. ——Here are alſo a peſtle, mortar, and plate of Egyptian porphyry——This room has been enriched by the curious collection of foſſils preſented by Guſtavus Brander, Eſq. and of polypuſſes by Mr. Ellis.

Collectio Sloaniana. This room contains a fine collection of foſſil ſhells, figured foſſils, and recent ſhells, many of which are very ſcarce and valuable.——The cabinets in this room contain a great variety of ſtones formed into various ſhapes by water.——Alſo a human ſcull and a ſword, both of which are compleatly covered over and incruſted with the ſtony ſubſtance to a conſiderable thickneſs, yet without loſing their form. They were found in the Tyber at Rome.——Here are likewiſe many ſpecimens of the palates of various kinds of fiſh, and petrified crabs.——Alſo a great number of parts of animals, ſtones or balls found in the ſtomach or other parts of the inteſtines of animals. ——Under this title likewiſe are a great number of ſtones extracted from human bodies, the larger from the urine bladder, the ſmall from the gall bladder, and the others were formed in the kidneys.——*Vegetabilia. Fructus. Ligna.* Under theſe titles are comprehended a great variety of foreign fruits, different kinds of aromatic and other curious woods, many ſorts of gum, barks, and other vegetable productions.——Here are four tables of ſea productions, chiefly of the coral kind, diſpoſed of in their ſeveral claſſes in the form of landſcapes.——In this room are alſo a prodigious number of all ſorts of birds-neſts, and the neſts of inſects.——Among the latter is a curious ſpider's neſt brought from the Weſt Indies, to which the inſect has with great natural ſkill and ingenuity contrived a door to ſecure the entrance.——Among the great variety of birds-neſts are thoſe called hanging-neſts, which are brought from the Indies; they hang by a ſlender filament to a ſmall twig of a tree, and are by that means put out of the reach of any enemy of the quadruped or reptile kind. The neſts of the various ſorts of humming birds are exceeding curious, particularly one, on which a very beautiful bird is ſitting. The king fiſher's neſt, and that of the tom tit, are alſo worthy of notice. Here is a neſt from the Eaſt Indies, about the ſize of a gooſe's egg, and in ſubſtance not unlike iſinglaſs: it is made by a ſmall Indian ſwallow of a delicate taſte. The laſt article we ſhall mention under this head is a neſt brought from the Indies, covered with leaves, which the birds are ſaid to ſow together with their beaks, from whence they are called taylor birds.——Here are alſo a great variety of birds eggs; among which is a ſmall egg contained within another, very curious; and an egg on which is neatly and whimſically rivetted a ſmall horſe ſhoe. Beſides theſe eggs of birds, here are ſome ſpecimens of thoſe of crocodiles, guianas, lizards, turtles, and tortoiſes.——Here are likewiſe ſeveral ſpecimens of the ſtar-fiſh, which are very large, the number of their points or rays being various. The moſt curious among theſe is the reticulated ſtar-fiſh, called Meduſa's head.——Alſo a variety of crabs of different kinds, colours, and countries; ſome lobſters, ſea-locuſts, prawns, ſhrimps, the black crab from Jamaica, and others from the Eaſt Indies, finely variegated in colour; but what moſt particularly attracts the attention, is an extraordinary large claw of a lobſter.——Over the repoſitories are diſpoſed, in order, a great number of ſea productions, of the coral kind, as ſea-fans, ſea-willows, &c.——In this room are three ſmall tables, the firſt of which contains ſome ſhells finely poliſhed and carved in emboſſed work.——Some cameos cut in ſhells, and many more in onyxes, ſardonyxes, cryſtals, hyacinths, and other precious ſtones. —A variety of intaglios, in jaſpers, &c.—Several rings ſet with cameos, others with intaglios of the ſtones above-mentioned; and many antique rings and ſeals, and ſome beads made of carved fruit-ſtones.—The ſecond table contains ſeveral very curious models; impreſſions taken in glaſs paſte from antique ſeals; and a number of impreſſions taken in ſulphur, from the ſeals, gems, and carved ſtones of the king of France's cabinet—The third table is entirely filled with the remainder of the impreſſions from the king of France's cabinet.—The firſt of the large tables contains a great number of inſects, particularly the various kinds of beetles; alſo crickets, locuſts, balm crickets, or harveſt flies, boat-flies, a water inſect, water ſcorpions, &c.——In the other large table, are a great variety of all ſorts of flies; among which is that called the ephemeron, whoſe whole extent of life is but a few hours.

Collectio Sloaniana. The inſects contained in the great table, are—Waſps, bees, ants, horſe-flies, gad-flies, or breeze-flies, gnats, and inſects, without wings.—Alſo ſeveral ſpecimens of the centipes from America and elſewhere.—Some neſts of inſects, as ſpiders, beetles, locuſts, &c.—Coccoons of ſilk-worms. Under this title is a ribbon made of ſpiders webs, and ſome ſilk of the ſame.—Parts of birds; conſiſting of heads, beaks, talons, legs, quills, &c. Among the latter are ſome quills of the condor of South America, a bird of ſuch a prodigious ſize and ſtrength as to be able to carry a ſheep throgh the air in its talons.—Parts of various kinds of fiſh, conſiſting of jaws, palates, teeth, backbones, fins, &c.—On the ſhelves round this room are a great number and variety of articles, preſerved in ſpirits, among which are the following remarkable quadrupeds, viz. the Armadillo, called Tatu, by the natives of Brazil; a little animal covered over with hard ſcales, like a ſort of armour. The Sloth, called Haii; it is ſaid this animal is a whole day in walking a few yards. The Yerbua, a kind of beautiful field-mouſe. Several kinds of monkeys. The flying ſquirrel frequent in Virginia. A hedge hog, and the opoſſum, an animal, which in caſe of danger, protects its young in a cavity under its belly, Under this title are a great number of fœtus's of different animals, and ſome unnatural productions, among which is the cyclops pig, having only one eye, and that in the middle of the forehead. Here are alſo a great number and variety of Engliſh and foreign birds, brought from all countries, and preſerved in ſpirits. Among theſe are the king fiſher, the wheat ear, the croſs-bill; ſeveral ſpecimens of humming birds; ſome birds of the titmouſe kind, as the blackcap, the blue titmouſe or nun, and the blue American titmouſe. Among theſe ſpecimens are a great number of others no leſs curious, and ſome unnatural productions, as a goſling with three legs, &c. &c.

Reptilia, Amphibia, Serpentia. In theſe three repoſitories are many amphibious animals in ſpirits, among them are frogs, toads, ſome young crocodiles, allegators, guanas, cameleons, ſalamanders, the flying and other kinds of lizards. The reptiles conſiſt of ſnakes, vipers, adders, rattle-ſnakes, aſps, hooded ſnakes, and a kind of ſerpent whoſe head can ſcarcely be diſtinguiſhed from the tail. Here are alſo fiſh of various kinds in ſpirits, and among others the hippocampus, or ſea-horſe; the flying fiſh, the remora, pearl oyſters, the John Doree, the ſea polipus, barnacles, and many others. Likewiſe various kinds of inſects, as caterpillars, beetles, locuſts, centipes, ſcorpions, ſpiders, and worms from human bodies. On the wainſcot, over the repoſitories, &c. in this room, are ſome dried animals, and ſtuffed ſkins of others, particularly a very large ſtuffed ſnake's ſkin from Surinam in the Weſt Indies, the ſkin of a ſcaly lizard, and the ſkin of an ant bear; a flamingo, a young wild boar, a porcupine, armadillos, an oron outong, or wild man of the mountains; the head of a ſea horſe, jaws of fiſh, and ſome crocodiles. Here are a great variety of birds ſtuffed, and placed in glaſs frames; particularly Sir Hans Sloane's famous horned owl, a bird of paradiſe, ſome humming birds, manakeens, ſome of the titmouſe kind, a Virginia nightingale, and a tropic bird. In a large cabinet are depoſited a great many dried fiſh, brought from various parts of the world: among other ſpecimens are a ſmall ſaw fiſh, the head of a ſword fiſh, ſome flying fiſh, a dolphin, a ſturgeon, a young ſhark, &c. Over this cabinet is a ſtuffed emeu, or caſſowary, a balearic crane, or crown-bird, an eagle, and a vulture.—We now enter upon the laſt room of this department, which is filled with productions of art, depoſited in ſeveral cabinets. In the firſt cabinet is a variety of little articles manufactured in glaſs of different ſhapes; and ſome cups, diſhes, and other matters, made of papier machie, reſembling china ware. In the next are ſome articles in great eſteem among many Roman Catholics, as relics, beads, &c. and ſome models of ſacred buildings. Here are alſo many inſtruments and ornaments uſed by the Indians, as feather crowns, necklaces, knives, and ſome curious contrivances for combs, bruſhes, &c. an Indian ſcalp, and ſome wampum. In another cabinet are European productions of art, as ſome ſmall cabinets, figures in bronze, and ſeveral ivory anatomical repreſentations of ſkulls, eyes, ears, &c. In this room are likewiſe ſome Japan idols, very ſmall, many cut out of almonds, and even grains of rice; Eaſt India money, ſome Chineſe figures of their gods, men, and beaſts. The model of a palanquin, a kind of chair of ſtate, in which the grandees are carried on men's ſhoulders, and ſeveral other curious articles from the Eaſtern countries. In the laſt of the cabinets are various ſpecimens of curious earthen-ware, and ſome cups which the Chineſe are ſaid to have made of Engliſh gravel, which happened to be carried over in one of our ſhips. Under glaſs bells are ſome very curious pieces of work in ivory, particularly flower-pots, which are exceeding beautiful. Here are alſo ſome pieces of ſculpture, as king William and king George the firſt, cut in walnutſhells and in ivory; the head of Baker, who wrote the Chronicle; and an impreſſion of Oliver Cromwell's ſeal. Paintings in miniature and enamel; among which are thoſe of a woman who had two horny ſubſtances that grew out of the back part of her head. Thomas Briton, the muſical ſmall-coal man. A black whale, and a buffalo. In paſſing from this to the laſt department, we are led down the back ſtairs, where are two canoes, the one brought from America, the other from Greenland, differing both in form and materials; the firſt is very ingeniouſly covered with the bark of a kind of birch tree, which is fixed to ſmall ribs on the inſide; the whole boat is remarkably light, inſomuch that two men may eaſily carry it many miles from one lake or river to another. The other is entirely covered with ſeal ſkins, at a diſtance bearing ſome reſemblance to parchment; the upper part of it is, as it were, decked with the ſame materials, there being only a ſmall hole left open in the middle for the man to ſit in and manage his paddle. On the wainſcot going down theſe ſtairs, is a large piece of painting, repreſenting ſeveral kinds of dead game. The laſt department to be mentioned is that of printed books; the firſt room of which is appropriated for modern works and ſuch donations as may be hereafter preſented to the Muſeum. The ſecond room contains the library of Major Edwards, and conſiſts of a good collection of Engliſh, French, and Italian books, but chiefly the laſt.

Bibliotheca Sloaniana. I. In this room are preſerved part of Sir Hans Sloane's library, conſiſting of books of phyſic, pharmacy, anatomy, ſurgery, chemiſtry, &c.

Bibliotheca Sloaniana. II. Another part of Sir Hans's library, containing natural hiſtory, &c. Here are many drawings, perhaps the fineſt that are to be ſeen in the world; particularly a book, containing ſome drawings of Monſ. Robert, painter to Louis XIV. of France: they conſiſt of a great number of vegetables, curious animals, ſhells and other natural productions. Sir Hans Sloane paid this artiſt five guineas for doing each leaf. We muſt alſo notice a great many drawings, elegantly coloured from nature by Madam Marian; they conſiſt of a great variety of plants, with the inſects that fed on them, and ſome other things.

Bibliotheca Sloaniana. III. Here are many books on philological ſubjects, grammars, lexicons, critical treatiſes on rhetoric, geography, ſome travels, journals, and miſcellanies.

Bibliotheca Sloaniana. IV. In this part of Sir Hans

Sloane's collection, are hiſtories of all nations, ancient and modern: ſome treatiſes on chronology, prints, globes, and large maps of different countries.

Bibliotheca Sloaniana. V. This room contains treatiſes on the arts and ſciences, ſyſtems of philoſophy, ethicks, aſtronomy, commerce, &c.

Bibliotheca Sloaniana. VI. The remaining part of Sir Hans Sloane's collection, being books of divinity and law.

Bibliotheca Regia. I. In this room is depoſited part of the royal library, given by his late majeſty. It conſiſts of books collected in the reigns of Henry VII. Henry VIII. Edward VI. queen Mary, and queen Elizabeth. Here are alſo ſeveral other collections, as the libraries of archbiſhop Cranmer, More, Arundel, and Lumley. In this place are preſerved the firſt books printed in England and France; ſome of which are on vellum, and others on paper.

Bibliotheca Regia. II. This room contains the remaining part of the books given by his late majeſty, which were collected in the reigns of James I. Charles I. and Charles II.

In the laſt room are ſome ſea compaſſes improved by doctor Knight, ſuch as are now uſed in the royal navy; alſo ſeveral magnets, and ſome curious inventions for ſhewing the magnetic powers in philoſophical uſes.

Such are the contents of the Britiſh Muſeum, the wonder of every ſpectator; and acknowledged, all things conſidered, to ſurpaſs every other Muſeum in the univerſe.

Six officers are appointed to accommodate the company that go to view this grand repoſitory, two to each of the three departments, viz. an under librarian and his aſſiſtant; whoſe buſineſs is (excluſive of adjuſting and keeping in proper order, what relates to the department itſelf) to ſhew and explain it to all proper enquirers. Over theſe is a principal librarian, whoſe office is to ſuperintend the whole.

We ſhall conclude this article with deſcribing the mode of obtaining admittance, which is as follows:

If any number, not exceeding fifteen, are inclined to ſee it, they muſt ſend a liſt of their chriſtian and ſurnames, with their places of abode, to the porter's lodge, in order to their being entered in the book: in a few days the reſpective tickets will be made out, ſpecifying the day and hour when they are to come; which, on being ſent for, will be delivered. The fewer names there are on a liſt, the ſooner the company will gain admittance.

As a farther opportunity of gratifying the literati, if any perſon is deſirous of ſtudying any of the books on particular ſubjects or different languages, he may, by applying to the truſtees obtain an order to attend the reading room for a time, where a proper officer is appointed to furniſh him with ſuch books as his curioſity may prompt him to inſpect.

On the 7th of June 1753, Doctor Archibald Cameron, who had been ſome time a priſoner in the Tower, and was convicted by the court of King's Bench of having been concerned in the rebellion in 1745, was executed at Tyburn.

About ten o'clock in the morning of his execution, he was delivered by the deputy-lieutenant of the Tower into the cuſtody of Mr. Miſſen, deputy-ſheriff. When he was put into the ſledge, he requeſted of the governor to ſpeak to his wife; this favour was readily granted; but on his being informed that ſhe had left the Tower at eight o'clock that morning, he ſaid he was ſorry for it; on which the ſledge drew away amidſt a prodigious number of ſpectators, who all lamented his unfortunate circumſtances. The doctor was dreſſed in a light coloured coat, red waiſtcoat and breeches, and a new bag wig. He looked much at the ſpectators in the houſes and balconies, as well as at thoſe in the ſtreets, and bowed to ſeveral perſons as he paſſed.

When he arrived at the place of execution, he looked on the officers and ſpectators with an undaunted and compoſed countenance; and as ſoon as he was unlooſed from the ſledge, he ſtarted up, and with an heroic deportment ſtepped up into the cart, from whence looking round with unconcern on all the awful apparatus of death, he ſmiled. Obſerving the clergyman that attended him coming up the ſteps, he advanced forward to meet him, and endeavoured, with his confined hands, to help him up ſaying, "So, are you come? this is a glorious day to me! It is my new birth-day; there are more witneſſes at this birth, than were at my firſt." The clergyman aſked him how he did; to which he anſwered, "Thank God, I am very well, but a little fatigued with my journey; but, bleſſed be God, I am now come to the end of it." Some perſon aſking the clergyman whether he ſhould be long about the diſcharge of his office; the doctor, who overheard him, ſaid, he required but a very little time, for it was but diſagreeable being there, and he was as impatient to be gone as they were. The clergyman then aſked the gentleman who had ſpoke, if he was the ſheriff? and on his being anſwered in the affirmative, he told him, Dr. Cameron's buſineſs there would be chiefly with him; that he had ſomething to communicate to him if he would take the trouble to come near; which he very readily complied with, and endeavoured to bring his horſe cloſe to the cart: the beaſt, however, being ſomewhat unruly, and the ſheriff finding that he could not hear what the doctor ſaid from the noiſe of the ſpectators, he very obligingly alighted, went into the cart, and, with great attention, liſtened to the doctor, who addreſſed him in the following manner:

"Sir, You ſee a fellow-ſubject juſt going to pay his laſt debt. I the more chearfully reſign my life, as it is taken from me for doing my duty according to my conſcience. I freely forgive all my enemies, and thoſe who are inſtrumental in taking away my life. I thank God, I die in charity with all mankind.

"As to my religion, I die a ſtedfaſt, though unworthy member of that church in which I have always lived, the church of England; in whoſe communion I hope (through the merits of my bleſſed Savour) for forgiveneſs of my ſins, for which I am heartily ſorry.

"The cuſtom of delivering ſomething in writing on ſuch occaſions as this, I ſhould willingly have complied with, had it not been put out of my power, being denied uſe of pen, ink and paper, except in the preſence of ſome of my keepers. But what I intend my country ſhould be informed of with regard to my dying ſentiments, I have, by the means of a blunt pencil, endeavoured to ſet down on ſome ſlips of paper, as I came by them, in as legible characters as I was able; and theſe I have left in the hands of my wife, charging her, on her duty to her dying huſband, to tranſmit, with all convenient ſpeed, a faithful tranſcript of them to you, and I am confident ſhe will honourably diſcharge her truſt."

When he had finiſhed this ſpeech, he told the ſheriff he would no longer preſume on his patience; but the ſheriff, with looks that expreſſed great concern, and with much good-nature, begged he would take as much time as he pleaſed, for they would wait till he was ready. The doctor thanked him; and then turning to the clergyman, ſaid, "I have now done with this world, and am ready to leave it." He joined heartily in prayer, and then repeated ſome ejaculations out of the Pſalms; after which, he embraced the clergyman, and took his farewell.

As the clergyman was going down from the cart, he had like to have miſſed the ſteps, which the doctor obſerving, called out to him with a chearful tone of voice, "Take care how you go, I think you don't know this way ſo well as I do."

He was then turned off, and after hanging about twenty minutes was cut down, his heart taken out and burnt, but his body not quartered; and on the

Sunday following it was interred in the large vault in the Savoy chapel.

When Sir Criſp Gaſcoign's mayoralty expired, he was ſucceeded by Edmund Ironſide, Eſq; who was ſo ill of the gout at the time, that he was carried in a ſedan chair to be ſworn into his office at the Exchequer: alderman Benn rode in the ſtate coach, and performed the honours of the day. Mr. alderman Benn alſo acted at the manſion-houſe as *locum tenens* until the 27th of November, when the lord-mayor died; and the next day Thomas Rawlinſon, Eſq; was elected in his ſtead. It not being term time, he was ſworn in before lord Cornwallis, conſtable of the Tower, at the Tower-gate, where a proper conveniency was erected for the purpoſe.

CHAP. XXX.

Motions made at a court of common-council for building a new bridge between thoſe of London and Weſtminſter—Election of members of parliament for the city of London—Act of parliament for removing the Borough market—The miniſtry greatly alarmed at the proceedings of the French—The city militia ordered to be kept ready in caſe of emergency—The common-council petition the parliament againſt a bill for extending the laws of exciſe—Acts of parliament for repairing London-bridge and building a new one at Black-friars—War declared againſt France—The citizens of London preſent an addreſs to the king on the loſs of Minorca—Admiral Byng tried by a court martial, and ſentenced to be ſhot for neglect of duty—Account of his behaviour and execution.

AT a court of common-council held the 20th of December, a motion was made for building a bridge between thoſe of London and Weſtminſter, which was carried in the affirmative by a majority of ſeven voices.

At another court held the 22d of February, 1754, a motion was made for repealing this reſolution; but after ſome debates, and a diviſion made, there appeared a majority of two for the queſtion, and a committee was immediately appointed to carry the ſame into execution. This committee met on the 21ſt of March, when they judged it proper, firſt, to conſider the ſtate of London-bridge; and to that end, ordered the ſeveral neceſſary particulars to be laid before them by the city ſurveyor.

At a meeting held in the month of July following, Mr. Dance, the ſurveyor, reported the foundation of London-bridge to be firm and in good condition. At the ſame time a motion was made for pulling down the houſes on London-bridge, and for widening both the horſe and foot paſſage over it. And at a court of common-council held the 26th of September following, it was reſolved that the only proper place for building a new bridge was, from the end of Fleet-ditch, to the oppoſite ſhore in the county of Surry.

On the 30th of April, 1754, came on at Guildhall the election of members of parliament for the city of London. The candidates were, Sir John Barnard, Sir Robert Ladbroke, Sir Richard Glynn, Sir William Calvert, and the aldermen Bethel and Beckford. On the ſhew of hands the majority appeared greatly againſt Sir Robert Ladbroke and Sir William Calvert; but a poll being demanded in their favour, the ſame was immediately begun, and continued for the ſix following days, at the cloſe of which the numbers appeared as follow:

Sir John Barnard	——	3553
Slingſby Bethel, Eſq;	——	3547
Sir Robert Ladbroke	——	3390
William Beckford, Eſq.	——	2941
Sir Richard Glynn	——	2655
Sir William Calvert	——	2650

When the ſheriffs declared on whom the election had fallen, Sir John Barnard addreſſed himſelf to the livery in the following manner:

"The honour you have done me in chuſing me ſix " times one of your repreſentatives in parliament calls " for my ſincere and hearty thanks; the rather as I " look upon the preſent election to be the laſt favour " which I can expect. I have not of late preſumed " to offer my ſervice, knowing my inability of giving " that attendance in parliament, which this honourable city has a right to require from its members; " but the continuance of your polling for me is a " proof of your kindneſs in overlooking my failings, " and of your affectionate regard for me. The impreſſion which this has made upon my heart can " never be effaced, of which I beg leave to aſſure " you, and of my beſt endeavours to promote the " good of this city in particular, and the nation in " general."

The conteſt at this election was the greateſt that had ever been known, the whole body of diſſenters uniting with the miniſtry to ſupport Sir William Calvert, in oppoſition to the livery; whoſe diſlike to Sir William aroſe from his attachment to the advocates for naturalizing the Jews.

At the election of ſheriffs on Midſummer-day, George Streatfield and Alexander Sheafe, Eſqrs. both of them diſſenters, were returned by the common-hall; but a poll being demanded for the aldermen Fludyer and Beckford, the ſame was granted, at the cloſe of which the two former had ſtill greatly the majority. On the 16th of July the ſheriffs elect, by their attornies, repreſented to the court of aldermen, that as both of them were proteſtant diſſenters, they had not conformed to the act of parliament made in the reign of king Charles II. which required that all perſons choſen to offices of magiſtracy or places of truſt in any city, corporation, or borough, ſhould have received the ſacrament within one year next before ſuch election; that therefore they could not execute the office into which they had been elected, without expoſing themſelves to the cenſure of the law. In conſequence of this, a common-hall was ſummoned for a new election on the 23d, when Allan Evans and John Torriano, Eſqrs. were elected; but the former refuſing to ſerve, on the ſame plea of being a proteſtant diſſenter, alderman Fludyer was elected in his ſtead. The court of common-council, however, ordered actions to be commenced againſt the above gentlemen for the penalties, on their refuſing to ſerve the office; and a committee was appointed to manage the proſecution, who were empowered to draw on the chamberlain for ſuch money as ſhould be neceſſary for defraying the expences of the ſame.

This year gave riſe to a noble voluntary aſſociation for the improvement of mechanical knowledge, under the title of "A ſociety for the encouragement of arts, " manufactures and commerce." This uſeful plan was firſt formed by lord Folkſtone, lord Romney, Dr. Stephen Hales, and a few others. At the time this ſociety commenced, there were two others of a ſimilar nature, the one in Scotland and the other in Ireland: this ſociety therefore limited its premiums for the exciting induſtry and ingenuity to England, and the ſeveral colonies in Aſia, Africa and America. They began by advertiſing premiums for the encouragement

ment of young perſons of both ſexes in the arts of drawing and deſigning; and the utility of the plan was ſo clearly evident, that in a ſhort time the ſociety conſiſted of above a thouſand ſubſcribing members; ſince which the plan has been ſo conſiderably extended that it has been productive of many valuable diſcoveries.

All mankind are invited by this ſociety to propoſe ſubjects for improvement, which when agreed to by the committee, and confirmed by a general meeting, the ſubjects propoſed, with the premiums offered, are annually advertiſed in the public papers. The greateſt impartiality is preſerved in the diſtribution of the premiums, by concealing the names of the claimants; and committees are appointed for the ſtrict examination of their reſpective merits. Every perſon who ſolicits admiſſion into this ſociety, muſt be balloted in by two thirds of the members. A ſubſcribing member pays any ſum not leſs than two guineas, and the payment of twenty guineas conſtitutes a perſon perpetual member. This ſociety is held in a very ſuberb edifice erected on purpoſe for them in the Adelphi Buildings in the Strand.

At a court of common-council held the 20th of December, a committee was appointed to prepare a petition to parliament for removing the Borough-market, then held in the High-ſtreet. This petition was accordingly drawn up, and preſented to the houſe; and, on the 20th of March following an act was paſſed, repreſenting, that king Edward VI. did, by charter, grant to the corporation of London the right of having a market in the Borough of Southwark; but that the High-ſtreet from London-bridge to St. Margaret's-hill, where that market was kept, being the great thoroughfare from the counties of Surry, Kent and Suſſex, the holding the market there was found an inconvenient ſtoppage of carriages, and an obſtruction to trade: the mayor, aldermen, and commonalty, being therefore deſirous of giving up the market, with the profits thereof, it was enacted, that no ſtands for the ſale of proviſions ſhould for the future be held in the ſaid High-ſtreet of the Borough of Southwark: and that no coaches or other carriages ſhould ſtand or ply there for hire. This act was followed by another, on the petition of the inhabitants of Southwark, enabling the churchwardens, overſeers, and inhabitants of the pariſh of St. Saviour, in the Borough of Southwark, to hold a market near the former ſpot, but not interfering with the High-ſtreet, in a piece of ground called the Triangle. Many of the houſes where the market was kept before the paſſing of the above act, are ſtill preſerved as butchers ſhops, but the market is held behind the weſt ſide of the High-ſtreet, on the ſpot of ground called as before-mentioned.

On the 23d of January, 1755, a proclamation was iſſued, offering a bounty of 30s. for all able ſeamen, not more than fifty, nor under twenty years of age, who ſhould enter as volunteers on board the royal navy, before the 20th day of February; and alſo a bounty of twenty ſhillings a man for each ordinary ſeaman who ſhould enter within the ſaid time. And on the 17th of February another proclamation was iſſued for recalling and prohibiting ſeamen from ſerving foreign princes; and for giving a further encouragement of 3l. for every able, and 40s. to every ordinary ſeaman, who ſhould enter themſelves on board his majeſty's ſhips of war, to be paid by the clerks of the cheque, at whatever port ſuch ſeamen ſhould enter.

This proclamation was iſſued in conſequence of the motions of the French, who at this time were preparing military equipments at Breſt and other ports; which circumſtance indicating an intention of their ſtriking ſome important blow for the commencement of a war, it was thought adviſeable, on our ſide, to prepare for defenſive meaſures.

Towards the cloſe of April, his majeſty ſet out on a viſit to his German dominions. During his abſence, hoſtilities commenced with the French at ſea, and their navy was greatly diſtreſſed by the loſs of many homeward-bound rich merchant-men; which, with a great number of their ſeamen, who were brought into Engliſh ports, diſconcerted their preſent intentions.

In the beginning of Auguſt his majeſty returned to England, and on the 19th the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council waited on him with a congratulatory addreſs, in which they gave his majeſty the warmeſt aſſurances of a chearful ſupport in defence of the juſt rights and poſſeſſions of his crown againſt all attempts whatever.

On the 15th of November the ſecretary of war ſent an order to the court of aldermen, acquainting them, that the motions of the French indicated an intent of invading England, and that therefore the militia muſt hold themſelves in readineſs to march. In conſequence of this, a court of lieutenancy was immediately ſummoned to carry the ſaid order into execution, who, on the 20th, directed the ſix regiments to be exerciſed in the Artillery-ground by diviſions of four companies each day.

Information being received of a moſt dreadful earthquake, that happened at Liſbon on the firſt of November, by which the greateſt part of the city was deſtroyed, and upwards of 100,000 perſons buried in the ruins, his majeſty was pleaſed to ſend a meſſage to the houſe of commons, requeſting their aſſiſtance for the remaining part of the diſtreſſed inhabitants of that great city. In conſequence of which, the houſe unanimouſly reſolved to enable his majeſty to give what aſſiſtance he ſhould think proper; and that ſuch expences as ſhould be incurred by his majeſty for this purpoſe ſhould be made good out of the next aids.

At a court of common-council held the 18th of December, the petition for a new bridge at Blackfriars, which had been prepared by the committee appointed for that purpoſe, was agreed to by a majority of 34; and Mr. Sheriff Whitehead was ordered to preſent the ſame to the houſe. This petition was accordingly preſented on the 13th of January following; and an act of parliament was ſoon after paſſed for that purpoſe. By this act the lord-mayor, aldermen and common-conncil were directed to form the ſaid bridge in ſuch a manner, as that there ſhould remain a free and open paſſage for the water through the arches of 750 feet at leaſt within the banks of the river; and that no buildings, except the proper gates and toll-houſes, be erected thereon. The ſaid mayor, &c. were empowered to make, widen, and enlarge ſuch ſtreets, ways, and paſſages, as they ſhould think neceſſary to and from the ſaid bridge, and to agree with the owners and occupiers of ſuch lands, tenements, or hereditaments, as they ſhould think proper to be purchaſed, removed, or pulled down for that purpoſe. The act alſo provided, that a proper number of lamps be fixed on the ſaid bridge, and a number of watchmen appointed for the ſafety of the paſſengers. And to defray the expences of attending the completion of this undertaking, the mayor, &c. were empowered, after the bridge ſhould be finiſhed, to appoint a toll, not exceeding the following rates:

	s.	d.
For every coach, chariot, berlin, chaiſe or calaſh, drawn by ſix or more horſes	2	0
For every coach, &c. drawn by four horſes	1	6
Leſs than four horſes ——	1	0
For every waggon, wain, cart or carriage, drawn by four or more horſes, or other beaſts —— ——	1	0
Leſs than four —— ——	0	6
For every horſe, mule, or aſs, laden or unladen, not drawing — ——	0	1
For every foot paſſenger, on Sunday —	0	1
On every other day —— ——	0	0½

The preſent rates will be given in the deſcription of the bridge.

The mayor, &c. were empowered to raiſe, on the credit of theſe tolls, any ſum, not exceeding 30,000l. per annum, until 160,000l. ſhould be raiſed in the whole, to be applied to the purpoſes of the act. They were likewiſe farther empowered to fill up the channel of Bridewell-dock, between Fleet-bridge and the Thames, and to take away the bridge croſs the ſaid channel, making proper drains and ſewers into the river.

On the 6th of February, 1756, a general faſt was obſerved throughout the whole kingdom, in conſequence of the dreadful earthquake which happened at Liſbon in the preceding month of November. It was kept in London with becoming decency by all ranks of people, except the quakers, moſt of whom kept their ſhops open the whole day. All the churches and meeting-houſes were exceedingly crowded, and there appeared an entire ceſſation from buſineſs throughout the whole city and ſuburbs.

The following circumſtance is a proof to what degree of depravity it is poſſible for human nature to arrive at. At the ſeſſions held in the Old Bailey in the month of February, four thief-takers, viz. Macdaniel, Berry, Salmon and Egan, were tried for ſwearing falſely (as it appeared they had frequently done before, and from whoſe evidence ſeveral innocent people had ſuffered) againſt a lad whom they accuſed of a robbery, for the ſake of obtaining the reward allowed by act of parliament on the conviction of capital offenders; and being found guilty, they received ſentence, each to ſtand twice in the pillory, (two at a time) to be impriſoned ſeven years in Newgate, to find ſecurity of 1000l. each for their good behaviour for ſeven years, and to pay a fine. Berry and Macdaniel underwent the firſt part of their ſentence ~~on~~ on the 5th of March in Holborn, and were ſeverely treated by the populace: the latter received a terrible wound in his forehead with a ſtone, and Berry with great difficulty ſurvived it. On the 8th of the ſame month, Egan and Salmon ſtood in the pillory in the centre of Smithfield, and notwithſtanding the ſheriffs attended, with a prodigious number of conſtables, yet ſo incenſed were the populace againſt theſe miſcreants, that the officers, inſtead of being able to protect the criminals, were obliged to retreat for their own ſafety. Egan, after being a ſhort time in the pillory received a wound in his head, that killed him, and he hung by the neck a ſhocking ſpectacle till the expiration of the hour: Salmon was ſo dreadfully bruiſed and maimed, that he appeared as if dead, and was a conſiderable time before he recovered. From this ſevere, though juſt treatment, it was thought proper not to repeat this part of their ſentence. Berry and Salmon, therefore, died in Newgate, and Macdaniel, after a courſe of years, was ſent abroad. Such was the puniſhment, and ſuch the end, of theſe unparalleled monſters!

On the 18th of March the common-council reſolved to petition the parliament againſt the extenſion of the exciſe laws, in conſequence of a bill then depending in the houſe for laying a new duty on plate; by which every poſſeſſor of ſilver plate was to be ſubjected to the annual payment of 5s. per 100 oz. to the exciſe office, under certain penalties, which expoſed them to the malice of their ſervants, or other diſſolute informers. Inſtructions were alſo drawn up and preſented to the city members, requeſting them to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to oppoſe the ſaid bill. Theſe meaſures, however, proved of no effect; for it paſſed both houſes, and received the royal aſſent on the 15th of April.

The king having informed both houſes of parliament, that he had received repeated advices of the military preparations made in the various ports of France, and that there was great reaſon to ſuſpect the French intended to invade England or Ireland, the lord-mayor, aldermen and common-council, preſented an addreſs to his majeſty on the 6th of April, in which they aſſured him of their loyal affection, and their determined reſolution to exert themſelves to the utmoſt of their abilities in ſupport of his perſon and government.

Among other acts of parliament paſſed this ſeſſions, was that for the reparation of London-bridge. By this act, the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council were empowered to purchaſe and remove the buildings on and contiguous to the bridge, in order to enlarge the paſſage over, and the avenues leading to it; to widen or enlarge one or more arches of the ſaid bridge; and to deſign how the paſſage might be rendered more ſafe and commodious, and the bridge preſerved and kept in repair. It alſo directed, that there ſhould be a baluſtrade on each ſide the bridge, and a paſſage of thirty-one feet open for carriages, and ſeven feet on each ſide for foot paſſengers; with lamps to be kept lighted from ſun-ſetting to ſun-riſing, and a number of able-bodied watchmen to patrole the ſame by night; and that the expence of the ſaid watch and lamps ſhould be defrayed out of the bridge eſtate. It was further enacted, that the tythes, poors rates, land-tax and cuſtomary payments due from the houſes, &c. pulled down, ſhould be charged upon the bridge-houſe lands. Additional tolls were alſo eſtabliſhed, to be paid for horſes and carriages paſſing over the bridge, and by veſſels, under it; which tolls were to continue till the principal and intereſt of the money borrowed for the purpoſe of the ſaid act ſhould be repaid. The inconveniences, however, attending theſe tolls were found to be very conſiderable; to remedy which, the parliament ſoon after granted 15,000l. to compleat the repairs.

The ſame ſeſſions of parliament produced another act of great public utility, which was, that for making a new road from Iſlington to Paddington; by which a very handſome road was formed that leads round the ſuburbs of the city at a proper diſtance, and has ſuch communication with the town as to admit of convenient entrances at the following places, viz. Piccadilly, Marybone, Portland-ſtreet, Tottenham-court-road, the duke of Bedford's private road, Gray's-inn-lane, Cold-bath-fields, St. John's-ſtreet, and Goſwell-ſtreet.

The intentions of the French, in the military preparations they had been ſo long making, now ſhewed themſelves by a deſcent made in the iſland of Minorca in the Mediterranean ſea; the intelligence of which no ſooner arrived, than war was declared againſt France, on the 18th of May, at the uſual places, and with the accuſtomed ceremonies. The declaration of war gave great ſatisfaction to the nation in general, who were univerſally diſcontented at the meaſures of the miniſtry by the reduction of Minorca, and the miſcarriage of a powerful fleet ſent under admiral Byng for its relief.

This period produced the firſt inſtitution of the Marine Society. Mr. Jonas Hanway, a gentleman ever active in ſchemes for the public good, with the juſtices Fielding and Welſh, and ſeveral merchants and others, formed themſelves into a voluntary aſſociation for the cloathing and fitting out ſuch orphan, friendleſs and deſtitute boys, as were willing to engage in the ſervice of the navy. This excellent ſcheme was proſecuted with ſuch zeal, that many hundreds were then, and many thouſands have ſince been, reſcued from an abandoned courſe of life, and rendered ſerviceable to their king and country.

In the conducting of this uſeful plan, the greateſt care is taken not to give any maſter, miſtreſs, or parent, the leaſt reaſon for complaint. Theſe are always invited to ſee the boys when they are cloathed; as alſo when they are examined and ſent to their reſpective ſhips; and if any apprentice or ſon is required by his maſter or parents, he is delivered up without the leaſt heſitation.

The cloathing and bedding given to each boy are, a felt a felt hat, a worſted cap, a kerſey pea jacket, a kerſey pair of breeches, a ſtriped flannel or kerſey waiſtcoat, a pair of trowſers, two pair of hoſe, two pair of ſhoes, two handkerchiefs, three ſhirts; a bed, pillow, blanket, and coverlet; a pair of buckles and buttons; thread, worſted and needles; a knife, a prayer-book, and a bag to put their cloaths in. A note of theſe neceſſaries is given to each boy, that he may ſee what is given to him, but they are not compleatly delivered to them till they are on board the tender in the river Thames, or in their reſpective ſhips at the ports.

The marine Society hold a general meeting every three months, or oftener if the committee deſire it, when an account of receipts and diſburſements are laid before the ſubſcribers, under the direction of the committee: This ſociety was incorporated the 24th of June, 1772, and is now held at a very commodious houſe on the eaſt ſide of Biſhopſgate-ſtreet.

The general diſcontent of the people from the loſs of Minorca, was greatly increaſed by the dilatory operations of the miniſtry in America, and by their calling in a number of Hanoverian troops, to protect and defend us from the French. On the 20th of Auguſt the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council of London preſented an addreſs to the king, the ſubſtance of which was as follows:

“The loſs of the important fortreſs of St. Philip, and the iſland of Minorca (poſſeſſions of the utmoſt conſequence to the commerce and naval ſtrength of Great Britain) without any attempt, by timely and effectual ſuccours, to prevent or defeat an attack, after ſuch early notice of the enemy's intentions, and when your majeſty's navy was ſo evidently ſuperior to theirs, will, we fear, be an indelible reproach on the honour of the Britiſh nation.

“Nor can we help expreſſing our apprehenſions for the great danger of your majeſty's poſſeſſions in America, by the miſmanagements and delays which have attended the defence of thoſe invaluable colonies, the object of the preſent war, and the principal ſource of the wealth and ſtrength of theſe kingdoms.

“Permit us at the ſame time, royal Sir, to lament the want of a conſtitutional and well-regulated militia, the moſt natural and certain defence, under divine providence, of your majeſty's ſacred perſon and government againſt all invaders whatſoever, as thereby your majeſty's fleets and armies may be more ſecurely employed abroad, to the annoyance of your majeſty's enemies; your faithful and loyal ſubjects being ready and willing, whenever called upon by your majeſty, to ſhed the laſt drop of blood in your ſervice.

“As your majeſty's reign has ever been diſtinguiſhed by a love of liberty and juſtice, we cannot doubt of your majeſty's directing the authors of our late loſſes and diſappointments to be enquired into and puniſhed, that your majeſty's known intentions of protecting and defending your ſubjects in their rights and poſſeſſions may be faithfully and vigorouſly carried into execution, and that the large ſupplies, ſo neceſſarily called for, and ſo chearfully granted, may be religiouſly applied to the defence of theſe kingdoms and colonies, and to the diſtreſſing our inveterate and perfidious enemies, as the only ſure means of obtaining a laſting and honourable peace.”

To this addreſs his majeſty returned a moſt gracious anſwer; in which he aſſured them, that his utmoſt care and vigilance had been, and ſhould be, uſed, to maintain the honour of the nation, and the commerce of his ſubjects. And concluded thus: “I will not fail to do you juſtice upon any perſons who ſhall have been wanting in their duty to me, and their country; to enforce obedience and diſcipline in my fleets and armies; and to ſupport the authority and reſpect due to my government.”

An addreſs of the like nature was preſented from the city of Briſtol; as alſo others from moſt of the counties and corporations in the kingdom.

A ſhort time after theſe addreſſes were preſented to his majeſty, admiral Byng and ſeveral others, who were ſuſpected of being acceſſary to the loſs of Minorca, by negligence in the diſcharge of their duty, arrived at Portſmouth. The admiral was immediately put under an arreſt, and a few days after brought from Portſmouth to an apartment in Greenwich Hoſpital, where he was ordered to be kept cloſe priſoner to prepare for his trial, which was poſtponed on account of ſeveral principal evidences being at that time in the Mediterranean.

General Fowke, deputy-governor of Gibraltar, was ordered up to London, and was tried by a court-martial for diſobeying the orders he received from the ſecretary at war in three ſucceſſive letters relating to the relief of Minorca. The general in his defence pleaded, that his orders were confuſed and contradictory; that they implied a diſcretionary power in him; and that had he ſent the required number of men, the fortreſs of Gibraltar muſt have been left defenceleſs at a very critical juncture. The court being divided, the preſident determined againſt the general, and he was diſmiſſed from his majeſty's ſervice.

The citizens of London, to ſhew their diſlike to the meaſures of the miniſtry, oppoſed the nomination of Marſhe Dickenſon, Eſq; who offered himſelf as candidate for the office of lord-mayor for the year enſuing. On the day of election, when all the aldermen below the chair, who had ſerved the office of ſheriff, were nominated, the ſheriffs declared the ſhew of hands to be in favour of Sir Charles Aſgill, and Sir Richard Glynn; but a poll was demanded for Marſhe Dickenſon, Eſq; againſt Sir Richard, at the cloſe of which the numbers appeared as follow:

For Marſhe Dickenſon, Eſq;	1492
For Sir Richard Glynn	511

Marſhe Dickenſon being returned, with Sir Charles Aſgill, to the court of aldermen, they thought proper to chuſe the former, who was conſequently elected lord-mayor for the year enſuing. The objection made by the citizens to alderman Dickenſon was, that, as a member of the houſe of commons, he had, by miniſterial influence, been prevailed upon to vote to addreſs his majeſty for the importation of lawleſs mercenaries.

His majeſty, to convince the people how deſirous he was of purſuing ſuch meaſures as might be ſatisfactory to them, as well as conſiſtent with the government of his kingdom, ordered the Hanoverian troops to withdraw to their own country, and admitted the expediency of a national militia. He likewiſe appointed the right honourable Henry Bilſon Legge, chancellor of the Exchequer; and on the fourth of December he diſmiſſed Mr. Fox, and delivered the ſeals to the right honourable William Pitt, making him ſecretary of ſtate and prime miniſter. Theſe appointments gave the higheſt ſatisfaction not only to the citizens of London, but to all thoſe who were well wiſhers to their country; and produced ſuch meaſures as intirely reſtored the king to the confidence of his ſubjects. This event produced the militia bill, which is conſidered as a barrier of the people's liberty againſt miniſterial power; and the intereſt of the nation became the touchſtone of every meaſure propoſed by the adminiſtration.

On the 27th of December, 1756, came on the trial of admiral Byng, who commanded the fleet ſent to relieve the fort of St. Philip in Minorca. He was tried by a court-martial appointed for that purpoſe on board his majeſty's ſhip the St. George, in Portſmouth harbour. His principal charge was, being guilty of cowardice, and neglect of duty, in not preventing the French fleet attacking the iſland of Minorca. His trial laſted ſeveral days, at the cloſe of which the court gave it as their opinion, that he did not do his utmoſt to engage the enemy, and that he had fallen under that part of the 12th article of war, which has theſe words :—"or ſhall not do his utmoſt to take or deſtroy every ſhip which it ſhall be his duty to engage, and to aſſiſt and relieve all and every his majeſty's ſhips, which it ſhall be his duty to aſſiſt and relieve." The court therefore further reſolved, that as that article poſitively inflicts the puniſhment of death without any alternative, he be adjudged to be ſhot to death at ſuch time, and on board ſuch ſhip, as the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty ſhould think proper. However, as ſome circumſtances appeared by the evidence greatly in his favour, the court earneſtly recommended him as a proper object of mercy; and in a letter to the lords of the admiralty, lamented the ſeverity of the articles of war, which compelled them to pronounce ſo dreadful a ſentence.

Notwithſtanding the recommendation of the court-martial in favour of the unhappy admiral, an order was ſent down to Portſmouth for his execution on the 28th of February; but ſtrong application being made in his behalf, he was reſpited a farther time by an order from the king, who at the ſame time declared, that if the ſentence did not appear to be unjuſt, it ſhould yet be carried into execution. The ſentence, however, appearing afterwards to be clearly legal, the admiral was ſhot to death in purſuance thereof, on board the Monarque, on Monday the 14th of March, 1757.

On the morning of his execution, orders being given to all the men of war at Spithead to ſend their boats with the captains and all the officers of each ſhip, accompanied by a party of marines under arms, to attend the ceremony, they, in purſuance of that order, rowed from Spithead, and with great difficulty (the wind blowing very hard) made the harbour about eleven o'clock. Mr. Byng, accompanied by a clergyman who attended him during his confinement, and two gentlemen his relations, walked out of the great cabbin to the quarter deck, where he ſuffered a few minutes before twelve o'clock. He was dreſſed in a light-coloured coat, white waiſtcoat and white ſtockings, with a large white wig, and had in each hand a white handkerchief. When he came on the deck he threw down his hat, kneeled on a cuſhion, tied one handkerchief over his eyes, and dropped the other as a ſignal; on which a volley was fired at him from ſix marines, the bullets from five of which went through him, and he was dead in an inſtant. It was not more than two minutes from his coming out of the cabbin, till he fell motionleſs on his left ſide. He died with great fortitude and compoſure, not ſhewing the leaſt ſign of timidity. Immediately before he ſuffered, he delivered a paper to the marſhal of the high court of admiralty, the contents of which were as follow:

> "A few minutes will now deliver me from the violent perſecutions, and fruſtrate the further malice of my enemies. Nor need I envy them a life ſubject to the ſenſations my injuries and the injuſtice done me muſt create. Perſuaded I am, juſtice will be done to my reputation hereafter. The manner and cauſe of raiſing and keeping up the popular clamour and prejudice againſt me, will be ſeen through; I ſhall be conſidered, as I now perceive myſelf, a victim deſtined to divert the indignation and reſentment of an injured and deluded people from the proper objects. My enemies themſelves muſt now think me innocent. Happy for me, at this my laſt moment, that I know my own innocence, and am conſcious that no part of my country's misfortunes can be owing to me. I heartily wiſh the ſhedding my blood may contribute to the happineſs and ſervice of my country; but cannot reſign my juſt claim to a faithful diſcharge of my duty according to the beſt of my judgment, and the utmoſt exertion of my ability for his majeſty's honour, and my country's ſervice. I am ſorry that my endeavours were not attended with more ſucceſs, and that the armament under my command proved too weak to ſucceed in an expedition of ſuch moment. Truth has prevailed over calumny and falſehood; and juſtice has wiped off the ignominious ſtain of my ſuppoſed want of perſonal courage or diſaffection. But who can be preſumptuouſly ſure of his own judgment? If my crime is an error in judgment, or differing in opinion from my judges; and if yet, the error in judgment ſhould be on their ſide, God forgive them, as I do; and may the diſtreſs of their minds, and uneaſineſs of their conſciences, which in juſtice to me they have repreſented, be relieved and ſubſide, as my reſentment has done! The ſupreme Judge ſees all hearts and motives; and to him I muſt ſubmit the juſtneſs of my cauſe.
>
> "J. Byng.
>
> "On board his majeſty's ſhip Monarque, in Portſmouth Harbour, March 14th, 1757."

The ſevere puniſhment inflicted on Mr. Byng, and the change of generals in America, leſſened that univerſal diſcontent which had ſo long prevailed among the people from the meaſures of government. This, however, was but of ſhort continuance, for the diſcontent was renewed by a change in the miniſtry no leſs diſagreeable than unexpected to the nation. Mr. Pitt and Mr. Legge, who had been but a ſhort time on the political ſtage, appeared to have too much integrity in their conduct to be agreeable to their aſſociates, who ſoon became ſo diſguſted with them, that, on the 9th of April, 1757, they prevailed on his majeſty to remove them from their places in the adminiſtration.

This revolution was no ſooner known, than the whole nation ſeemed to riſe up as one man in their favour; and the people took every means they could project to teſtify their reſpect for the men ſo abruptly diſcharged from being ſerviceable to their country. The city of London led the way: and at a court of common-council, held the 15th of April, Mr. Deputy Hodges addreſſed himſelf to the court as follows:

> "Hiſtory, the key of knowledge, and experience, the touchſtone of truth, have convinced us that this country owes the preſervation of its moſt excellent conſtitution, to the frequent fears, jealouſies and apprehenſions of the people. Whenever the face of public affairs has borne a diſagreeable or dangerous aſpect; whenever the people have been injured by the conduct of thoſe, who have undertaken the direction and management of their public affairs, they have always by a vigorous and timely oppoſition, impeded the impending danger: and when they have been proſperous and flouriſhing, when thoſe in power have done or attempted to do, any material ſervice to their country, the people have always been equally ready to acknowledge and reward. Inſtances of this kind are ſo frequent in our hiſtory, that it is needleſs to deſcend to particulars, and it would be taking up your time unneceſſarily to enter into a defence of their conduct. As applications to puniſh, when neceſſary, are intended to deter; ſo thanks and rewards do conduce to excite and create emulation; both abſolutely neceſſary to ſupport the principal ends and deſign of government, the happineſs of ſociety: and in all caſes of this ſort, it has been cuſtomary for this corporation, as the metropolis, to ſet the example.
>
> "Not long ſince, too late to be forgot, this country was on the brink of ruin, brought ſo by the miſtakes or deſigns of thoſe, who had undertaken the direction of national affairs. On that melancholy

“occaſion, this court did preſent an addreſs of condolance to the king: his majeſty received them with candour; and, with the affection of a parent, regarded their complaints. A change of men ſoon followed; and with them ſuch a change of meaſures, as revived the ſinking ſpirits of the people, and raiſed a ſinking land. Our country, Britannia, almoſt expiring, raiſed her dying head, ſaw virtue and integrity (who had long deſerted her) offer their aſſiſtance in the perſons of Mr. Pitt and Mr. Legge; chearfully accepted their friendly aid, and at once forgot paſt misfortunes, though very great, and ſuffered them to be buried in future hopes. The conſequence of which was, public ſpirit and œconomy ventured once more to appear in our aſſemblies, commerce put on a new garment, foreign mercenaries retired from our country, and the ſons of freedom began to furbiſh their own arms; placemen, penſioners, jobbers and agents, the corrupt ſons of bad adminiſtration, hung down their heads, ſnarled and retired into corners, and every aſpect foretold better times. But ſee the uncertainty of human events! we had no ſooner pleaſed ourſelves with the cry of proſperity, but Britannia's props are taken away, and every one fears the danger of a relapſe, by having loſt thoſe who ſo well adminiſtered and underſtood her conſtitution.

“The appointing and removal of miniſters, being the act of ſacred power and ſovereign authority, duty, as well as diſcretion, requires I ſhould be ſilent on that head; but as a ſubject of Britain, I can lament the loſs of ſuch patriots and protectors; as an Engliſhman, I have a right to acknowledge and thank. We have all that right. Wiſdom as well as policy dictate the exerciſe of it on the preſent occaſion.

“I therefore beg leave to move that the freedom of this city be preſented in golden boxes, to the right honourable William Pitt, and the right honourable Henry Bilſon Legge, gentlemen who have ſo glorioufly led the van in our late excellent but ſhort adminiſtration.

“It has been cuſtomary for this court to give the freedom of the city to thoſe who have eminently ſerved, and we ſhall ſurely do it to theſe gentlemen who have ſaved their country; if we cannot appoint men, or promote their continuance, we can and ought to ſanctify their meaſures, when ſo evidently tending to the good of our country.

“The queſtion I ſhall propoſe, and which I hope will meet with the unanimous concurrence of this court, is, that the freedom of this city be preſented to the right honourable William Pitt, late one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, and to the right honourable Henry Bilſon Legge, late chancellor and under-treaſurer of his majeſty's exchequer, in teſtimony of the grateful ſenſe which the citizens of London entertain of their loyal and diſintereſted conduct during their truly honourable, though ſhort adminiſtration: their beginning a ſcheme of public œconomy, and at the ſame time leſſening the extent of miniſterial influence, by a reduction of the number of uſeleſs placemen; their noble efforts to ſtem the general torrent of corruption, and to revive, by their example, the almoſt extinguiſhed love of virtue and our country; their zeal to promote a ſtrict and impartial enquiry into the real cauſes of our great loſſes and diſgrace in America and the Mediterranean; and laſtly, their vigilant attention to ſupport the glory and independence of Great Britain, the honour and true intereſt of the crown, and the juſt rights and liberties of the ſubject, thereby moſt effectually ſecuring the affections of a free people to his majeſty and his illuſtrious family.”

The queſtion propoſed in this ſpeech being unanimouſly agreed to, a motion was made, that a copy of the freedom of this city be delivered by the chamberlain to each of thoſe gentlemen, in a gold box of the value of 100 guineas. The queſtion on this motion being put, it alſo paſſed in the affirmative; and the ſame were preſented by Sir Thomas Harriſon, the chamberlain, on the 24th of May: previous to which, they were invited by the Grocers company to accept the freedom of that fraternity.

Their freedoms were finely written, each on a ſheet of vellum, and beautifully ornamented round the margin, with the city arms on the top, the lord-mayor's on the right ſide, and the chamberlain's on the left. The whole expence of the boxes, writing and ornamenting the copies of the two freedoms, amounted to two hundred and fifty-one pounds, thirteen ſhillings.

At a court of common-council held the 15th of June, Sir Thomas Harriſon acquainted the court, that he had waited on the Rt. Hon. William Pitt, and Henry Bilſon Legg, eſqrs. agreeable to their reſolution on the 15th of April, and that he had received from thoſe gentlemen the following anſwers, which they had given him in writing:

The anſwer of the Rt. Hon. William Pitt.

“Give me leave, Sir, to requeſt the favour of you, to preſent, in the moſt reſpectful terms, to the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council of the city of London, the high ſenſe I have of the diſtinguiſhed honour they have been pleaſed to do me, in conferring on me the freedom of their city.

“I have ever been zealouſly devoted to the ſupport of the liberty, trade and proſperity of that great and reſpectable body; and I am now proud and happy to have ſuch cauſe to add the ſentiments of trueſt gratitude for ſo generous a mark of their favour; and for ſo unmerited an approbation of my inſufficient endeavours to carry into effect the moſt gracious intentions, and paternal care of his majeſty, for the preſervation and happineſs of his people.”

The anſwer of the Rt. Hon. Henry Bilſon Legge, Eſq.

“Give me leave, Sir, to beg the favour of you to return my ſincereſt thanks to the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council, of the city of London, for having admitted me to the freedom of their corporation.

“So eminent a mark of diſtinction, derived from the moſt reſpectable city in Europe, and to which ſo few have ever received the honour of admiſſion, cannot but fill my heart with the higheſt ſenſe of gratitude and regard: and though it far exceeds the bare merit of meaning well, which is all I have to plead, muſt prove a ſtrong incentive to thoſe, whom his majeſty ſhall hereafter think fit to employ, to exert with equal zeal, much greater abilities in the ſervice of their country.

“I hope every part of my future conduct, conſiſtently with that which I have hitherto endeavoured to hold, will ſhew my firm attachment to the rights and privileges of my fellow-ſubjects, as well as to his majeſty, and his illuſtrious family, upon whoſe eſtabliſhment the maintenance of thoſe rights and privileges does ſo effectually depend.”

The example ſet by the city of London was followed by a great number of the moſt diſtinguiſhed corporations in the kingdom; and the public honours conferred on Mr. Pitt and Mr. Legge by the people, under their diſgrace, teſtified that confidence the nation had of their integrity, and the diſpleaſure they entertained at their removal from adminiſtration.

A great number of addreſſes were preſented to the king, requeſting him to reſtore them to their former employments; and it muſt be remembered, to the honour of his majeſty, that he liſtened with ſuch attention to the voice of the people, that on the 29th of June Mr. Pitt was reinſtated ſecretary of ſtate; and on the 7th of July the office of chancellor of the Exchequer was again ſupplied by Mr. Legge. Theſe circumſtances, added to ſome other prudent alterations, again removed the diſcontent of the people, and produced an univerſal ſatisfaction to the whole nation.

C H A P. XXXI.

Act of parliament for the better preſervation of the fiſhery in the River Thames—The temporary bridge burnt—Sir John Barnard reſigns his gown—The citizens addreſs his majeſty on the conqueſt of Louiſbourg, &c.—Subſcriptions opened at Guildhall, and Weſtminſter, for the ſupply of landmen—Death of princeſs Caroline—City addreſs on the taking of Quebec—Fires in Cornhill and Covent-garden—Remarkable hurricane—Earl Ferrers tried before the houſe of lords at Weſtminſter-hall, for the murder of Mr. Johnſon his ſteward—Is condemned and executed—Firſt pile drove for the new bridge at Black-friars—A particular account and deſcription of the city gates—City addreſs on the conqueſt of Canada—Death of king George II.

IN the reign of queen Anne, an act of parliament was paſſed for the better preſervation and improvement of the fiſhery in the river Thames, and for regulating the fiſhermen of the ſaid river; in which power was given to the company of fiſhmongers to make ſuch bye-laws as might be thought neceſſary to prevent abuſes in the fiſhery: but, from whatever cauſe it might ariſe, the powers of this act were ſo little noticed by the company, that the fiſhermen had been under no ſort of government or controul during the preſent reign. In the beginning of the year 1757, the lord-mayor, aldermen and common-council, preſented a petition to the houſe of commons, ſetting forth the conſequences ariſing from this neglect, and praying, that as the office of bailiff and conſervator of the Thames and Medway had been veſted in the mayor, &c. of London, time out of mind, leave might be given to bring in a bill for the more effectual preſervation of the fry and ſpawn of fiſh in the river Thames and waters of Medway, for the better regulating the fiſhery thereof; and for the more ſpeedy puniſhing of offenders.

Soon after the preſenting of this petition, a bill was brought in and paſſed, the purport of which was, “That the lord-mayor and aldermen of London, ſhall have full power, and they are hereby required, to make, and ſet down in writing, ſuch reaſonable rules and ordinances for the governing and regulating all perſons who ſhall fiſh or drudge in the river of Thames and waters of Medway (within the juriſdiction of the mayor of London, as conſervator of the ſaid river and waters) as common fiſhermen or drudgermen, or otherwiſe; and for declaring in what manner they ſhall demean themſelves in fiſhing, and with what manner of nets and engines, and at what times and ſeaſons they ſhall uſe fiſhing; for aſcertaining the aſſize of the ſeveral fiſh to be taken; and for the preſervation of the ſpawn and fry of fiſh within the juriſdiction aforeſaid: alſo of obliging every common fiſherman, or drudgerman, or other ſuch perſon, who fiſh with a boat, &c. to have his chriſtian name and ſurname, and the name of the place where he dwelleth, painted in large and legible charcters, in ſome convenient place of his boat, &c. where any one may ſee and read the ſame, and for preventing the ſame from being changed or defaced: to annex reaſonable penalties and forfeitures for the breach of ſuch rules, not exceeding 5l. for any offence, and from time to time to alter and amend ſuch rules, and to make new ones, touching the matters aforeſaid; ſo as the ſame be allowed and approved of by the lord-chancellor, lord-keeper, or commiſſioners of the great ſeal, the two lord chief juſtices, and the lord chief baron, or any two of them, &c.”

The committee appointed to repair London-bridge having found it neceſſary that ſome means ſhould be concerted for preſerving the communication between London and Southwark, during the time the houſes were taking down, and the neceſſary repairs making, a ſtrong temporary bridge of wood was erected on the weſtern ſterlings of the old one, which was formed in a curve, and opened into the entrances at each end. This temporary bridge was compleated in the month of October, 1757, when it was opened and found to be very ſafe and convenient not only for foot paſſengers, but alſo for horſemen and carriages. Great was the aſtoniſhment of the citizens, when, on the 11th of April, 1758, about eleven o'clock at night, this wooden bridge, from one end to the other, ſuddenly appeared in flames, and continued burning till noon the next day, when the ruins fell into the river. By this accident a total ſtop was put to all trade that depended on the intercourſe between London and Southwark, excepting what could be carried on by boats.

There were various reports reſpecting the manner in which the bridge was ſet on fire, though it was generally ſuppoſed to have ariſen from deſign. Some perſons declared, that about ten o'clock at night they obſerved ſeveral people, who appeared in liquor, coming over the bridge with a torch, and while ſome of them were endeavouring to get it from the perſon who held it, he, to prevent their having it, threw it over the boarded fence of the bridge, when the light diſappeared till the timber below burſt into a flame.

The ſuſpicion of its being purpoſely ſet on fire was confirmed by the watchmen at the Steel-yard, the Cuſtom-houſe Key, and ſeveral other perſons, who declared, that about eleven o'clock they obſerved ſome lights under the bridge, which appeared in ſeveral places like candles in lanthorns, and that ſoon after this, the bridge burſt into flames from one end to the other.

The government offered a reward of 200l. to any perſon who ſhould diſcover the perpetrators of this miſchievous deed; but no diſcovery was ever made, nor was it known, from that time to this, how the fire happened.

Forty boats extraordinary were licenſed by the lord-mayor to work on the three ſucceeding Sundays, as ferry boats, whoſe ſtations were advertiſed in the public papers; and great numbers of workmen were employed to make an immediate paſſage over the remains of the old bridge. The court of common-council ordered another temporary bridge to be erected with all poſſible expedition; which order was executed with ſuch diligence, that this bridge was compleated and opened within a month after the deſtruction of the other.

During the time this laſt was erecting, a rumour was ſpread of an intention to ſet it on fire. The watchman before-mentioned, and others, gave freſh depoſitions of their having ſeen lights among the timbers, and upon examination the wood was found ſcorched in three different places. In conſequence of the ſuſpicion ariſing from theſe circumſtances, the temporary bridge was guarded every night by a proper number of watchmen, in order to ſecure it from future accidents.

The parliament ſoon after paſſed an act to amend the former one for repairing London-bridge; in which they granted 15,000l. for that purpoſe, repealed the tolls impoſed for paſſage over and under the bridge, and declared, that perſons wilfully attempting to deſtroy any part of the bridge, or of the works belonging to it, ſhould ſuffer death without the benefit of clergy.

On the 17th of July, 1758, Sir John Barnard, Knt. father of the city, and alderman of Bridge-ward Without, requeſted the court of aldermen would permit him to reſign his gown, on account of his age and bad ſtate of health; to which, after much reluctance, and many importunities uſed by the aldermen preſent to the contrary, the court conſented. And on the 25th it was unanimouſly reſolved, by the court of common-council (who, in acknowledgment of his patriotic conduct, had perpetuated his memory by erecting a ſtatue of him under the piazza of the Royal Exchange) "That Sir John Barnard, Knt. ſo juſtly " and emphatically ſtiled the father of the city, having " lately (to the great and laſting regret of this court) " thought proper to reſign the office of alderman, the " thanks of this court be given him, for having ſo long " and ſo faithfully devoted himſelf to the ſervice of " his fellow citizens, for the honour and influence " which this city has, upon many occaſions, derived " from the dignity of his character, and the wiſdom, " ſteadineſs, and integrity of his conduct: for his firm " adherence to the conſtitution both in church and " ſtate, his noble ſtruggles for liberty, and his diſintereſted and invariable purſuit of the true glory and " proſperity of his king and country, uninfluenced by " power, unawed by clamour, and unbiaſſed by the " prejudice of party."

Sir Robert Ladbroke, at the ſaid court, intimated his deſire of taking upon him the office of father of the city in the place of Sir John; and at the ſame time made a motion, that the thanks of the court of aldermen ſhould alſo be given to Sir John Barnard, independent of thoſe from the common-council; which motion being agreed to, the ſame were expreſſed in the following terms:

" It is unanimouſly agreed and ordered, that the " thanks of this court be given to Sir John Barnard, " Knt. late one of the aldermen, and father of the " city, for his conſtant attendance and ſalutary " counſels in this court, his wiſe, vigilant and " impartial adminiſtration of juſtice, his unwearied " zeal for the honour, ſafety and proſperity of his " fellow-citizens, his inviolable attachment to the " laws and liberties of his country, and for the " noble example he has ſet of a long and uninterrupted courſe of virtue in private as well as public " life."

The town-clerk was ordered to preſent both theſe acknowledgments to Sir John, which were accordingly tranſmitted to him with the uſual formalities.

Sir Robert Ladbroke was tranſlated from the ward of Caſtle Baynard to that of Bridge Without, as father of the city, that ward being generally held by the eldeſt alderman; and Nathanial Naſh, Eſq. ſucceeded Sir Robert in Caſtle-Baynard.

The ſpirited conduct of the miniſtry, and the ſucceſs of the Britiſh arms in oppoſition to the powers of France, gave the higheſt ſatisfaction to the people. The frequent captures made by our men of war and privateers had greatly diſtreſſed the enemy: and on the 18th of Auguſt intelligence arrived of the conqueſt of Louiſbourg, and the reduction of the iſland of Cape Breton and St. John. On this occaſion the lord-mayor, aldermen and common-council waited on his majeſty with a congratulatory addreſs; in which, after mentioning the preſent as well as other conqueſts obtained ſince the commencement of the war, they conclude as follows:

" May theſe valuable acquiſitions, ſo gloriouſly " obtained, ever continue a part of the Britiſh empire, " as an effectual check to the perfidy and ambition of " a nation, whoſe repeated inſults and uſurpations " obliged your majeſty to enter into this juſt and " neceſſary war: and may theſe inſtances of the " wiſdom of your majeſty's counſels, of the conduct " and reſolution of your commanders, and of the intrepidity of your fleets and armies, convince the " world of the innate ſtrength and reſources of your " kingdoms, and diſpoſe your majeſty's enemies to " yield to a ſafe and honourable peace!

" In all events we ſhall moſt chearfully contribute, " to the utmoſt of our power, towards ſupporting " your majeſty in the vigorous proſecution of meaſures ſo nobly deſigned, and ſo wiſely directed. " And it ſhall be our moſt fervent prayer, that your " majeſty may long, and very long enjoy the fruits " of your auſpicious government, in returns of loyalty " and affection from a grateful people, and that the " crown of theſe realms may flouriſh, with equal " luſtre, on the heads of your auguſt deſcendants, to " the lateſt poſterity."

To this addreſs his majeſty was pleaſed to return the following anſwer:

" I receive this moſt dutiful and loyal addreſs as a " freſh mark of your conſtant affection to me and my " government; and I return you my hearty thanks " for it. The ſteady affections of my people, united " in a hearty zeal for the honour of my crown, will, " I doubt not, enable me to carry on, with vigour and " ſucceſs, a war which was neceſſarily undertaken, to " defend the religion, liberties, and valuable poſſeſſions " of my kingdoms againſt the unjuſt attempts of my " enemies. The city of London may always depend " upon my protection and favour, and upon my conſtant care for the extent of their trade and navigation."

On the 28th of Auguſt the colours taken at Louiſbourg were preſented to his majeſty at Kenſington, who was pleaſed to order the ſame to be depoſited in St. Paul's Cathedral. In conſequence of theſe orders on the 6th of September, they were carried with great ceremony from Kenſington to St. Paul's; the manner of which was as follows:

1. A ſerjeant and twelve horſe-grenadiers.
2. A field officer and officers in proportion.
3. A detachment of eighty horſe-grenadier guards.
4. Eighty of the life-guards, and officers in proportion, with their ſtandard, kettle-drums and trumpets.
5. A ſerjeant and twelve grenadiers of the foot guards.
6. Eleven ſerjeants of the foot-guards carrying the French colours.
7. Four companies of grenadiers of the foot-guards.

The cavalcade aſſembled at Kenſington about ten o'clock in the morning, from whence they proceeded through Hyde-Park to St. James's palace, and from thence to the weſt gate of St. Paul's cathedral, where the colours were received with great ceremony by the dean and chapter, attended by the choir; about which time the Tower guns were fired, as were thoſe of St. James's Park.

The colours were put up within-ſide the cathedral near the weſt door, where they ſtill remain a memorial of the ſucceſs of his late majeſty's arms in the reduction of that important fortreſs.

A general thankſgiving was ordered the next day, when great rejoicings were made on the above acquiſition throughout the cities of London and Weſtminſter.

The reduction of Louiſbourg was followed by the ſucceſs of an armament under commodore Howe and general Bligh, who deſtroyed the harbour and baſon of Cherbourg on the coaſt of Normandy. On the 8th of September, twenty-one pieces of battering cannon, with two mortars, taken at that place, were drawn triumphantly through the city to Hyde-Park, where they were placed at the ſouth eaſt corner of Kenſington garden wall, and there expoſed for a week to a continued concourſe of people, under the guard of a detachment from the train of artillery. On the 16th they were removed from Kenſington, and carried in martial proceſſion to the Tower, where they arrived about four o'clock in the afternoon. There were twenty-three carriages, drawn by 231 horſes, with a poſtillion and driver to each carriage, in the following order:

The firſt drawn by fifteen grey horſes, with the Engliſh colours, and thoſe of the French underneath.
Seven ditto drawn by thirteen horſes each.
Nine ditto by nine horſes each.
Three ditto by ſeven horſes each.
One ditto by five horſes.
The two mortars, by nine horſes each.

They were guarded by a company of matroſſes, and accompanied with drums and other martial muſick, all the way from Kenſington to the Tower. The pieces were finely ornamented with the arms of France, and ſeveral hieroglyphics, ſuch as trophies, &c. finiſhed in a very maſterly manner.

The cloſe of this year furniſhes us with a ſingular proof of the longevity of a lion, which died on the 13th of November in the Tower of London, aged 68 years. This lion was preſented by one of the ſtates of Barbary, to king James II. and had been kept in the Tower from that time till his death.

The eſtabliſhment of the Marine Society for the better and more effectually manning his majeſty's navy appeared now in ſo advantageous a light for the ſervice of the public, that, on the 12th of December, the court of common-council ordered 500l. to be given out of the chamber of the city towards the ſupport of the ſaid ſociety.

At the ſame time the court took into conſideration a petition which had been preſented by the apothecaries reſiding within the freedom of the city of London; which petition ſet forth the ſcarcity of journeymen in their profeſſion and trade, ariſing, as they apprehended, from the great number of free apothecaries that had gone on board his majeſty's fleets in the ſervice of their king and country; and repreſenting, that it was impoſſible for them to carry on their buſineſs and practice, without permiſſion and the licence of that court to employ journeymen who had not taken up the freedom of the city. In conſequence of this repreſentation, the court reſolved, "That the apothecaries of, and in, the city of London, may, and are permitted to employ foreigners, as journeymen, to the end of the war, and for twelve months after."

On the 4th of June, 1759, his royal highneſs George, prince of Wales (our preſent ſovereign) being arrived at the age of twenty-one years, the lord-mayor, aldermen and common-council waited on the king his grandfather with the following congratulatory addreſs:

"May it pleaſe your majeſty,

"We your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, in common-council aſſembled, humbly beg leave to congratulate your majeſty on the ſatisfaction of ſeeing your royal grandſon, the Prince of Wales, that great object of your majeſty's paternal care and ſolicitude, arrived at the age of twenty-one years, mature in all the accompliſhments that can add luſtre to his high dignity, or command the love and veneration of mankind.

"Long may his royal highneſs enjoy the benefit of your majeſty's ſalutary precepts and example, and continue to make your majeſty the ampleſt returns of filial duty and reſpect! May his royal highneſs live to emulate the virtues that have endeared your majeſty's ſacred perſon and government to a free people; and may there never be wanting one of your majeſty's illuſtrious race to perpetuate the bleſſings we derive from your auſpicious reign!

"Permit us, moſt gracious ſovereign, to embrace this opportunity of aſſuring your majeſty, that no hoſtile threats can intimidate people animated by the love of liberty, and inſpired with a ſenſe of duty and affection to your majeſty; who confiding in the divine providence, and the experienced wiſdom and vigour of your majeſty's councils, are reſolved to employ their utmoſt efforts towards enabling your majeſty to repel the inſults, and defeat the attempts of the antient enemies of your majeſty's crown and kingdom."

The next day they preſented addreſſes of the ſame nature to the princeſs dowager of Wales, and the prince himſelf, which were all kindly received and anſwered. Congratulations on the ſame occaſion were alſo preſented from moſt other cities and corporations in the kingdom, who ſeemed to vie with each other in profeſſions of dutiful attachment to the king, and the royal family.

The power of the enemy in Germany being very conſiderable, and continual recruits wanted to ſupply the great draughts of men neceſſary to be made from England to defeat their deſigns, the lord-mayor ſummoned a court of common-council to meet on the 14th of Auguſt, when his lordſhip informed the court that he had called them together to deliberate on a propoſition of great conſequence to the ſervice of their king and country, and hoped that the reſult would be ſuch as ſhould do honour to the city by proving the ſincerity of their profeſſions to his majeſty.

In conſequence of his lordſhip's propoſition, the court, among other conſiderations, reſolved and ordered, that voluntary ſubſcriptions ſhould be received in the chamber of London, to be appropriated as bounty-money to ſuch perſons as ſhould enter into his majeſty's ſervice, and that the city ſubſcribe 1000l. for that purpoſe. It was alſo reſolved, that a committee of twelve aldermen, and twenty-four commoners, ſhould be appointed to attend at Guildhall, to diſpoſe of the ſaid bounty-money to perſons who ſhould apply for the ſame; and, as a farther encouragement, every perſon ſo entering ſhould be entitled to the freedom of the city of London at the expiration of three years, or ſooner, if the war ſhould end before that time: and the town-clerk was ordered by the court to wait on the right honourable Mr. Pitt with the ſaid reſolutions, and to deſire him to inform his majeſty of the ſame. Some of the committee were ordered to wait on lord Ligonier, to deſire him to ſend proper officers to Guildhall to receive ſuch perſons as ſhould be enliſted.

The town-clerk, agreeable to the order of the court, waited on Mr. Pitt, who, the next day, ſent the following letter:

To the Right Honourable the lord-mayor of the city of London.

"My Lord, Whitehall, Aug. 15, 1759.

"Having, in conſequence of the deſire of the court of common-council, had the honour to lay before the king their reſolutions of yeſterday, for offering certain bounties and encouragements to ſuch able-bodied men as ſhall enliſt themſelves at the Guildhall of London, to ſerve in his majeſty's land forces, upon the terms contained in his majeſty's order in council; I am commanded by the king to acquaint

" your lordſhip, that his majeſty thanks the city of " London for this freſh teſtimony of their zeal and " affection for his royal perſon and government. I " am farther commanded by the king to expreſs his " majeſty's moſt entire ſatisfaction in this ſignal proof " of the unſhaken reſolution of the city of London " to ſupport a juſt and neceſſary war, undertaken in " defence of the rights and honour of his crown, and " for the ſecurity of the colonies, trade and naviga- " tion of Great Britain.

" I am, with great truth and reſpect,
" My Lord,
" Your lordſhip's moſt obedient humble ſervant.
" W. Pitt."

A ſubſcription was immediately opened at Guildhall, which met with ſuch univerſal encouragement as to anſwer the purpoſes of the ſcheme projected; for, by giving five guineas to each perſon who ſhould voluntarily offer himſelf for his majeſty's ſervice, and a promiſe that he ſhould be admitted a freeman of London without fee or reward, upon producing a teſtimonial of his good behaviour from a general officer, great numbers immediately offered and were enliſted; and by an account afterwards publiſhed, it appeared that the Guildhall ſubſcription amounted to 7039l. 7s. with which money were enliſted 1235 men for his majeſty's land-ſervice.

This example was followed by the city of Weſtminſter and county of Middleſex. On the 19th of September, a great number of the nobility, gentry, &c. met at the St. Alban's Tavern, when a ſubſcription was raiſed, amounting to 4726l. for the ſame purpoſe, with this reſtriction in favour of the men ſo enliſted, that they ſhould not be ſent out of Great Britain; and that they ſhould have their diſcharge in three years, or at the cloſe of the war.

On the 4th of September her royal highneſs princeſs Elizabeth Caroline (ſecond daughter to Frederick, late prince of Wales) paid the debt of nature, in the 17th year of her age; and on the 14th her royal highneſs's obſequies were interred with the uſual ſolemnities in the royal vault in king Henry the Seventh's Chapel at Weſtminſter.

On the 28th of this month George Errington and Paul Vaillant, Eſqrs. were ſworn in at Guildhall, ſheriffs of London and Middleſex; the following day Sir Thomas Chitty, Knt. alderman of Tower ward, was elected lord-mayor for the year enſuing.

Among other conqueſts obtained over the French this year, was that of the reduction of Quebec, the capital of Canada in North America; intelligence of which arrived on the 17th of October, when the greateſt rejoicings were made in the cities of London and Weſtminſter: the Tower and Park guns were immediately fired, flags were diſplayed from the ſteeples of churches, and the evening concluded with bonfires, illuminations, and every circumſtance that could denote the ſatisfaction of the people.

The ſucceſſes of the war this year were, indeed, remarkable; and were particularly enumerated in the addreſs preſented to his majeſty by the lord-mayor, aldermen and common-council, on the 20th of October, 1759; which addreſs was as follows:

" May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

" To accept the moſt humble but warmeſt con- " gratulations of your majeſty's dutiful and loyal " ſubjects, the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons, " of the city of London, in common-council aſſem- " bled, upon the rapid and uninterrupted ſeries of " victories and ſucceſſes, which, under the divine " bleſſing, have attended your majeſty's arms by ſea " and land, within the compaſs of this diſtinguiſhed " and ever memorable year.

" The reduction of Fort du Queſne on the Ohio: " of the iſland of Goree in Africa; and of Guada- " loupe, with its dependencies, in the Weſt-Indies; " the repulſe and defeat of the whole French army, " by a handful of infantry, in the plains of Minden; " the taking of Niagara, Ticonderoga, and Crown- " Point; the naval victory off cape Lagos; the ad- " vantages gained over the French nation in the " Eaſt-Indies: and, above all, the conqueſt of Que- " bec, (the capital of the French empire in North " America) in a manner ſo glorious to your majeſty's " arms, againſt every advantage of ſituation and ſu- " perior numbers; are ſuch events as will for ever " render your majeſty's auſpicious reign the favourite " æra in the hiſtory of Great Britain.

" But, whilſt we reflect with ſurprize and gratitude " upon this laſt and moſt important conqueſt, permit " us, gracious ſovereign, to expreſs our great regard " for the immenſe (though almoſt only) loſs which " has attended it, in the death of that gallant general " James Wolfe, whoſe abilities formed, whoſe courage " attempted, and whoſe conduct happily effected, the " glorious enterprize in which he fell, leaving to fu- " ture times an heroic example of military ſkill, diſ- " cipline, and fortitude.

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" Meaſures of ſuch national concern, ſo invariably " purſued, and acquiſitions of ſo much conſequence " to the power and trade of Great Britain, are the " nobleſt proofs of your majeſty's paternal affection " and regard for the true intereſt of your kingdoms, " and reflect honour upon thoſe whom your majeſty " has been pleaſed to admit into your council, or to " intruſt with the conduct of your fleets and armies.

" Theſe will ever command the lives and fortunes " of a free and grateful people, in defence of your " majeſty's ſacred perſon and royal family, againſt " the attempts of all your enemies. And we humbly " truſt that almighty God will bleſs your majeſty's " ſalutary intentions with a continuance of ſucceſs, " and thereby, in time, lead to a ſafe and honourable " peace."

About five o'clock in the morning of the 10th of November, a dreadful fire broke out at Hamlin's Coffee-houſe in Sweeting's-alley, which ſoon conſumed that and another coffee-houſe adjoining. As the wind was then weſterly, the Royal Exchange fortunately eſcaped deſtruction, but the flames ſpread with ſuch rapidity into Cornhill, that thirteen houſes were entirely deſtroyed; ſeveral others conſiderably damaged, and the church of St. Bennet Fink greatly injured.

Another fire, ſtill more deſtructive, broke out on the 22d of December, in King-ſtreet, Covent-garden, which intirely conſumed the houſe at which it began, and two others in front. A large workſhop behind theſe houſes taking fire, the flames communicated to ſeveral houſes in Hart-ſtreet, which were burnt down; as were alſo the houſes on one ſide of Roſe-ſtreet quite to Long Acre. About thirty houſes were intirely conſumed, beſides many others which were conſiderably damaged. A fireman and a brewer's ſervant loſt their lives by the fall of a houſe, and ſeveral others had their legs and arms broke.

On the 15th of February, 1760, a terrible hurricane aroſe in London, which did conſiderable damage both at land and on the river. A ſtack of chimnies fell on a houſe in Groſvenor-ſquare, and demoliſhed the bed and furniture of two rooms. A houſe in Hanover-ſtreet had the gable end blown off; and one of the pinnacles of a building adjoining to the houſe of commons was blown down, and broke through the roof of the room over the ſpeaker's chamber. Upwards of twenty-ſeven feet of lead on the roof of the admiralty was rolled up by the force of the wind like a ſcroll. The Mall in St. James's Park was covered with branches of trees; and a great number of chimnies, fences, &c. were blown down in Weſtminſter and other parts. Great damage was done to the ſhipping on the river, and many lives were loſt both on land and water.

This year is particularly diſtinguiſhed by an inſtance of the moſt impartial juſtice, in the execution of

Laurence Shirley, earl Ferrers, for the murder of Mr. Johnſon, his ſteward, by ſhooting him with a piſtol, the balls from which entered on one ſide of his belly, and came out at the other.

This ſingular and ſhocking murder was committed at his lordſhip's ſeat in Leiceſterſhire; the particulars of which were thus related by Mr. Johnſon, who lived about nine hours after he was ſhot: That his lordſhip had ſent all his ſervants out of the way, but one, when he called him up to deliver in his accounts: that when he entered the room, he obſerved his lordſhip turned the key upon him, and, when he preſented his papers, he expreſſed ſome diſcontent, and bid him fall upon his knees. Mr. Johnſon then expoſtulated with him, deſiring to know in what he had offended; that he doubted not, upon examination, but he would find his accounts exact, and, as they had always been, to his ſatisfaction; and beſeeched his lordſhip to give him leave to explain them. His anſwer was, that he did not doubt his accounts, but he had been a tyrant, and he was determined to puniſh him, and inſiſted on his falling on his knees to make his peace with his God, for he never ſhould riſe again till he roſe at the reſurrection. Mr. Johnſon then fell on one knee, and beſought him to conſider his age and his ſervices, that he had been thirty years a faithful ſervant in the family, and that he could never be charged with wrong to any man. His lordſhip made anſwer, that he muſt either be a great rogue to him, or to others, and, taking a piſtol out of his pocket, and cocking it, bid him inſtantly fall on both knees, and pray to God, for now was the laſt moment he had to live. Mr. Johnſon then obeyed, and his lordſhip diſcharged the piſtol full at his body. He immediately dropped, when his lordſhip raiſed him up, and aſked him, "How he felt himſelf now?" To which he replied, "Like a man who has but a few moments to "live." "Then, ſaid he, make good uſe of your "time;" and, taking him in his arms, placed him in a chair. His lordſhip then ſent the only ſervant in the houſe for a ſurgeon; and, when the ſurgeon came, he took him to the room where Mr. Johnſon was, and bid him take care of him; but, at the ſame time, with the ſevereſt menaces, threatened, that if ever he ſaid a ſyllable about the wound, he would, with the other piſtol, (which he pulled out and ſhewed him) ſerve him juſt as he had ſerved old Johnſon. The ſurgeon, with great preſence of mind, anſwered, there would be no occaſion to ſay any thing, for the man would be well in twenty-four hours. However, when he got out of his lordſhip's reach, he applied to a neighbouring juſtice of peace, to whom he related the circumſtance, and deſired that his lordſhip might be ſecured, which was accordingly done. He was firſt confined in his own houſe, from whence he endeavoured to make his eſcape; but after the death of Mr. Johnſon, he was committed to the county priſon, and from thence to the Tower.

Although his lordſhip had, at different times, given evident proofs of inſanity, yet the commiſſion of this murder was attended with ſuch circumſtances as clearly evinced its having been premeditated; and his lordſhip's excitement to the perpetration of ſo horrid an act could only be thus accounted for. The earl had married a very amiable lady, but behaved to her in ſo brutal a manner, that application was made to the houſe of peers, and a ſeparation was effected by act of parliament. In conſequence of this ſtatute, truſtees were appointed, and Johnſon was impowered to receive the revenues of his lordſhip's eſtate. This act of parliament exaſperated him to the higheſt degree, and, ſuſpecting Johnſon to have joined with the reſt of his family in a conſpiracy againſt his intereſt, he concerted this plan for his deſtruction. On the day the murder was committed, the earl ſent for Johnſon to his houſe, under pretence of conſulting with him on buſineſs of importance; when Johnſon not ſuſpecting any thing of this diabolical contrivance, immediately attended, and was received by the earl with the greateſt appearance of friendſhip and complaiſance. But he ſoon after perpetrated the murder in the deliberate manner above deſcribed.

As a peer of the realm, his lordſhip was tried before the houſe of lords, in a building erected for the purpoſe in Weſtminſter-hall, and with the uſual formalities on ſuch occaſions. His trial came on the 16th of April, when his lordſhip in his own coach, attended by the major of the Tower, and guarded by a party of the foot guards and warders of the Tower, arrived at Weſtminſter-hall about eleven o'clock; and was immediately followed by the lord-keeper Henley (who was appointed lord high ſteward on the occaſion) in his ſtate coach drawn by ſix horſes; after whom followed the twelve judges and maſters in chancery.

All the crown evidence, and part of his lordſhip's, were examined the firſt day. The ſecond day the evidence was cloſed; when the earl was unanimouſly found guilty of felony and murder. In conſequence of this, the following day, being the 18th of April, the lord high ſteward pronounced ſentence on the earl as follows: "That his lordſhip be carried back to the "priſon of the Tower, from whence he came, and "from thence to the place of execution, on Monday "next, and there be hanged by the neck till he be "dead; after which his body to be delivered to "Surgeons-hall to be diſſected and anatomiſed." At this part of the ſentence his lordſhip exclaimed, "God "forbid!" but ſoon recollecting himſelf, he ſaid, "God's will be done!" The lord high ſteward then obſerved, that by the act of parliament the lords, his judges, had a power of reſpiting, and therefore, that he might have more time to prepare himſelf, they poſtponed the execution of his ſentence to the 5th of May.

On the ſecond of that month the ſheriffs of London and Middleſex received a writ for the execution of this unhappy nobleman, under the Great Seal of Great Britain; and a writ was alſo ſent to the lieutenant of the Tower for the delivery of his lordſhip's body to the ſaid ſheriffs.

On Monday the 5th of May, about nine o'clock in the morning, the ſheriffs, attended by their proper officers, went to the outward gate of the Tower; when information of their arrival being given to the earl, he ſent to deſire permiſſion of them to go in his own landau, inſtead of a mourning coach which had been provided by his friends. The ſheriffs having given a receipt to the lieutenant of the Tower for the earl's body, the ſolemn cavalcade proceeded in the following order:

A large body of conſtables, &c.—A party of horſe grenadiers, and another of foot.—Mr. ſheriff Errington, with his deputy, in his chariot.—His lordſhip in his landau, accompanied by Mr. ſheriff Vaillant and the Rev. Mr. Humphreys, chaplain of the Tower, eſcorted by two other parties of horſe grenadiers and foot.—Mr. ſheriff Vaillant's chariot, with his under ſheriff.—A mourning coach and ſix, with ſome of his lordſhip's friends.—A hearſe and ſix, provided to carry his lordſhip's body from the place of execution to Surgeons'-hall.

The proceſſion was ſlow and ſolemn, taking up two hours and three quarters, amidſt an innumerable concourſe of ſpectators, who behaved with great decency, and appeared in general, to be impreſſed with an awful melancholy ſilence. His lordſhip behaved with great eaſe and compoſure during the whole time of his conveyance from the Tower to Tyburn. He was dreſſed in light-coloured cloathes, black ſilk breeches, white ſilk ſtockings, with ſtone ſhoe and knee buckles. He told Mr. ſheriff Vaillant, as they ſat in the landau, that perhaps his dreſs might ſeem remarkable and odd; but that he had his reaſons for wearing them on that day; after which he took notice of the innumerable multitude that crowded round him, and ſaid, that he ſuppoſed they came to ſee a lord hanged.

The earl had applied, by letter, to the king, praying that he might ſuffer in the Tower, where Eſſex, queen Elizabeth's favourite, and one of his anceſtors, was beheaded; he made this application with the more confidence, as he had the honour, he ſaid, to quarter a part of his majeſty's arms, and to be allied to him. To die at the place for executing common felons, he ſaid, he thought hard; and obſerved, that the apparatus of death, and the being made a ſpectacle to ſuch multitudes, was worſe than death itſelf.

Mr. Humphreys, the chaplain of the Tower, who had never ſeen him till the morning of his execution, (attending only *ex officio*) ſignified to his lordſhip that ſome account of his religious ſentiments would be expected; to which his lordſhip replied, that he did not think himſelf accountable for thoſe ſentiments to the public: that he had always adored one God, the maker of the world; and for any peculiar notions of his own, he had never propagated them, or endeavoured to make proſelytes; and that he thought it wrong to diſturb any national form of religion, as lord Bolingbroke had done by the publication of his writings. He added, that the multitude of ſects, and the many diſputes about religion, had almoſt baniſhed morality. His ſhooting Mr. Johnſon his ſteward, againſt whom he declared he had no malice, his lordſhip aſcribed to his not knowing what he did, his brain being at that time affected and diſordered by many croſſes and vexations.

As his lordſhip approached Tyburn, he intimated a deſire of ſeeing a perſon who waited there in a coach, and for whom he expreſſed a very ſincere regard; but being told, that parting with this perſon might give him too great a ſhock, he declined it, and delivered to the ſheriff a bank note in a pocket book, a ring, and a purſe with ſome gold, to be given by him to that perſon.

On his arrival at the place of execution, he alighted from his carriage, and aſcended the ſcaffold with the ſame compoſure he had hitherto ſhewn, where, after a few minutes, he was aſked by Mr. Humphreys to join with him in prayer, which he declined; but kneeling down with him readily joined in the Lord's Prayer, which he ſaid he always admired. After this was over, he added, with great energy, "O Lord, forgive me all my errors; pardon all my ſins." He then roſe and preſented his watch to Mr. ſheriff Vaillant, thanked him and the reſt of the gentlemen for their civilities, and ſignified his deſire to be buried at Breden, or Stanton, in Leiceſterſhire.

The executioner's attendant then went to tie his hands; when his lordſhip miſtaking him for the executioner himſelf, gave him his purſe with five guineas, which the latter obſerving, demanded it of his man, who refuſed to deliver it, and ſome altercation enſued. This circumſtance would have been productive of diſagreeable conſequences, had it not been for the interpoſition of the ſheriff, who commanded them to end the diſpute, and proceed in the execution of their buſineſs. They then put on his white cap, took off his neckcloth, and fixed the halter (which was a common one) round his neck. When this was done, his lordſhip ſtepped upon a ſtage erected in the middle of the ſcaffold, and formed with a falſe bottom, when it was explained to him in what manner it would ſink. His cap being then pulled over his eyes, Mr. ſheriff Vaillant gave the ſignal for removing the board, when the falſe bottom gave way, and he was immediately ſuſpended by the neck.

His lordſhip ſuffered about two minutes before twelve o'clock, and ſeemed to die very eaſy; but his hands ſoon turned remarkably black. After he had hung a ſhort time, the hearſe and mourning coach drew up to the ſcaffold, and a ſhell covered with black was taken out of the hearſe. After hanging one hour and five minutes, he was cut down; and the ſhell being raiſed upright the body was dropped into it, and carried in the hearſe, attended by the two ſheriffs, to Surgeons'-hall.

From the time of his aſcending the ſcaffold to that of his execution was not more than eight minutes, during which his countenance never changed, nor did his tongue faulter. The gallows was covered with black baize, as was alſo the ſcaffold, which was erected under it, and railed round.

His body was uſed by the ſurgeons as a ſubject for a public lecture; after which it was expoſed to the view of the populace, and, on the third day, was delivered to his friends for interment. On his coffin was the following inſcription, "Laurence earl Ferrers ſuffered May the 5th, 1760.

The impartial juſtice exerciſed in the puniſhment of this noble criminal was not only an additional inſtance of his majeſty's wiſe determinations, but alſo an admirable proof, that however dignified any individuals might be from titles or honours, yet, (during his reign) they were not elevated above the reach of the laws of their country.

As earl Ferrers was going from the Tower to Weſtminſter to receive ſentence, a dreadful fire broke out at an oil ſhop in Thames-ſtreet, occaſioned by a ſervant entruſted with the management of ſome combuſtible matter, which he had inadvertently left on the fire to gratify his curioſity with a ſight of the noble priſoner. The flames communicated themſelves with ſuch rapidity, that in a ſhort time ſeven houſes, with warehouſes, &c. were entirely conſumed, and St. Magnus's church, near London-bridge, was conſiderably damaged. The value of the goods deſtroyed in the different warehouſes were eſtimated at forty thouſand pounds. One of the firemen was blown up by gun-powder, and ſeveral others were greatly wounded.

Several plans having been preſented to the committee appointed for managing the new bridge to be erected at Blackfriars, they at length gave the preference to Mr. Mylne, a Scots architect; and the firſt pile for the bridge was driven in the middle of the river, on the 7th of June, 1760.

At a court of common-council held the 17th of the ſame month, the committee of the city lands were empowered to put in execution an act of parliament paſſed the laſt ſeſſions, for widening and improving the ſeveral ſtreets in the city; and at the ſame time, they directed an opening to be made as ſoon as poſſible, from the eaſt end of Crutched-friars into the Minories.

Among other regulations under the ſaid act, it was thought proper to pull down the city gates; in conſequence of which the ſaid committee ſold Aldgate for 177l. 10s. Cripplegate for 91l. and Ludgate for 148l. to be pulled down and taken away by the purchaſer within a limited time. The ſtatue of queen Elizabeth, which ſtood on the weſt ſide of Ludgate, was purchaſed by alderman Goſling, and ſet up againſt the eaſt end of St. Dunſtan's church, in Fleet-ſtreet.

In ancient times, the gates of this city were only four in number: that is Aldgate on the eaſt, Alderſgate on the north, Ludgate on the weſt, and the Bridge-Gate over the river Thames on the ſouth: but in proceſs of time ſeveral other gates and poſterns were erected for the convenience of bringing goods and proviſions into the city, and the accommodation of the citizens in paſſing to their fields and gardens.

In this deſcription of the gates, we ſhall begin at the ſouth-eaſt angle of the ancient city wall, where the old Tower of London, commonly called the White Tower is ſituated.

The POSTERN-GATE.

This gate was ſituated at the eaſt end of Poſtern-row, on Tower-hill; and by a part of it which was remaining when Stow wrote his Survey of London, appeared to have been a ſtrong, handſome, arched gate; and was erected ſoon after the conqueſt, partly with Kentiſh ſtones, and partly with ſtones brought from Caen in Normandy.

The deſtruction of this gate commenced in the year 1190, when William Longchamp, biſhop of Ely, and chancellor of England, (the favourite of Richard I.) cauſed a part of the city wall to be broken down, to enlarge the Tower of London, which he then encompaſſed with a wide ditch, and an embattled wall, which is the outer wall of the Tower at this time.

The Poſtern-gate, being thus deprived of the ſupport of the city wall on one ſide, fell down in the year 1440, and was never rebuilt; but in the place of it was erected a mean building of timber, lath and loam; which is likewiſe decayed, and all remains of it totally removed.

In the place where this gate ſtood, there are now ſeveral poſts ſet up, to prevent the paſſage of carts and coaches, room being left between the poſts for foot paſſengers.

Adjoining hereto is a deſcent by ſeveral ſteps to an excellent ſpring of water, called the Poſtern ſpring; near to which is an iron bowl faſtened by a chain, for the uſe of any perſon who chuſes to drink the water, which is greatly eſteemed.

ALDGATE.

This was one of the four original gates of the city, and that through which the Roman vicinal way led to the *Trajectus*, or ferry at Old-ford. Stow ſays that its name was derived from its antiquity; but this Mr. Maitland obſerves is very improbable, though he acknowledges that the Saxons might give it the epithet of *Eald* or *Ald*, from the ruinous condition in which they found it when they firſt poſſeſſed themſelves of the city. The earlieſt mention we can find of it, is in a charter granted by king Edgar about the year 967.

This gate being in a very ruinous condition, was pulled down in the year 1606, and the firſt ſtone of the late building was laid in the following year; but it was not compleated till 1609.

It is worthy of remark, that in digging the foundation, ſeveral Roman coins were diſcovered, reſemblances of two of which Mr. Bond, one of the ſurveyors of the works, cauſed to be cut in ſtone, and placed one on each ſide of the eaſt front, where they remained till the late demolition of the gates.

In a large ſquare on the ſame ſide of the gate, was placed the ſtatue of king James I. in gilt armour, with a golden lion and a chained unicorn, both couchant at his feet.

On the weſt ſide of the gate was a figure of fortune gilt, and ſtanding on a globe, with a proſperous ſail ſpreading over her head; under which was carved the king's arms, with the motto, *Dieu et mon Droit*, and a little below it, *Vivat Rex*: ſomewhat lower, on the ſouth ſide, ſtood peace, with a dove perched on one hand, and a gilded wreath in the other.

On the north ſide of the gate was the figure of charity, with a child at her breaſt, and another in her hand.

On the top of the gate was a vane ſupported by a gilt ſphere, on each ſide of which ſtood a ſoldier holding a bullet in his hand, on the top of the upper battlements.

Over the arch of the gate were carved the following words:

Senatus Populuſque Londinenſis
Fecit, 1609,
Humphrey Weld, *Maior.*

There were two poſterns through this gate, that on the ſouth ſide of which was made as late as the year 1734. There were likewiſe apartments over the gate, which were appropriated to the uſe of one of the Lord-mayor's carvers; but had, of late years, been uſed as a charity-ſchool.

BISHOPSGATE.

This gate, which was ſituated 1440 feet north-weſt from the former, a modern writer conjectures to have been erected by Erkenwald, biſhop of London, about the year 675: which he has no other authority for than the effigies of two biſhops with which this gate was formerly adorned, and from which it might poſſibly take its name: but it is very improbable that it was erected ſo early, ſince Stow himſelf could find no mention made of it earlier than the year 1210, when William Blund, one of the ſheriffs of London ſold to Serle Mercer and William Almain, procurators, or wardens of London-bridge, his land and gardens without Biſhopſgate.

In the reign of king Henry III. the Anſeatick company of merchants reſiding in this city, in conſideration of ſeveral privileges granted to them, obliged themſelves and their ſucceſſors not only to keep this gate in repair, but to defend it whenever it ſhould be attacked by an enemy.

But the ſaid company not fulfilling their contract, they were preſented to the judges itinerant, ſitting at the Tower of London, for their neglect in not keeping the ſaid gate in repair, although they were made free of the city on that conſideration.

Upon this preſentment, Gerard Marbod, alderman of the Haunſe, and the directors of the ſaid company, agreed to pay to the mayor and citizens the ſum of two hundred and ten marks, for the immediate reparation of the gate, and entered into a new covenant, by which they bound themſelves and their ſucceſſors to keep it in repair and defend it for the future; and by this company it was rebuilt in a beautiful manner in the year 1479.

On the ſouth ſide, over the gateway, was placed a ſtone image of a biſhop with a mitre on his head: he had a long beard, eyes ſunk, an old mortified face, and was ſuppoſed to repreſent St. Erkenwald.

On the north ſide was another figure of a biſhop with a ſmooth face, reaching out his right hand to beſtow his benedictions, and holding a croſier in his left, who is thought to have been biſhop William the Norman. This laſt was accompanied by two other figures in ſtone, ſuppoſed to repreſent king Alfred, and his ſon Eldred, earl of Mercia.

In the year 1551, the abovementioned company of Haunſe merchants prepared ſtone for rebuilding the ſaid gate; but that company being diſſolved about this period, a ſtop was put to the work, and the old gate remained till the year 1731, when it was quite taken down, and rebuilt, at the expence of the city, but not finiſhed till 1735.

It is remarkable that when it was almoſt finiſhed, the arch of the gate fell down; but though it was a great thoroughfare, and this accident happened in the middle of the day, no perſon was hurt.

On the top over the gateway, was a carving of the city arms, ſupported by dragons, and on each ſide of the gate was a poſtern for the convenience of foot paſſengers.

The rooms in the antient gate were appropriated to the uſe of one of the lord-mayor's carvers; but in the ſtead thereof he has been of late years paid twenty pounds per annum by the city.

MOORGATE.

In the year 1415, during the mayoralty of Thomas Falconer, the wall of the city was broken near Coleman-ſtreet, and a poſtern built, which was ſince called Moorgate, from its vicinity to Moorfields.

In the year 1511 this poſtern was re-edified, dikes and bridges were made, and the ground levelled and made more commodious for the citizens to paſs to their adjacent fields and gardens.

The late edifice, which was one of the moſt magnificent gates of the city, was erected in the year 1674, and conſiſted of a lofty arch, and two poſterns for foot paſſengers.

The arch (according to a late hiſtorian) was built higher than the common rules of proportion, for the ſake of the city trained-bands marching through it with their pikes erected; a weapon which is now out of uſe.

Other writers, however, are of opinion that its height was intended for the better convenience of carts and waggons loaded with hay coming into the city, a deſign having been formed of making a hay-market in Little Moorfields; but this deſign was never carried into execution.

The upper part of the gate was adorned with Corinthian pilaſters, ſupporting their proper entablature, and with a round pediment, in which was the city arms: and the apartments over the gate were appropriated to the uſe of one of the lord-mayor's carvers. About the year 1636, the city wall between Biſhopſgate and Moorgate was broken down, oppoſite Wincheſter-ſtreet, and a poſtern gate made there for the accommodation of foot paſſengers; but this has been taken away, and the foot-way conſiderably enlarged.

In the year 1635 the poſterns of Baſinghall and Aldermanbury were erected; but theſe alſo have been taken away, by order of the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council; and the ſeveral paſſages through London-wall to Fore ſtreet are now open, elegant and commodious buildings.

CRIPPLEGATE.

At the diſtance of one thouſand and thirty-two feet to the weſt of Moorgate, ſtood Cripplegate, ſo named from a number of cripples, who formerly begged there.

The great antiquity of this gate cannot be doubted; for in the hiſtory of Edmund, king of the Eaſt Angles, written by Albas Floriacenſis, and ſince that, by John Lidgate, monk of Bury, it is aſſerted that in the year 1010, the Danes ravaging the kingdom of the Eaſt Angles, Alwin, biſhop of Helmeham, cauſed the body of king Edmund the martyr to be conveyed from Bury St. Edmunds, through the kingdom of the Eaſt-Saxons, and into London by the way of Cripplegate, where it is pretended that the body wrought miracles, making ſome of the lame walk upright, praiſing God.

Its antiquity likewiſe appears from the charter of William the Conqueror, confirming the foundation of the college in London, called St. Martin the Great, in which are theſe words: "I do give and "grant unto the ſame church, and canons ſerving "God therein, all the lands, and the Moor without "the poſtern, which is called Cripplegate, on either "part of the poſtern." This gate was formerly uſed as a priſon, to which debtors, and perſons charged with treſpaſſes, were committed, as they now are to the compters of Woodſtreet and the Poultry. This appears by a writ of king Edward I. in the following words:—*Rex Vic. London Salutem. Ex gravi querela B. cap. et detent. in priſona noſtra de Crippleſgate pro X. l. quas coram Radulpho de Sandwico, tunc Coſtod, Civitatis noſtræ London, et I. de Blackwell Civis recognit. debit*, &c.

In the year 1244 this gate was rebuilt by the company of Brewers of London; and in the year 1483, Edmund Shaw, mayor of the city, bequeathed by his will 400 marks, which, with the remains of the old gate, was to build a new one; and which was accordingly performed in the year 1491.

The laſt account we have of any reparation of this gate, is in the year 1663, when the following inſcription was placed upon it.

"This gate was repaired and beautified, and the "foot-poſtern new made, at the charge of the city "of London, the 15th year of the reign of our "ſovereign lord king Charles II. and in the "mayoralty of Sir John Robinſon, Knight and "Baronet, lieutenant of the Tower of London, and "alderman of this ward; A. D. 1663.

This gate, which was a plain ſolid edifice, and void of all ornament, had more of the appearance of a fortification than any other gate of the city. The rooms over it were occupied by the water-bailiff of the city; and the gate had only one poſtern.

Mr. Maitland has given it as his opinion that in the year 1010 this was the only gate in the north-wall of the city, as it ſtood more convenient for one of the original gates than Alderſgate; and he thinks that this gate was originally erected over the Roman military way, which was called the Ermine-ſtreet, and led from London to Hornſey.

It is not impoſſible that the cuſtom of making proclamation at the end of Woodſtreet, in Cheapſide, may have ariſen from the circumſtance of its having been one of the old Roman military ways.

ALDERSGATE.

This gate which was ſituated 1265 feet ſouth-weſt of Cripplegate, was, according to the opinion of Stow, one of the original gates of the city: but Maitland obſerves that its antiquity is by no means implied in the meaning of the word Alder, which ſome derive from Aldrich, a Saxon; others from the ſeniors or old men by whom the gate was built; and others from the great number of Alder trees which formerly grew in that neighbourhood: and he thinks that either of theſe derivations is more probable, than that this name was conferred upon it on account of its age, particularly as he could find no mention of it before the conqueſt; whence he concludes that it was not erected before that period.

In antient times this gate was at ſeveral times enlarged with buildings; and John Day, an eminent printer in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who lived in this gate, built conſiderably on the wall of the city, towards the pariſh church of St. Anne.

There is a book printed by this famous typographer, with a print in the title, repreſenting Day with a whip in his hand, in a room at the top of this gate, where his boys being in bed, and the ſun ſhining on them, he awakens them with theſe words; "Ariſe, "for it is Day."

This gate being in ſo ruinous a condition as to be in danger of falling, the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council ordered it to be taken down, which was accordingly done in the year 1616, when it was rebuilt in a ſubſtantial manner, Mr. William Parker, merchant-taylor, having bequeathed 1000l. towards the expence of the new edifice.

In a large ſquare over the arch of the gate was the figure of king James I. on horſeback, in the ſame poſture as when he made his entry through this gate, on his coming to take poſſeſſion of the crown. Above his head were quartered the arms of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

In the nich on the eaſt ſide was the prophet Jeremiah, with the words of the 25th verſe of the 17th chapter of his book: "Then ſhall enter into the gates "of this city, kings and princes, ſitting upon the "throne of David, riding in chariots, and on horſes, "they and their princes, the men of Judah, and the "inhabitants of Jeruſalem; and this city ſhall remain for ever."

In a nich, on the weſt ſide, ſtood the prophet Samuel, with the firſt verſe of the twelfth chapter of the firſt book of that prophet; "And Samuel ſaid "unto all Iſrael, behold, I have hearkened unto your "voice, in all that you have ſaid unto me, and have "made a king over you."

On the ſouth ſide was the effigies of king James I. in his royal robes, ſitting in a chair of ſtate, done in relief.

This gate was very much damaged by the great fire in 1666; but was repaired and beautified, at the expence of the city, in the year 1670, during the mayoralty of Sir Samuel Stirling, Knt.

The apartments over the gate were appropriated to the uſe of the common crier of the city; and by the ſides of the gate were two poſterns for the convenience of foot paſſengers.

It is obſerved by a modern writer, that this gate was ſo heavy and gothic a ſtructure, that it hardly deſerved notice, unleſs for the ſake of the baſs relief of king James, which, though in an awkward and elegant taſte, was a very tolerable piece of workmanſhip, and might challenge ſome ſhare of applauſe.

NEWGATE.

This gate was ſituated at the diſtance of 1037 feet ſouth weſt from the ſpot where Alderſgate did ſtand; and it is the opinion of moſt of our antiquarians, that it obtained its name from its being firſt erected in the reign of Henry I. ſeveral hundred years after the four original gates of the city.

Howel diſſents from this opinion, and aſſerts that it was only repaired in the abovementioned reign, and that it was antiently denominated Chamberlain Gate: but if this be true, it is very extraordinary that this gate is not once mentioned before the conqueſt.

It appears, however, from antient records, that it was called Newgate, and was a common jail for felons taken in the city of London, or the county of Middleſex, as early as the year 1218; and that ſo lately as the year 1457, Newgate, and not the Tower, was the priſon for the nobility and great officers of ſtate.

In the year 1241, the Jews of Norwich were hanged for circumciſing a Chriſtian child; their houſe called the *Thor*, was pulled down and deſtroyed; and Aaron the ſon of Abraham, a Jew, who lived in London with ſeveral more of that people, were ſentenced to pay 20,000 marks at two payments within a year, or otherwiſe to be kept perpetual priſoners in Newgate, and other priſons.

In the year 1255, one John Offrem, who was committed to Newgate for having killed a prior, finding means to make his eſcape out of that priſon, king Henry III. was ſo much diſpleaſed with the city of London on that account, that he ſent for the mayor and ſheriffs to come before him to anſwer for the conſequence.

The mayor blamed the ſheriffs, to whom the cuſtody of priſoners properly belonged; whereupon he was permitted to depart, but the ſheriffs remained priſoners in the Tower upwards of a month, notwithſtanding the biſhops officers were principally to blame; for though the ſheriffs had given leave for the offender to be impriſoned in Newgate, yet they ought to have ſeen him kept in ſafety.

On the Tueſday after Palm-Sunday, in the year 1431, all the priſoners of Ludgate were conveyed to Newgate, by the ſheriffs of London; and on the 13th of April, on a falſe complaint made by the keeper of Newgate, eighteen freemen were conducted to the compters, chained as if they had been felons: but on the ſixteenth of June, Ludgate was again appointed for the reception of ſuch freemen as ſhould be priſoners for debt; and on the ſame day, the ſaid freemen were removed thither by order of the lord-mayor, aldermen and commons.

Mr. Robert Dow, merchant-taylor, who died in the year 1612, appointed the ſexton, or bell-man of St. Sepulchre's to pronounce two ſolemn exhortations to the perſons condemned; for which, and for ringing the paſſing bell, as they are carried to the place of execution, he left 1l. 6s. 8d. yearly for ever.

The following is the exhortation to be pronounced to the condemned priſoners in Newgate, the night before their execution.

" You priſoners that are within,
" Who for wickedneſs and ſin,

" After many mercies ſhewn you, are now appointed to die to-morrow in the forenoon: give ear, and underſtand, that to-morrow morning the greateſt bell of St. Sepulchre's ſhall toll for you in form and manner of a paſſing bell, as uſed to be tolled for thoſe that are at the point of death, to the end that all godly people hearing that bell, and knowing it is for you, going to your deaths, may be ſtirred up heartily, to pray to God to beſtow his grace and mercy upon you, whilſt you live; I beſeech you, for Jeſus Chriſt his ſake, to keep this night in watching and prayer, for the ſalvation of your own ſouls, while there is yet time and place for mercy: as knowing to-morrow you muſt appear before the judgment-ſeat of your Creator, there to give an account of all things done in this life, and to ſuffer eternal torments for your ſins committed againſt him, unleſs upon your hearty and unfeigned repentance, you find mercy, through the merits, death and paſſion of your only mediator and advocate, Jeſus Chriſt, who now ſits at the right hand of God, to make interceſſion for as many of you, as penitently return to him."

On the day of execution, as the condemned criminals paſs by St. Sepulchre's church, the following words were appointed to be ſpoken:—" All good people, pray heartily unto God for theſe poor ſinners, who are now going to their death, for whom this great bell doth toll.

" You that are condemned to die, repent with lamentable tears: aſk mercy of the Lord, for the ſalvation of your own ſouls, through the merits, death, and paſſion of Jeſus Chriſt, who now ſits at the right hand of God, to make interceſſion for as many of you as penitently return unto him.

" Lord have mercy upon you;
" Chriſt have mercy upon you;
" Lord have mercy upon you;
" Chriſt have mercy upon you;"

But the exhortation is not pronounced to ſuch as have been guilty of murder.

Newgate being much damaged by the fire of London in 1666, was repaired in the year 1672.

The weſt ſide of this gate was adorned with three ranges of tuſcan pilaſters, with their entablatures, and in the intercolumniations were four niches, in one of which was a figure repreſenting Liberty, having the word *Libertas* inſcribed on her cap; and at her feet lay a cat, in alluſion to the ſtory of Sir Richard Whittington, a benefactor to the priſon, who is ſaid to have made the firſt ſtep towards his good fortune by means of a cat.

The eaſt ſide of the gate was likewiſe adorned with a range of pilaſters, and in three niches were the figures of juſtice, mercy, and truth.

The following is a liſt of the donations belonging to the priſon of Newgate.

Per Annum	l.	s.	d.
By Sir Thomas Greſham from the Chamber of London	10	0	0
By Sir Roger Martin from the Mercers Comp.	2	0	0
By alderman John Heydon, from ditto	5	0	0
By John Marſh from ditto	0	10	0
By Peter Blundel, from the Haberdaſhers company	2	0	0
By Stephen Peacock, from ditto	1	0	0
By the lady Ramſay, from Chriſt's Hoſpital	2	10	0
By the lady Morrice, from the Armourers company	1	10	0
By Sir John Peachy, from the Grocers comp.	0	5	0
By Sir Thomas Kneſworth, from the Fiſhmongers company	5	0	0
By James Smith, from ditto	0	3	4
By John Meredith, from the Skinners comp.	1	2	0
By John Draper, from ditto	0	13	4

By

By John Kenrick, from the Drapers comp.	2	0	0
By Peter Blundel, from the Merchant-Taylors company ——	2	0	0
By William Packer, from ditto ——	2	0	0
By John Wooler, from ditto ——	1	0	0
By Marg. Hargrave, from the Clothworkers company —— ——	0	5	6
By Mr. Garret, from the Salters company	0	6	4
By Mr. Horne, from ditto ——	0	5	0
By Mr. Rogers, from the Leatherſellers comp.	1	0	0
By Mr. Ferras, from ditto ——	0	6	8
By the Leatherſellers company ——	0	4	0
By the company of Pariſh Clerks —	1	0	0
By the Barons of the Exchequer —	1	6	8
By Mr. Gnobham, from a houſe in Smithfield	4	10	0
By the Receiver General of the Land-Tax	2	13	4
By Sir Robert Hampton ——	1	0	0
By Mr. Crotham, from the Cutlers company	0	15	0
Total per Annum	52	5	8

By Margaret Deane, from the Ironmongers company, 17 ſtones of Beef, and 5 dozen of bread; from St. Dunſtan's Pariſh in the Eaſt, 20 ſtones of ditto; from the Pariſh of St. Andrew Underſhaft, 10 ſtones of ditto; from Allhallows pariſh in Lombard-ſtreet, 17 ſtones of ditto.

LUDGATE.

At the diſtance of 797 feet ſouth of Newgate, was ſituated Ludgate, which, according to Geffrey of Monmouth, derived its name from king Lud, a Briton, who, according to that author, built it about ſixty years before the birth of Chriſt.

But as Geffrey's pretended hiſtory is now univerſally acknowledged to be the mere production of an inventive brain, his aſſertion has no weight with the judicious; for it is certain that the antient Britons had no walled towns. This name, therefore, is with much greater appearance of probability, derived from the rivulet Flood, Flud, Vloat, Fleote or Fleet, which ran into Fleet-ditch, and was very probably called Ludgate, inſtead of its original name, Fludgate.

In the year 1373 this gate was conſtituted a priſon for poor debtors, who were free of the city; and it was afterwards greatly enlarged by Sir Stephen Forſter.

This gentleman had been a priſoner there, and was begging at the gate, when a rich widow paſſing by, aſked him what ſum would procure his diſcharge; and on his anſwering twenty pounds (which at that time was a conſiderable ſum) ſhe generouſly advanced the money.

His liberty being thus obtained, his kind benefactreſs took him into her ſervice, in which, by his indefatigable application to buſineſs, and his obliging behaviour, he gained the affections of his miſtreſs, and married her; after which he had ſuch great ſucceſs in trade, that he became lord-mayor of London, and obtained the honour of knighthood.

In the midſt of his proſperity, Sir Stephen thought of the place of his confinement, and acquainting his lady with a deſign he had formed of enlarging the priſon, ſhe alſo determined to contribute to the execution of ſo benevolent a plan.

Hereupon they cauſed ſeveral of their houſes near the gate to be pulled down, and in their ſtead erected a ſtrong ſquare ſtone building, containing the following rooms, viz. the porch, the paper-houſe, the watch hall, the upper and lower lumberies, the cellar, the long ward, and the chapel; in the laſt of which were the following inſcriptions:

"This chapel was erected and ordained for the "divine worſhip and ſervice of God, by the Right "Honourable Sir Stephen Forſter, Knight, ſome "time lord-mayor of this honourable city, and by "Dame Agnes his wife, for the uſe and godly "exerciſe of the priſoners in this priſon of Lud-"gate, Anno 1454."

Devout ſoules, that paſſe this way,
For Stephen Forſter, late maior, heartily pray,
And Dame Agnes, his ſpouſe, to God conſecrate,
That of pitie this houſe made for Londoners in
 Ludgate.
So that for lodging and water priſoners here nought
 pay,
As their keepers ſhall all anſwere at dreadful
 doomes-day.

Theſe venerable founders not only ſettled a ſalary for a chaplain of this priſon, but ordered that all the rooms in theſe additional buildings ſhould be for ever free to all unfortunate citizens, and that they, on providing their own bedding, ſhould pay nothing at their diſcharge for lodging or chamber rent; but the avaricious diſpoſition of the keepers has long ſince broke through this appointment, and for many years paſt, took rent for the rooms built for the ſole uſe of the poor, contrary to the expreſs order of the generous donor.

Though at the taking down of the city gates, the priſoners in Ludgate were removed to the London Workhouſe in Biſhopſgate ſtreet, which is at this time called New Ludgate; yet, as the domeſtic government of the priſon is, or ought to be nearly the ſame as it formerly was, and as it is in itſelf very ſingular and remarkable, we will now give a compendious account of it, from a work publiſhed ſome years ago, by a perſon who had been long a priſoner there.

For the government of the priſon, and the puniſhment of crimes and miſdemeanors committed therein, the maſter, keeper and priſoners choſe from among themſelves a reader of divine ſervice; an upper ſteward, called the maſter of the box; an under ſteward, ſeven aſſiſtants, who by turns officiate daily; a running aſſiſtant; two church-wardens; a ſcavenger; a chamberlain; a running poſt; and the criers or beggars at the grates, who were generally ſix in number.

The reader was choſen by the maſter, keeper, ſtewards, and aſſiſtants, and not at a general election, as the other officers were. Beſides reading the prayers, he was formerly obliged to ring the bell twice a day for prayers, and alſo for the ſpace of a quarter of an hour before nine o'clock at night, as a warning for all ſtrangers to depart the priſon: but on account of the dignity of his office, he has been for ſome years paſt exempted from theſe ſervile employments, and others have been appointed to perform them in his ſtead.

The ſalary of the reader was two ſhillings and eightpence per month; a penny of every priſoner at his entrance, if his garniſh amounted to ſixteen-pence; and a diſh of meat out of the lord-mayor's baſket.

All the priſoners held the upper ſteward, or maſter of the box in equal eſteem with the keeper of the priſon: and to him was committed the keeping of the ſeveral orders of the houſe, with the accounts of caſh received upon legacies; the diſtribution of all proviſions ſent in by the lord-mayor and others; and the caſh received by garniſh and begging at the grates, which he uſed to expend weekly, in bread, candles and other neceſſaries.

He likewiſe kept a liſt of all the priſoners, as well thoſe that were upon the charity as thoſe who were not; to each of whom, by the aid of the aſſiſtant for the day, he uſed to deliver their reſpective ſhares of bread and other proviſions.

It was alſo his buſineſs to receive the gifts of the poulterers, fiſhmongers, and other market people, ſent in from the clerk of the market, by the running poſt, for which he gave a receipt; and afterwards, in the preſence of the aſſiſtant for the day, expoſed all to ſale to the charity men, in a fair market; and the money ariſing therefrom was depoſited in the common ſtock.

This officer, with the under ſteward, aſſiſtants, and church-wardens were elected monthly, by the ſuffrages of the priſoners; but all the other officers, except the chamberlain, were appointed by the maſter, keeper, ſtewards, and aſſiſtants.

The deſign of theſe frequent elections was to prevent frauds and abuſes among the reſpective officers; but when they were known to be perſons of probity, they were commonly re-elected, and frequently held their poſts for ſeveral months together.

The under ſteward was an aſſiſtant to the upper ſteward, and uſed to perform the functions of his office, in caſe of his abſence or indiſpoſition.

The ſeven aſſiſtants were choſen monthly, with the ſtewards, and one of them uſed to officiate daily; whoſe buſineſs it was to attend in the hall, to enter all charities, and keep an account of the money taken out of the boxes, which were opened at five o'clock in the afternoon, and at nine at night. This money he pays to the upper ſteward, at the paſſing of whoſe accounts the ſtewards uſed to officiate as auditors.

If any perſon was nominated to the office of an aſſiſtant, and refuſed to ſerve, it was cuſtomary to fine him a ſhilling, in default of paying which it was cuſtomary to put him in fetters for three days.

The officiating aſſiſtant was inveſted with the power of a magiſtrate, and could commit a priſoner to the ſtocks or ſhackles, for abuſing any perſon. His buſineſs was to ſee the cellar cleared of all the priſoners every night by ten o'clock; for which he received ſixpence out of the charity money; two-pence of which was for the upper ſteward, two-pence for the running aſſiſtant, and two-pence for himſelf.

In antient times this office was held in ſuch eſteem, that the aſſiſtant, on his entering upon it, uſed to be uſhered into the hall at eight o'clock at night, by forty or fifty of the priſoners, each carrying a large lighted candle.

It was the buſineſs of the running aſſiſtant to attend on the criers at the grates to change money; to open the boxes; put up candles in their reſpective places; look after the clock; ring the bell for prayers, and perform the office of crier, at the ſale of proviſions. His ſalary was four ſhillings and eight pence per month, and an eighth part of the garniſh-money.

The church-wardens were choſen from among the younger priſoners. The buſineſs of the upper church-warden was to call to prayers on Sundays, after the bell had done ringing; and that of the under church-warden was to call the priſoners to prayers all other days. They likewiſe took cognizance of all perſons upon the charitable foundation, who in default of attendance were fined one penny each.

The ſalary of the under church-warden was fourpence per month; and if a perſon was duly elected, and refuſed to ſerve the office, he was fined four pence.

The duty of the ſcavenger was to keep the priſon clean, and to fetter offenders, or put them in the ſtocks: for which he was entitled to receive one penny from each criminal, together with a ſalary of five ſhillings and eight-pence per month, and two-pence out of every ſixteen-pence of the garniſh-money.

The chamberlain who was choſen by the keeper of the priſon took care of all the bedding and linen belonging to the keeper; appointed the lodgings of the new-comers; furniſhed the priſoners with ſheets, and gave notice to ſtrangers to leave the priſon by ten o'clock at night. In former times this officer was obliged to make the beds of the charity-men, for which he was paid two-pence a month.

The buſineſs of the running poſt was to fetch in a baſket the broken meat from the lord-mayor's table, proviſions from the clerk of the market, from private families, and the charities given in the ſtreets; which, when ſo inconſiderable as not to admit of being divided among them all, were publicly ſold. The ſalary annexed to this office was four ſhillings a month, one penny out of each man's dividend, and one penny out of every ſixteen-pence of garniſh-money.

The criers were ſix in number; two of whom daily begged at the grates; the perſon at the grate in Ludgate-ſtreet being allowed one fourth of what was given, and him on the Black-friars ſide, one half of the money collected there.

On the Monday following every election, the accounts were audited and paſſed, and the balance divided; but if it amounted to three ſhillings and fourpence per man, the keeper of the priſon, without the leaſt colour of right, uſed arbitrarily to extort two ſhillings and four-pence from each priſoner; but if the dividend did not amount to ſo much, he then took only fourteen-pence, the other moiety of the two ſhillings and four-pence being placed to the account of the priſoner, to be paid at the time of his diſcharge.

Another great grievance the priſoners laboured under was, their being obliged to pay the turnkey twelve ſhillings per month, for no other ſervice than that of opening the door to admit gifts and charities ſent to the priſon, which frequently amounted to little more than what he received.

Thus far our author: but it may be proper to inform the reader that the book from which this account was extracted, was printed many years ago; and we hope that the grievances above-mentioned have already been remedied, as far as the conduct of the New Ludgate in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet will admit.

The following is an account of the fees to be taken by the keeper of Ludgate, and the turnkeys under him, allowed of, and confirmed at a court of aldermen, held on the 19th of January, 1686.

At the coming in of every priſoner one ſhilling to the turnkey, and two-pence to the officer who conducts him thither.

The keeper finding and providing beds, bedding, mats and cords, ſheets, blankets and coverlets, the priſoners pay him for the beſt lodging three-pence per night; for the ſecond lodging two-pence, and for the third or meaneſt lodging one penny per night.

The keeper is to provide clean ſheets every month for all his beds, and the priſoners who lie in them are to pay monthly to the chamberlain for waſhing them, eight-pence between them, and no more.

But when the priſoners find their own beds and bedding, which the keeper is by no means to hinder, the priſoner is only to pay three-pence per week for bed-room; or for chamber-room four-pence at the moſt per week; and not above two to lie in a bed.

If the priſoner by his inability can go no farther than a couch, he is to pay only one penny per week for chamber-room, and only one penny per week for lamps and candles, which the keeper is to provide.

For every priſoner's diſcharge the keeper is to receive two ſhillings and no more. For all actions and writs againſt him, he is to pay the keeper only one ſhilling, and not one ſhilling for every action, and two ſhillings and ſixpence for every writ, as was formerly taken.

The keeper ſhall not preſume to take any other fees upon any pretence, demand, or allowance whatſoever, for execution-money, action-money, or writ-money.

The reader will judge by the following account, how theſe orders have been of late years obeyed.

A freeman being arreſted by an action entered in either of the compters, may refuſe to go thither, and inſiſt on being carried immediately to Ludgate; but the officers will extort from him four or five ſhillings as their fee for carrying him thither, though their due is but two-pence.

On his being brought to Ludgate, the turnkey entered his name and condition in a book kept for that purpoſe; for which entry the priſoner uſed to pay fourteen-pence; after which the chamberlain furniſhed him with a lodging at the rate of one penny, two-pence, or three-pence per night; but demanded one ſhilling and ſix-pence for ſheets; and before he went to reſt, his fellow-priſoners demanded four ſhillings for garniſh, and if he did not pay it, his cloaths were privately taken from him at night, and not returned till he had raiſed the money the next day. The ſteward likewiſe demanded eighteen-pence of him, for coals, candles, and the uſe of the houſe.

He was, however, allowed the liberty of going abroad; which he might do either with a keeper, or on giving good ſecurity to return at night.

If he went out with a keeper, he was obliged to pay two ſhillings and ſix-pence to the head turnkey, and eighteen-pence to the keeper who attended him; and every day he went abroad afterwards, one ſhilling to the keeper, and the ſame ſum to the turnkey. A bond was likewiſe given for the payment of his lodging to the maſter-keeper, for which the turnkey took at leaſt five ſhillings as his fee.

If the priſoner paid the debt, and diſcharged all other actions againſt him in either or both of the compters, he, on his diſmiſſion, paid two ſhillings to the maſter-keeper; fourteen-pence to the turnkey; one ſhilling for every action entered againſt him; and if he was charged in execution, two ſhillings and ſixpence for every action againſt him. Theſe fees, together with his lodging, have frequently amounted to more than the whole debt.

The following is a liſt of the donations belonging to this priſon.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
By John Kenrick, from the company of Drapers	1	10	0
By Sir Thomas Cullum, from ditto	3	0	0
By Sir Thomas Greſham from the company of Mercers	10	0	0
By Sir Roger Martin from ditto	2	0	0
By John Heydon, alderman, from ditto	3	0	0
By John Marſh from ditto	0	5	0
By Stephen Peacock, from the company of Haberdaſhers	1	0	0
By Sir Thomas Kneſworth, from the Fiſhmongers company	5	0	0
By James Smith, from ditto	0	3	4
By the lady Elizabeth Morrice, from the company of Armourers	1	0	0
By John Bennet, from ditto	1	0	0
By John Wooler, from the Merchant-Taylors company	1	0	0
By William Parker, from ditto	1	10	0
By Marg. Hargrave, from the company of Clothworkers	0	5	0
By Sir John Peachy, from the Grocers comp.	0	5	0
By John Meredith, from the Skinners comp.	1	2	0
By John Draper, from ditto	0	13	4
By Sir William Jones, from the Salters comp.	0	5	0
By Peter Blundel, from ditto	2	0	0
By Mrs. Cock, from ditto	0	2	6
By Mr. Rogers, from the Leatherſellers comp.	1	0	0
By Robert Ferbras, from ditto	0	6	8
By the Leatherſellers company	0	4	0
By Peter Blundel, from the company of Ironmongers	2	0	0
By W. Roper, from the comp. of Pariſh Clerks	1	0	0
By Thomas Dawſon, from St. Ethelburga's pariſh	0	9	0
By the lady Ramſay, from Chriſt's Hoſpital	2	10	0
By Margaret Simcots, from the chamber of London	2	9	0
By William Middleton, from ditto	3	2	6
By John Sambach, by St. Bride's Pariſh	1	0	0
By Thomas Chapman, by St. Pancraſs's pariſh	0	6	0
By James Hodgſon, by St. Sepulchre's pariſh	0	10	0
By John Juckſey, from Moreclack in Berkſhire	1	0	0
By Lancelot Andrews, biſhop of Wincheſter	5	0	0
By John Stone, out of a tenement in Bow-lane	2	0	0
By the lady Margaret North, from the King's Head Tavern, Newgate-ſtreet	2	12	0
Total per Annum	60	10	4

By Thomas Cottels, a hind quarter of beef, and a Peck of oatmeal, from the Tallow-Chandlers company.

By Margaret Deane, 19 ſtones of Beef, and 5 dozen of bread, from the company of Ironmongers.

There is a gift to this priſon, called Nell Gwin's dole, which uſed to be diſtributed in bread among the priſoners every ninth week.

DOWGATE.

According to the opinion of Stow, Dowgate was originally called *Downgate*, from the ſteepneſs of the deſcent from the church of St. John, Walbrook, to the river Thames; and that it was antiently a principal key for ſhips and veſſels to load and land goods and proviſions.

It was likewiſe called *Dourgate*, that is, the water-gate, and that it was one of the four original gates of the city, where was antiently the *Trajectus*, or ferry of Watling ſtreet, one of the four great military ways.

And it is farther obſerved, leſt it ſhould be objected that one gate was not ſufficient to afford a paſſage to the ſeveral ſorts of merchandize exported and imported at that time, that "before the deſtruction of the wall on that ſide, one gate was ſufficient for that purpoſe, had the commerce of London been double to what it was, as much more merchandize is carried through the weſtern gate-way of the cuſtom-houſe in one year at preſent, than I imagine all the trade of London in thoſe days could amount to in twenty."

Several other gates on this ſide of the city are mentioned by Stow, viz. Wolfgate, Ebgate, Oyſtergate, Buttolphſgate, Billingſgate, &c. but theſe ſo far from having been real gates in the wall of the city, were only wharfs appropriated to the landing of merchandize, and took their names from the kind of goods there landed, or from the names of other places in the neighbourhood; for as the wharf near Dowgate took its name from that gate, ſo, in emulation thereof, the erectors of the other wharfs, or quays, dignified theirs with the epithet of gates.

BRIDGEGATE.

Stow is of opinion that this gate, which was ſituated on London-bridge, took its name from that circumſtance; which is ſo obvious a truth, that there was no neceſſity for making ſo wiſe a remark.

He likewiſe thinks it was one of the four principal gates of the city, and that it was built long before the conqueſt, when there was only a bridge of timber over the Thames; but being a weak pile of building, it often ſtood in need of repair.

In the year 1436 this gate, with the tower upon it, fell down, and being rebuilt, it was burnt in the year 1471, by ſome rioters, mariners of Kent, headed by the baſtard Fauconbridge.

On the third of April, 1266, king Henry III. granted to the keepers of this, and the other gates of London, three-pence per day each; from whence Mr. Maitland concludes that they were only his collectors, and that the toll was appropriated to the uſe of his majeſty.

This gate being very much damaged by fire in the year 1726, it was ſoon afterwards taken down and rebuilt, and was finiſhed in the year 1728, when two poſterns were made, and the following inſcription was placed over the arch on the ſouth ſide:

> "This gate was widened from eleven to eighteen feet, in the mayoralty of Edward Becher, Knt.
>
> S. P. Q. L.

And the king's arms was placed over this inſcription.

Towards the latter end of July, the inhabitants of London were greatly alarmed by a report induſtriouſly propagated, that the plague had broke out in St.

Thomas's Hoſpital, Southwark. This report was ſo univerſally circulated, and with ſuch poſitive circumſtances, that in order to appeaſe the apprehenſions of the people, the phyſicians, ſurgeons and apothecaries belonging to that hoſpital, inſerted the following certificate in the London Gazette:

St. Thomas's Hoſpital, July 30, 1760.

"Whereas the town has been alarmed with a falſe "and wicked report, that the plague is broke out in "St. Thomas's Hoſpital; we, the underwritten (in "purſuance of an order of the grand committee of "governors) do hereby certify, that the ſaid report is "abſolutely without foundation; and that there are "no other diſeaſes amongſt the patients, than what are "uſual in this and all other hoſpitals."

Thomas Milner, M. Akenſide, Alexander Ruſſel, John Hadley,	Phyſicians to St. Thomas's Hoſpital.
T. Baker, Benjamin Cowell, Thomas Smith,	Surgeons to the ſaid Hoſpital.
George Whitefield,	Apothecary.

The heat of the ſummer this year was ſo great, that it conſiderably affected the canine ſpecies; in conſequence of which, to prevent that danger which was continually apprehended by thoſe who walked the ſtreets, the lord-mayor, and the magiſtrates of the reſpective diviſions throughout the city and ſuburbs, publiſhed the following order: "That all dogs ſhould "be muzzled, or kept up for a certain time (two "months from the 20th of Auguſt) and that all dogs "found at large without a muzzle ſhould be de"ſtroyed, and a reward given to thoſe who ſhould "deſtroy them."

On the 29th of September came on at Guildhall the election of lord-mayor for the year enſuing, when the majority of hands appeared in favour of Sir Matthew Blackiſton, Knt. alderman of Biſhopſgate ward, and Sir Samuel Fludyer, bart. alderman of Cheap ward, who being returned to the court of aldermen, the former was declared duly elected. And at a court of common-council held the 14th of October, it was reſolved to petition the parliament for leave to take down Greſham College, and to build a ſtreet through the ſame into Broad ſtreet, to be called Greſham-ſtreet.

On the 18th of October the lord-mayor, aldermen and common-council waited on his majeſty with a congratulatory addreſs on the completion of the conqueſt of Canada, by the reduction of Montreal; and being introduced to his majeſty by Mr. ſecretary Pitt, the recorder in their name, addreſſed the king as follows:

"Moſt gracious Sovereign,

"Permit us, your ever dutiful and loyal ſubjects, "the lord-mayor, aldermen and commons of the city "of London, in common-council aſſembled, humbly "to congratulate your majeſty upon the late ſignal "ſucceſſes, with which it has pleaſed the Divine "Providence to bleſs your majeſty's arms by ſea and "land."

"The conqueſt of Canada, ſo heroically begun at "Quebec, ſo nobly ſeconded by the defeat and diſperſion of the enemy's fleet upon the coaſt of "Brittany, and ſo happily compleated without the "effuſion of human blood at Montreal, at the ſame "time that it reflects the higheſt honour upon the wiſ"dom and vigour of your majeſty's counſels, upon the "conduct, fortitude and activity of your commanders, "and upon the bravery and diſcipline of your fleets "and armies, is an event of the utmoſt importance "to the trade and manufactures of theſe kingdoms, "as it is the only effectual means of ſecuring your "majeſty's induſtrious ſubjects in North America "againſt the continual encroachments and unparalleled barbarities of a reſtleſs and inſidious enemy, "even more dangerous in peace than war.

"Deeply ſenſible of your majeſty's paternal good"neſs, in thus graciouſly protecting the moſt diſtant "of your faithful ſubjects, your majeſty's grateful "citizens of London will ever chearfully exert thoſe "means, for which (under the divine favour) they "eſteem themſelves indebted to your majeſty, towards "enabling your majeſty to preſerve this valuable ac"quiſition, and effectually to proſecute the various "and expenſive ſervices of this juſt and neceſſary war, "and to dictate to the aggreſſors the terms of a ſafe "and honourable peace.

"To this deſirable end, may the God of armies "crown the juſtice of your majeſty's cauſe with re"peated and deciſive victories; and when your ma"jeſty ſhall have long enjoyed the glorious fruits of "all your care and labours, may the empire of Great "Britain continue in your majeſty's illuſtrious race, "in full ſplendor and ſecurity, till time ſhall be no "more!"

To this addreſs his majeſty was pleaſed to return the following moſt gracious anſwer:

"I have the higheſt ſatiſfaction in this freſh and "ſignal proof of your affection to me and to my go"vernment; for which I return you my moſt hearty "thanks. The ſame union amongſt my people, and "the ſame ability and valour in my fleets and armies, "will, I truſt, under the bleſſing of God, enable me, "in the end, to terminate this neceſſary and expenſive "war, by an honourable and laſting peace. The "city of London may depend on my conſtant care "for their proſperity, and for the extenſion of the "trade, manufactures, and navigation of my faithful "ſubjects."

While the people were enjoying the ſatiſfaction of ſeeing the arms of Great Britain ſucceeding ſo proſperouſly againſt the common enemy; and whilſt the moſt mutual profeſſions and declarations of loyalty, protection and confidence, appeared between the king and his ſubjects, particularly his faithful citizens of London, the exultations of joy for conqueſts, and the ſatiſfaction ariſing from future expectations, were all eclipſed by the loſs of the king, who died ſuddenly early in the morning of the 25th of October, 1760, in the 77th year of his age, and 34th of his reign.

His majeſty had not the leaſt warning of this tremendous blow: he roſe at his uſual hour, drank his chocolate, and enquired of his page which way the wind was, as if anxious for the arrival of the foreign mails; and obſerving that the weather was calm and ſerene, ſignified his intention of walking in the gardens. In a few minutes after he had given his page this intimation, and while he remained alone in his chamber, he fell on the floor: the noiſe of his fall brought in ſeveral of his attendants, who lifted him on the bed, where, in a faint voice, he deſired that Amelia might be called; but before ſhe could reach his apartment he expired.

The cauſe of his death was not, indeed, to be removed by human art: it was occaſioned by a rupture owing to of the right ventricle of his heart, ~~and~~ which occaſioned an immediate ſtoppage of the whole circulation. A diſeaſe of this kind is never preceded with any apparent illneſs; ſo that it is no wonder his majeſty had enjoyed for ſome time an uncommon degree of health and ſtrength, conſidering his advanced age. It was, however, the general opinion of his phyſicians, that he had lately expoſed himſelf too much during a review, and taken cold, and that he had been too anxious with regard to the ſucceſs of ſome recent tranſactions in Germany. Theſe, with ſome other events of a more private nature, cauſed ſuch anxiety in his mind, that they had a conſiderable ſhare in haſtening an event, which ſenſibly affected the hearts of all his ſubjects.

King George II. advanced to a greater age than any of his predeceſſors on the Engliſh throne; and exceeded the greater part of them in the length of his reign. Nor was this long interval undiſtinguiſhed by peculiar circumſtances of felicity. Peace, except ſome ſhort intervals, extended her wings over this happy iſland; commerce flouriſhed in a very remarkable manner; and riches were continually flowing into the ports of the Britiſh empire. The ſpirit of party, which had raged for many years in theſe kingdoms, was wholly extinguiſhed before death put a period to his reign; and he lived to ſee his people firmly united in carrying on one of the moſt general and expenſive wars that had been known for ſeveral centuries.

The domeſtic happineſs of this prince was for many years complete. He lived with his queen in felicity ſeldom ſeen even among the more humble ſtations of private life. He had a numerous family, ſurvived many of his children, and died at the very point of time, when the terror of his arms, the power of his kingdoms, and the wiſe meaſures of his government, were all raiſed to the higheſt point of proſperity and renown. pitch

In his diſpoſition he was merciful; but never extended that mercy ſo far as to encourage malevolent ſubjects to diſturb the peace of the government. In a word; he was conſtant in his friendſhip; ſteady in his favour and protection; and always ready to countenance any ſcheme that tended to promote the happineſs of his people. Such were the virtues, and ſuch the accompliſhments of his late majeſty king George the Second! and they were great indeed —

CHAP. XXXII.

Acceſſion of king George III.—City right to toll in markets—Election of members for the city of London—Freedom preſented to Arthur Onſlow, Eſq. and the duke of York—Addreſs to his majeſty on the conqueſt of Belliſle—Marriage and coronation of his preſent majeſty king George III.—City inſtructions to their members—Their majeſties dine at Guildhall—Declaration of war againſt Spain—Cock-lane ghoſt—City addreſs on the conqueſt of Martinico.

NEVER, perhaps, did any prince receive the reins of government under more happy circumſtances, or amidſt more univerſal applauſe from his ſubjects, than king George III. grandſon of the former king. As ſoon as proper notice was given of the king's death, the privy-council, with the lord-mayor and aldermen, aſſembled at Carleton-houſe, to give orders for proclaiming his ſucceſſor. Accordingly, the next day, the 26th of October, 1760, he was ſolemnly proclaimed by the title of king George III. The proclamation was firſt made before Saville-houſe, where the officers of ſtate, nobility, and privy-counſellors were preſent, with the officers of arms, all being on foot: after which the officers of arms being mounted on horſeback, the like was done at Charing-croſs; within Temple-bar; at the end of Wood-ſtreet in Cheapſide; and laſtly, at the Royal Exchange, with the uſual ſolemnities. The archbiſhop of Canterbury, the duke of Leeds and lord Falmouth attended the proceſſion. The guns were fired at the Park and Tower on this occaſion; and the evening concluded with ringing of bells, &c.

On the twenty-eighth the right honourable the lord-mayor and aldermen of the city of London waited on his majeſty at Saville-houſe, and being introduced to his majeſty by his grace the duke of Devonſhire, lord-chamberlain of the houſehold, Sir William Moreton, the recorder, made their compliments of congratulation and condolence in the following addreſs:

"Moſt gracious Sovereign,

"Your majeſty's truly dutiful and loyal ſubjects, "the lord-mayor and aldermen of the city of London, beg leave to approach your royal perſon and "congratulate your majeſty upon your happy acceſſion to the imperial crown of theſe realms; and, "at the ſame time, to condole the loſs of our late "moſt gracious ſovereign, whoſe glorious reign and "princely virtues muſt ever make his memory dear "to a grateful people.

"It is our peculiar happineſs, that your majeſty's "heart is truly Engliſh, and that you have diſcovered "in your earlieſt years, the warmeſt attention to the "laws and conſtitution of theſe kingdoms; laws ſo "excellently formed, that as they give liberty to the "people, they give power to the prince; and are a "mutual ſupport of the prerogatives of the crown, "and the rights of the ſubject.

"Your majeſty is now in poſſeſſion of the united "hearts of all your people, at a time when the "honour and credit of the nation are (by the courage "and activity of your majeſty's fleets and armies) in "the higheſt extent; a time when we have happily "no diviſions at home to obſtruct thoſe meaſures, "which have carried terror to our enemies abroad.

"As your majeſty's reign is ſo happily begun with "the univerſal approbation and joy of the whole nation, permit us, great Sir, to expreſs the high ſenſe "we have of your majeſty's virtues, by the ſtrongeſt "aſſurances of our unalterable zeal for your majeſty's "ſacred perſon and government; being convinced, "that your majeſty has the true intereſt of this nation "entirely at heart, and that your power will be ever "exerted in protecting the trade, rights and liberties "of your ſubjects. May your majeſty reign long in "the hearts of your people; and may the crown of "theſe kingdoms ever deſcend to one of your majeſty's "illuſtrious family to lateſt poſterity."

To which addreſs his majeſty was pleaſed to return this moſt gracious anſwer:

"I have great ſatisfaction in the early marks you "have given me of your zeal and affection for me "and for my government. And I return you my "hearty thanks. You may rely on my tender concern for the rights, trade, and manufactures of the "city of London."

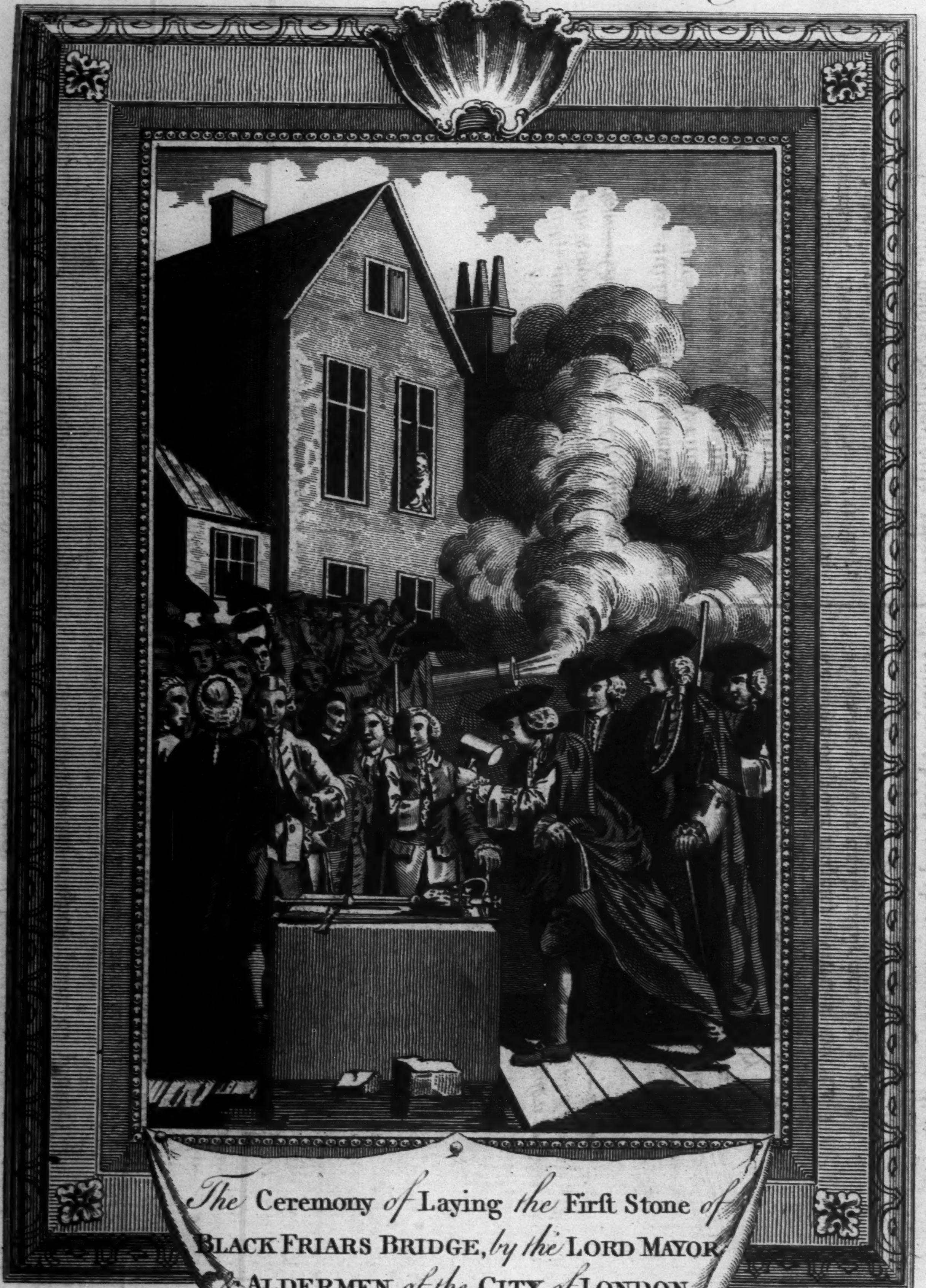
And on the thirtieth the court of common-council waited on his majeſty, with their addreſs on the ſame occaſion.

The next day about noon, the firſt ſtone of the new bridge at Black-friars was laid in the north abutment, by the right honourable the lord-mayor (attended by ſeveral aldermen and commoners of the committee) by ſtriking the ſame with a mallet, the officers laying thereon, at the ſame time, the city ſword and mace. Several pieces of gold, ſilver and copper coins of his late majeſty were placed under the ſtone, together with the following Latin inſcription in large plates of pure tin.

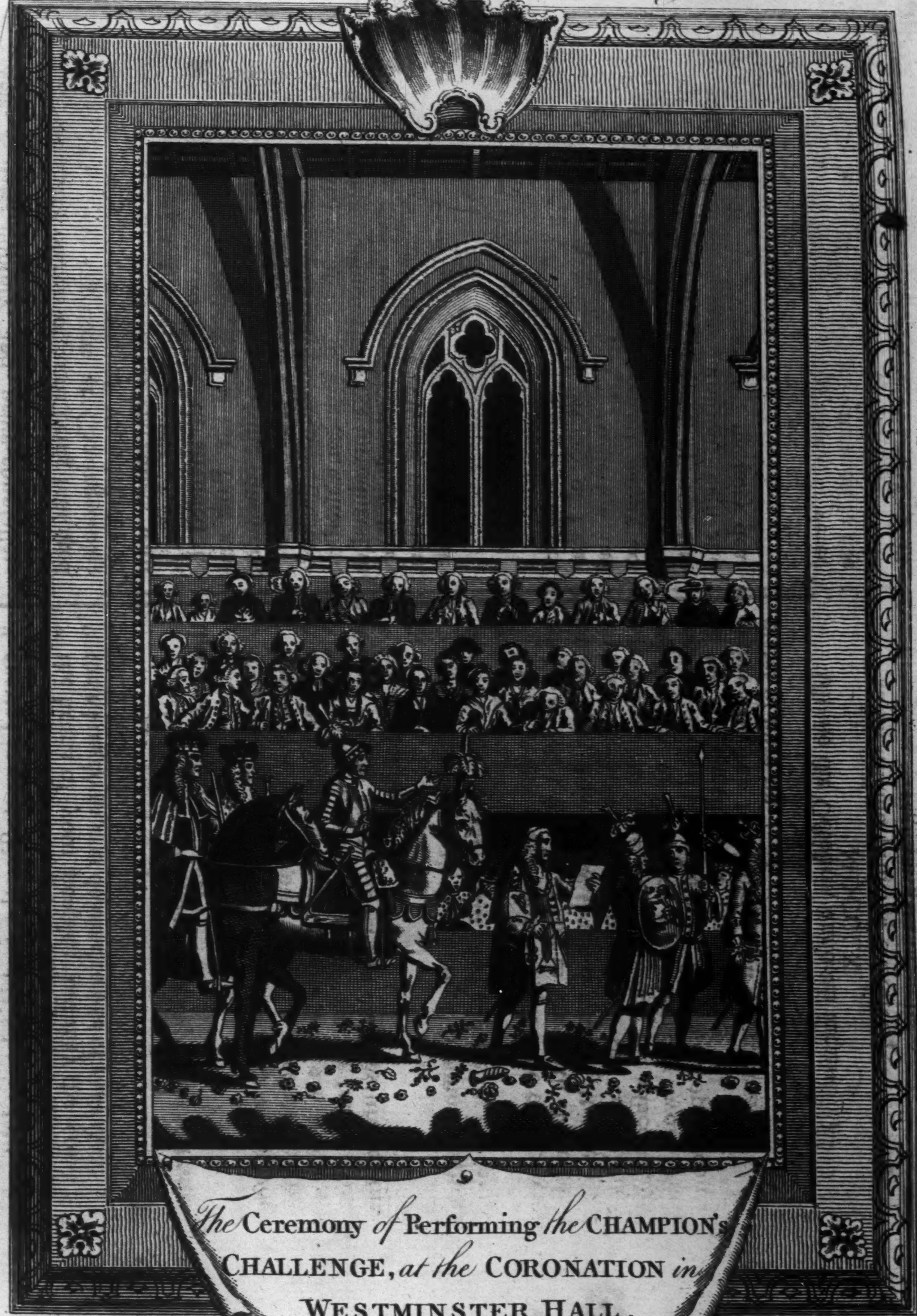
Ultimo die Octobris, anno ab incarnatione
MDCCLX.
auſpicatiſſimo principe GEORGIO Tertio
regnum jam ineunte,
Pontis hujus, in reipublicæ commodum
urbiſq; majeſtatem,
(Laté tum flagrante bello)
a S. P. Q. L. ſuſcepti,
Primum Lapidem poſuit
THOMAS CHITTY, Miles,
Prætor,

ROBERTO

Engraved for THORNTON's New & Complete History & Survey of LONDON & WESTMINSTER &c.



The Ceremony of Laying the First Stone of BLACK FRIARS BRIDGE, by the LORD MAYOR & ALDERMEN of the CITY of LONDON.



The Ceremony of Performing the CHAMPION's CHALLENGE, at the CORONATION in WESTMINSTER HALL.

Wale delin.

Hawkins sculp.t

London, Published by Alex.r Hogg, at the Kings Arms, No. 16, Paternoster Row, July 17th 1784.

BRITISH 20 AU 68 MUSEUM

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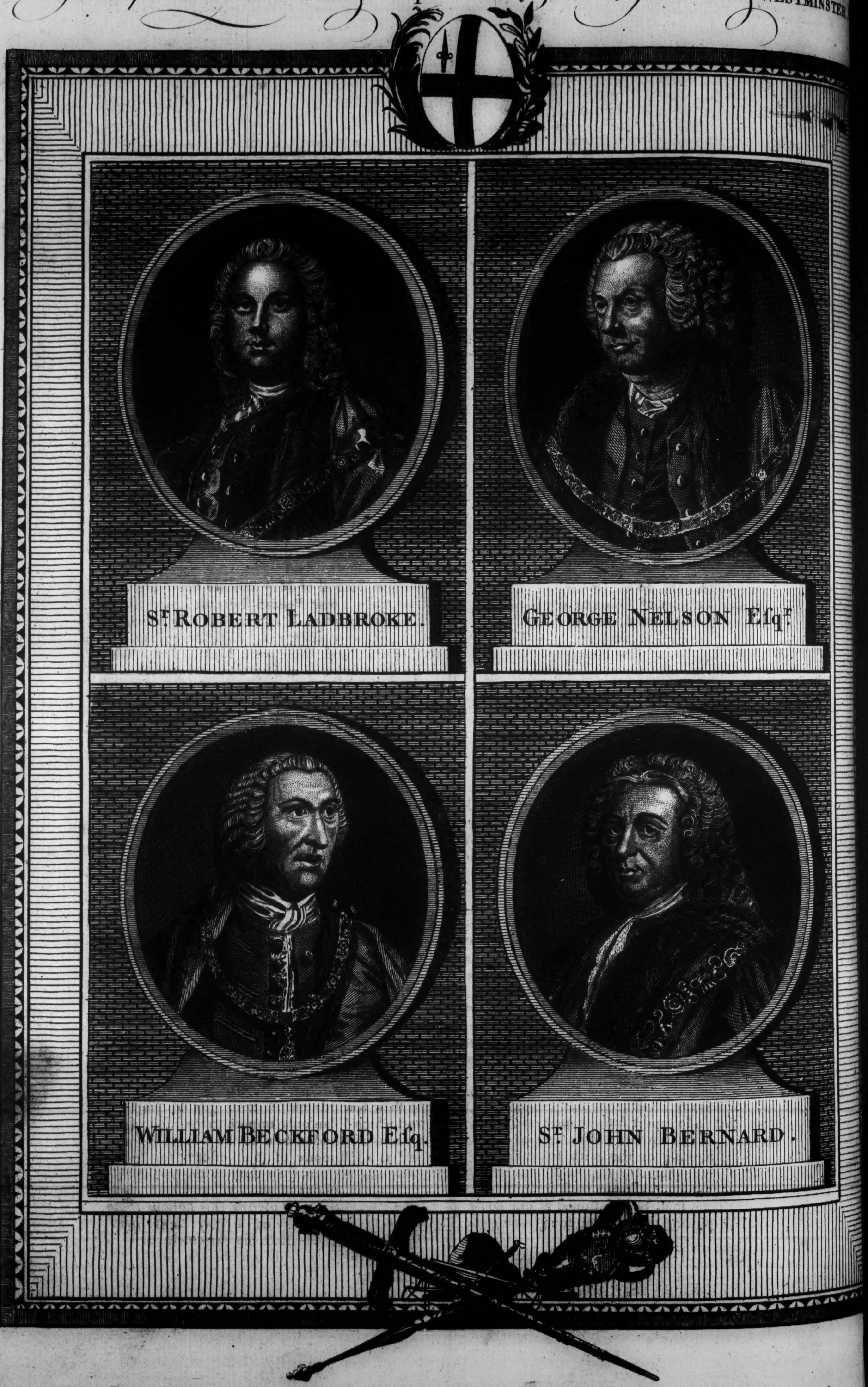
S^r. ROBERT LADBROKE.
GEORGE NELSON Esq^r.
WILLIAM BECKFORD Esq.
S^r. JOHN BERNARD.

Published as the Act directs, by Alex^r. Hogg, N^o. 16, Paternoster Row, London.

Roberto Mylne, Architecto.
Utque apud poſteros extet monumentum
voluntatis ſuæ erga virum
qui vigore ingenii, animi conſtantiâ,
probitatis & virtutis ſuæ felici quadam contagione,
right
(favente Deo
fauſtiſq; GEORGII Secundi auſpiciis)
Imperium Britannicum
in Aſiâ, Africâ, & Americâ.
reſtituit, auxit, & ſtabilavit, li
Necnon patriæ antiquum honorem & auctoritatem
inter Europæ gentes inſtauravit,
Cives Londinenſes, uno conſenſu,
Huic Ponti inſcribi voluerunt nomen
GULIELMI PITT.

Tranſlated.

On the laſt day of October, in the year 1760,
and in the beginning of the moſt auſpicious reign
of GEORGE the Third,
Sir Thomas Chitty, Knight, Lord-Mayor,
laid the Firſt Stone of this Bridge,
Undertaken by the Common-Council of London,
(in the height of an extenſive War)
for the public accommodation,
and ornament of the city,
Robert Mylne being the Architect.
And that there may remain to poſterity
A monument of this city's affection to the man
who, by the ſtrength of his genius,
the ſteadineſs of his mind,
and a kind of happy contagion of his probity and
ſpirit, viz - influence or
example
(under the divine favour
and fortunate auſpices of George the ſecond)
recovered, augmented, and ſecured,
The Britiſh Empire
in Aſia, Africa, and America,
And reſtored the ancient reputation
and influence of his country
amongſt the nations of Europe,
The Citizens of London have unanimouſly voted
this Bridge to be inſcribed with the name of
WILLIAM PITT.
conjunction

The right of the city to take toll for proviſions expoſed to ſale before houſes in the markets, was tried in the court of King's bench, Guildhall, by a jury of non-freemen, between the citizens of the city of London, plaintiffs, and Edward Smith and Ralph Twyford, ſaleſmen in Newgate-market, defendants: and between the ſaid plaintiffs and John Cope, a ſaleſman, defendant, for the ſale of proviſions expoſed to ſale in White Hart-ſtreet, an avenue or paſſage leading to Newgate-market. In each of theſe cauſes the jury gave a verdict for the city: by which the citizens have eſtabliſhed their right to the tolls, for all the avenues leading to, and to the tolls in the markets.

At a court of common-council held the 18th of February, 1761, a motion was made and agreed to, that the freedom of this city be preſented to Sir John Philips, bart. and George Cook, Eſq. one of the knights for the ſhire of Middleſex, in teſtimony of the grateful ſenſe which the citizens of London entertain of the many benefits received from their readineſs and aſſiduity, to aſſiſt and ſupport ſuch of their reſolutions, as required the aid and authority of parliament. The court, however, looking on this with ſome ſurprize, unanimouſly agreed, that, for the future, no perſon ſhall have the freedom preſented to him, unleſs the motion for the ſame ſhall be mentioned at one court, previous to the putting the queſtion for granting the ſame.

In the afternoon of the 26th a fire broke out at the mill belonging to his majeſty, at the Red-houſe, Deptford, which conſumed the ſame, together with a large quantity of flour. The damage was computed at about 2000l. It was occaſioned by the violence of the wind, which drove the mill with ſuch velocity that it could not be ſtopped.

On the ſecond of March the flow of the tide was ſo ſmall, that the ſterlings of London-bridge were not covered at high-water. A circumſtance never known before.

On the 26th came on at Guildhall the election for members to repreſent this city in the enſuing parliament, when, after holding up of hands, the ſheriffs declared the election was fallen on Sir Robert Ladbroke, Sir Richard Glynn, William Beckford, Eſq. and the honourable Thomas Harley, Eſq. But a poll being demanded on the behalf of Sir Samuel Fludyer, the ſame was immediately begun and continued till the ſecond of April, when, on caſting up the books, the numbers appeared,

For Sir Robert Ladbroke, Knt.	4306
Sir Richard Glyn, Bart.	3285
William Beckford, Eſq.	3663
Hon. Thomas Harley, Eſq.	3983
Sir Samuel Fludyer, Bart.	3193

And on the fourth the four firſt were returned duly elected.

About ten o'clock at night, on the twenty-fourth, a fire broke out in a ſtable yard behind Swallow-ſtreet, Golden-ſquare, and deſtroyed fourteen houſes, two of which were new and of great value. The fire was ſo fierce, that a box of writings, which was in an iron cheſt, though incloſed in ſand near a foot thick, was entirely conſumed, and a quantity of caſh in the ſame box was melted. And

On the ſecond of May another fire broke out at a biſcuit maker's near Pelican-ſtairs, in Lower Shadwell, and burnt almoſt to Wapping-wall; by which thirty-four houſes were deſtroyed. Eight barges and lighters were burnt, and three were ſunk. The whole damage was computed at fifty thouſand pounds.

At a court of common-council held the fifth of May, it was unanimouſly reſolved, "That the freedom "of this city, in a gold box, value 100l. ſhould be "preſented to the right honourable Arthur Onſlow, "Eſq. ſpeaker of the houſe of commons in five ſucceſſive parliaments, as a grateful and laſting teſtimony of the reſpective love and veneration which "the citizens of London entertain for his perſon and "diſtinguiſhed virtue; for the many eminent qualifications he diſplayed, the unwearied and diſintereſted "labours he beſtowed, and the impartial and judicious conduct he maintained, in the execution of "that arduous and important office, during a courſe "of thirty-three years: and for that exemplary zeal, "which, upon all occaſions, he exerted with ſo much "dignity and ſucceſs, in ſupport of the rights, privileges, and conſtitutional independencies of the "commons of Great Britain."

The following is the anſwer which the right hon. Arthur Onſlow gave in writing, when attended upon by the chamberlain with the freedom of this city.

"Mr. Chamberlain,

"I receive with the trueſt ſenſe of gratitude, this "great mark of reſpect the city of London is pleaſed "to ſhew towards me in their gift of the freedom, "and which I can only impute to the high regard the "citizens of London bear to the houſe of commons, "and as a teſtimony of their eſteem for thoſe who "faithfully perform their duty to the public there.

"The expreſſions of good will and kindneſs to me, "which are uſed in confering this honour upon me, "however little deſerving I may think myſelf of "them, do indeed affect me extremely, as an argument of the favourable opinion the city of London "entertains of my ſincere and dutiful endeavours to "ſupport, upon all proper occaſions, the rights, privileges and conſtitutional independence of the "commons of Great Britain.

1761

“ I beg my lord-mayor, aldermen, and the whole of the common-council, will accept my reſpectful and humbleſt thanks upon this occaſion, and be aſſured of my conſtant and warmeſt wiſhes that this great metropolis may ever flouriſh in all proſperity and dignity—in a dignity that becomes the metropolis of a great kingdom, and of which the city of London is ſo conſiderable and reſpectable a part.”

And at another court of common-council held the 5th of June it was unanimouſly agreed, “ That the freedom of the city be humbly preſented to his royal highneſs Edward Auguſtus, duke of York and Albany, one of the rear-admirals of the blue ſquadron of his majeſty's fleet, in a gold box of 150 guineas value, in teſtimony of the dutiful affection of this court for their illuſtrious ſovereign, whoſe peculiar glory it is to reign over a free, happy, and united people, and as a pledge of the grateful reſpect they bear his royal highneſs for his early entrance into the naval ſervice of his king and country, the nobleſt and moſt effectual bulwark of the wealth, reputation and independence of this commercial nation.”

On the ſeventeenth the lord-mayor, aldermen and common-council waited on his majeſty at St. James's with the following congratulatory addreſs on the conqueſt of Belliſle:

“ Moſt gracious Sovereign,

“ With reverential awe and gratitude to the ſupreme giver of all victory, we, your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons, of your city of London, in common-council aſſembled, humbly approach your royal preſence, to expreſs our joy and exultation on the entire reduction of the important iſland of Belliſle, by the conduct, intrepidity, and perſeverance of your majeſty's land and naval forces: a conqueſt, which after more than one fruitleſs attempt in former times, ſeems to have been reſerved by divine providence to grace the auſpicious beginnings of your majeſty's reign, and confirms our hopes of a long continuance of wiſe, ſteady, and ſucceſsful meaſures.

“ A blow ſo humiliating to the pride and power of France, cannot but impreſs that haughty nation with a due ſenſe of the ſuperiority of a patriot king ruling over a free, brave, and united people; and will, we truſt, convince them of the danger of delaying to accept ſuch terms of peace as your majeſty's equity, wiſdom, and moderation, ſhall think fit to preſcribe.

“ What therefore have we more to wiſh, but that your majeſty may long, very long, continue the guardian and protector of the religious, civil, and commercial rights of Great Britain, and her colonies; and that your majeſty's wiſdom may ever be ſeconded by equally faithful and ſpirited councils; and your commands executed with no leſs ardour, emulation and ſucceſs.

“ On our part, permit us humbly to aſſure your majeſty, that your faithful citizens of London will, with unwearied zeal and chearfulneſs, contribute to ſupport a vigorous proſecution of this juſt and neceſſary war: until your majeſty, having ſufficiently vindicated the honour of your crown, and ſecured the trade, navigation, and poſſeſſions of your ſubjects, ſhall enjoy the bleſſing and glory of giving repoſe to Europe, of wholly attending to, and promoting the virtue and happineſs of your people, and of cultivating all the ſofter arts of peace.”

To which his majeſty was pleaſed to return the following moſt gracious anſwer:

“ I return you my hearty thanks for this freſh mark of your affection to my perſon, and of your conſtant zeal for the luſtre of my arms, and for the glory of my reign. Your repeated aſſurances of chearful and ſteady ſupport in the proſecution of this neceſſary war, are moſt highly pleaſing to me, and cannot fail to promote the deſirable object of peace, on juſt, honourable and advantageous conditions. The city of London may always depend on my unwearied endeavours for the ſecurity and extenſion of their trade, navigation and commerce.” its

On the twenty-third Sir Robert Ladbroke, with many other gentlemen of the committee for building Black-friars-bridge, went on board the caiſſoon, and laid the firſt ſtone of the firſt pier. And,

On the twenty-ninth was opened the road from Iſlington to the Dog houſe-bar, in Old-ſtreet, by the name of the City-road, which is undoubtedly the fineſt about London. It was made in conſequence of an act of parliament paſſed in the firſt year of his preſent majeſty king George III. in which it was enacted, “ that a new road ſhould be opened from the north eaſt ſide of Goſwell-ſtreet-road, next Iſlington, and near to the road called the New-road, over and along part of a meadow-ground late belonging to Mrs. Mary Walker, croſs the New-river, and then over and along the other part of the ſaid meadow, and over and along divers other meadows, &c. to Old-ſtreet road, oppoſite to the Dog-houſe-bar; and alſo that the truſtees for putting the ſaid act in execution ſhould be empowered to open, repair, widen, and keep in repair, the preſent road, at and from the Doghouſe-bar, over and along certain grounds belonging to the Rev. Dr. Chriſtopher Wilſon, one of the prebendaries of the cathedral church of St. Paul, London, lord of the manor of Finſbury, in right of his prebend, and to the mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, as leſſees thereof: and to Bibye Lake, Eſq. under a leaſe from the ſaid city; and to John Witton, tenant of the ſaid Bibye Lake; and from thence to the end of Chiſwell-ſtreet, by the Artillery-ground.”

And it was further enacted, “ that the new part of the ſaid road ſhall be forty-feet wide at the leaſt: and that part of the road leading at and from the Dog-houſe-bar, to the end of Chiſwell-ſtreet by the Artillery-ground, ſhall not exceed 50 feet in width. That the ſaid truſtees ſhall and may erect gates or turnpikes acroſs or on the ſides of any part or parts of the ſaid road, and alſo a toll-houſe or toll-houſes, in or upon, or adjoining to, the ſame: and the following tolls ſhall be demanded and taken; that is to ſay,

For every horſe, mare, gelding, mule, or aſs, drawing or not drawing, one penny.

For every drove of oxen, or neat cattle, five pence per ſcore; and ſo in proportion for any greater or leſſer number.

For every drove of calves, hogs, ſheep, or lambs, two-pence half-penny per ſcore; and ſo in proportion for any greater or leſſer number.

With a penalty of twenty-ſhillings to ſuffer any perſon to paſs with a horſe, carriage, &c. through a private way.

That none of the ſaid tolls ſhall be taken at any of the gates or turnpikes for any horſe, &c. drawing any waggon or other carriage, which ſhall be uſed and employed in the carriage of any materials for repairing the ſaid road, or in the carriage of any lime, chalk, dung, mould, ſoil, or compoſt, of any nature or kind whatſoever, for manuring of any garden or other land or ground; or in the carriage of any hay, ſtraw, or corn in the ſtraw not ſold or diſpoſed of, but to be laid up in barns, &c. of the owners thereof; or for any implements of, or employed in, huſbandry, or for manuring of land in the ſeveral pariſhes in which the ſaid road, hereby intended to be made and repaired, does lie; or for any horſe, or other cattle, going to, or returning from, paſture or water; or for any poſt-horſe, or vehicle carrying the mail or public packet; or for horſes, carts, or waggons, travelling with vagrants ſent by paſſes. Nor of any perſon going to, or returning from, any election of a knight or knights of the ſhire to ſerve in parliament for the county of Middleſex, on the day or days of ſuch election.

Provided always, that no perſon ſhall be liable to pay toll more than once the ſame day, to be computed from twelve o'clock at night, to twelve o'clock in the ſucceeding night, with the ſame horſe or other cattle, and ſhall produce a note or ticket that the toll was paid at any of the ſaid gates or turnpikes.

But whereas ſeveral waggons, carts, drays, or other carriages, may probably paſs the ſaid road many times in the ſame day, and it is but reaſonable that the horſes, or other cattle, drawing ſuch carriages, laden, and ſo paſſing as aforeſaid, ſhould pay more than once in the ſame day; it was farther enacted and provided, that all horſes or other cattle, drawing ſuch waggons, carts, drays, or other carriages, that ſhall paſs through any gate or turnpike to be erected by virtue of this act, laden as aforeſaid, more than twice in the ſame day, ſhall, at the third time, pay the ſeveral and reſpective tolls directed to be paid at the firſt time for paſſing through any of the ſaid gates or turnpikes."

It was further enacted, "that no part of the lands to be purchaſed by the authority of this act, and made uſe of for making or widening any part of the ſaid road, ſhall be made uſe of for the erecting of any buildings whatſoever, other than of ſuch toll-houſes and watch-houſes as may be erected by order of the ſaid truſtees; and that no building ſhall be erected on any new foundation, by any proprietors or occupiers of lands, adjacent to the new intended part of the ſaid road, betwixt the Fountain at Peerleſs Pool, and that end of Goſwell ſtreet road, near Iſlington, within forty feet of the ſame; and that no part of the ſaid road ſhall be paved.

And if any ſuch buildings, within forty-feet as aforeſaid, ſhall be hereafter erected, or any part of ſuch road ſhall be paved, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, the ſame ſhall be deemed a common nuiſance.

And further, that no gate or turnpike ſhall be erected, or any toll taken or received, on either ſide of the Old-ſtreet road, where the ſaid new road opens into the ſame, by virtue or in purſuance of any powers granted to the truſtees of the Old-ſtreet road, by any act or acts of parliament made for repairing the ſame; unleſs it ſhall appear, by certificate under the hands of ſeven of the ſaid truſtees, and verified by the oath of their treaſurer, to be made before one or more juſtice or juſtices of the peace for the county of Middleſex, that the tolls of the ſaid Old-ſtreet truſt, collected at the gates as they now ſtand, are diminiſhed above 120l. a year, ſince the making of the ſaid new road, ſuch diminution to be computed from the monies collected on the ſaid Old-ſtreet road, from the firſt day of January to the 31ſt day of December, 1760, both incluſive.

And further, that no gate or turnpike ſhall be erected, or any toll taken or received, where the ſaid new road opens into that part of Goſwell-ſtreet road, next Iſlington, or within ſixty yards thereof, by virtue or in purſuance of any powers granted to the truſtees of the Iſlington turnpike.

That the ſaid truſtees ſhall have full power to cauſe lamps to be erected upon the ſaid road, and to appoint a number of fit and able bodied men to watch and guard the ſaid road in the night-time. And that the expences of erecting, lighting and maintaining ſuch lamps, and the allowances to be made to ſuch watchmen, and all other charges incident to the ſaid reſpective ſervices, ſhall be paid and defrayed out of the money to be raiſed by virtue of this act."

And it was further enacted, "that if any perſon ſhall hale or draw, in, upon, and along, any part of the ſaid road, any tree or trees, piece or pieces of timber, or any ſtone or ſtones, (mill-ſtones excepted) otherwiſe than on wheel carriages, every ſuch perſon for every ſuch offence ſhall forfeit the ſum of forty ſhillings."

A treaty of marriage having been concluded between his majeſty king George III. and her moſt ſerene highneſs the princeſs Charlotta of Mecklenbourg, the ſame was completed on the 18th of September, 1761. At nine in the evening, her highneſs, preceded by 120 ladies in extreme rich dreſſes, was handed to the chapel royal by the duke of York, attended by ſix dukes daughters as her bride maids, and her train ſupported by the daughters of ſix earls, where the nuptials were ſolemnized by his grace the archbiſhop of Canterbury, in the preſence of the royal family and the principal part of the nobility.

Dr Secker

And on the 14th the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council waited on their majeſties with the following congratulatory addreſſes on the above joyous occaſion.

"To the king's moſt excellent majeſty.

"The humble addreſs of the lord-mayor, aldermen and commons of the city of London, in common-council aſſembled.

"Be pleaſed, moſt gracious ſovereign, to accept the cordial and reſpectful congratulations of your majeſty's ever dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common-council aſſembled, on the ſolemnization of your majeſty's moſt auſpicious nuptials.

"Warmly intereſted from every motive of gratitude as well as duty in whatever can affect your royal mind, we enjoy the higheſt ſatisfaction in the completion of our wiſhes, by your majeſty's happy union with a princeſs of the moſt exalted merit; a princeſs, who, by her deſcent from an illuſtrious lineage (reſpectable for their firm and conſtant zeal for the proteſtant religion, and dear to us for their particular attachment to your majeſty's royal houſe) and above all, by her own moſt eminent virtues, and amiable endowments, was moſt worthy to engage your majeſty's eſteem and affection, and to ſhare the honours of the Britiſh crown.

"We adore the divine goodneſs, that, as in all your majeſty's other conduct, ſo more particularly in a choice of the higheſt importance to your majeſty and to your kingdoms, hath ſo viſibly guided and inſpired your royal breaſt. A choice, which we thankfully acknowledge the ſtrongeſt and moſt acceptable proof of your majeſty's paternal attention to improve the happineſs and ſecurity of your people, and to render the ſame ſtable and permanent to poſterity.

"May the ſame providence long preſerve your majeſty, and your royal conſort, to enjoy the fruits of this bleſſed marriage, in an uninterrupted courſe of conjugal felicity, and in a numerous offspring, reſembling their illuſtrious parents in every public, as well as private virtue. And may the imperial crown of theſe realms be worn with undiminiſhed luſtre by their deſcendants, till time ſhall be no more."

The following is his majeſty's moſt gracious anſwer:

"I thank you moſt heartily for your dutiful and affectionate addreſs. This freſh mark of your attachment to my perſon, and particularly the warm ſentiments of joy and ſatisfaction which you expreſs on the happy choice I have made of a queen for a conſort, are moſt pleaſing to me. The city of London may always depend on my unceaſing care for their welfare and proſperity."

The humble addreſs of the lord-mayor, aldermen, &c. to her majeſty.

"Moſt gracious queen,

"We, his majeſty's ever dutiful and loyal ſubjects,

"the

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" the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons of the " city of London, in common-council aſſembled, " humbly beg leave to expreſs, in your royal pre- " ſence, the exceeding great joy we feel at your ma- " jeſty's ſafe arrival, ſo ardently wiſhed for, and ſo " impatiently expected; and at the ſame time to " congratulate your majeſty's moſt happy nuptials " with a monarch, whoſe early wiſdom, fortitude, " and piety, add luſtre to the diadem he wears, and " render him the darling, as well as father, of his " people.

" We do, with that honeſt warmth and ſincerity " which characterize the Britiſh nation, humbly " aſſure your majeſty, that as the many virtues and " amiable endowments, which your majeſty poſſeſſes " in ſo eminent a degree, cannot fail to bleſs our be- " loved ſovereign with every domeſtic happineſs; ſo " will they ever endear your majeſty to a people, not " more diſtinguiſhed for their love of liberty, and " their country, than for their inviolable loyalty and " gratitude to thoſe princes, from whom they derive " protection and proſperity.

" Long may your majeſty live to ſhare the felicity " you are formed to inſpire. And may your ma- " jeſty prove the happy mother of a race of princes, " to tranſmit the glories of this diſtinguiſhed reign " to the lateſt of our poſterity."

Her majeſty's moſt gracious anſwer.

" I thank you for your kind congratulations ſo " full of duty to the king, and affection to me. My " warmeſt wiſhes will ever attend this great city."

Addreſſes on the ſame occaſion were preſented by the univerſities of Oxford and Cambridge. X

On the twenty-ſecond his majeſty's coronation was performed in the abbey-church at Weſtminſter, with the uſual ſolemnities. Their majeſties and the princeſs dowager went in the morning through the park from St. James's in chairs, and their attendants in coaches, to Weſtminſter-hall, from thence they walked about twelve o'clock in grand proceſſion to the abbey. After the ceremony, which laſted ſix hours, they returned to the hall, where they dined moſt magnificently, in the preſence of numberleſs ſpectators richly dreſſed. All the way of the proceſſion was lined with crowded ſcaffolds, and the abbey alſo was as full and ſplendid as poſſible. On the queen's entrance into the hall, three thouſand wax tapers were all lighted in leſs than five minutes. The royal ſtandard was hoiſted at the Tower, the ſhips in the river diſplayed their flags, the ſtreets were univerſally illuminated, and there was an entire ſtagnation of all ſorts of buſineſs.

A little before the proceſſion began, proceeded that of her royal highneſs the princeſs dowager of Wales, from the houſe of lords, acroſs Old Palace-yard, on a platform erected for that purpoſe, to the ſouth-croſs of Weſtminſter-abbey. She was led by the hand by his royal highneſs prince William Henry, dreſſed in white and ſilver. Her train which was of ſilk, was but ſhort, and her hair flowed down her ſhoulders in hanging curls.

The reſt of the princes and princeſſes, her highneſs's children, followed in this order:

His royal highneſs prince Henry-Frederick, alſo in white and ſilver, handing his ſiſter the princeſs Louiſa-Anne, dreſſed in a ſlip with hanging ſleeves. Then

His royal highneſs prince Frederick-William, in the ſame dreſs, handing his youngeſt ſiſter the princeſs Caroline Matilda, dreſſed alſo in a ſlip with hanging ſleeves.

The other perſons who made up the remainder of this proceſſion were thoſe who had not a right to walk with their majeſties.

The proceſſion was cloſed by the three Mahometan ambaſſadors, in the proper dreſſes of their country, having their turbans of fine muſlin on their heads, and long gowns of flowered and laced ſilk; their ſabres were crimſon, and in each of them were incloſed a dagger and a poniard.

The great diamond in his majeſty's crown fell out in returning from the abbey to Weſtminſter-hall, but was immediately found and reſtored.

On the 28th alderman Naſh and alderman Cartwright were ſworn in at Guildhall ſheriffs of London and Middleſex. And the next day Sir Samuel Fludyer, bart. was choſe lord-mayor of London for the year enſuing.

The nation being greatly diſcontented at the meaſures of the court, and more particularly at the reſignation of the right honourable Mr. Pitt, whoſe conduct in adminiſtration they highly eſteemed, the court of common-council, on the 22d of October, made a motion to inſtruct their members, or to repreſent to them the then critical conjuncture; which motion being unanimouſly agreed to, the ſame was preſented as follows:

The repreſentation of the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common-council aſſembled, to Sir Robert Ladbroke, knt. Sir Richard Glynn, knt. and bart. William Beckford, eſq. and the honourable Thomas Harley, eſq. this city's repreſentatives in parliament.

" We, the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of " the city of London in common-council aſſembled, " think it at this time our duty, as it is our natural " and undoubted right, to lay before you, this city's " repreſentatives in the great council of the nation, " ſoon to be aſſembled in parliament, what we deſire " and expect from you, in diſcharge of the great truſt " and confidence we and our fellow ſubjects have re- " poſed in you.

" That you take the earlieſt opportunity to uſe your " utmoſt endeavours to obtain the repeal or amend- " ment of the late act, intituled, An act for the relief " of inſolvent debtors; in reſpect to the incon- " veniences ariſing from the compulſive clauſe, by " which a door has been opened to the greateſt frauds " and perjuries; and, if continued, muſt become the " deſtruction of all private credit, ſo eſſential to the " ſupport of a trading people.

" That you concur in and promote all neceſſary " meaſures for eſtabliſhing good œconomy in the " diſtribution of the national treaſure; and for that " purpoſe that you endeavour to have a committee " appointed, in order to enquire into any abuſes " which may have ariſen in the application of it, and " to prevent any frauds or illicit practices in the " management thereof.

" That you entertain juſt ſentiments of the im- " portance of the conqueſts made this war by the " Britiſh arms, at the expence of ſo much blood and " treaſure; and that you will, to the utmoſt of your " power and abilities, oppoſe all attempts for giv- " ing up ſuch places as may tend to leſſen our pre- " ſent ſecurity, or, by reſtoring the naval power of " France, render us ſubject to freſh hoſtilities from " that natural enemy; particularly that the ſole and " excluſive right of our acquiſitions in North America, " and the fiſheries be preſerved to us.

" As the preſent happy extinction of parties, the " harmony and unanimity of all his majeſty's ſubjects, " their zeal and affection to their native king, and the " great increaſe of commerce are moſt convincing " proofs to us of this nation's ability ſtill to carry on, " and vigorouſly proſecute, the juſt and neceſſary " war—it is our deſire that you concur in giving his " majeſty ſuch ſupplies, as ſhall enable him to purſue " all thoſe meaſures which may promote the true in- " tereſt of his kingdoms, and place him above the me- " naces of any power that may pretend to give laws, " or preſcribe limits, to the policy and intereſts of " this nation. But, as it is apparent that our enemies

" flatter

X The Coronation-Sermon was preach'd by Dr Drummond Bp of Salisbury, newly translated from St Asaph.

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"flatter themſelves with the hopes of exhauſting our ſtrength by the immenſe expence in which we are at preſent engaged, we therefore require you, in the further proſecution of this war, to ſupport ſuch meaſures as may fruſtrate thoſe expectations: yet to act with the utmoſt vigour in the reduction of their remaining colonies, ſo as to obtain a ſafe and honourable peace."

At the ſame time another motion was made, that the thanks of this court be given to the right hon. Mr. Pitt, for the many and important ſervices rendered to his king and country. And a third, that the committee in their thanks to Mr. Pitt, do lament his reſignation, &c. Theſe motions being unanimouſly agreed to, the town-clerk preſented their reſolutions to Mr. Pitt, who was pleaſed to return the following anſwer:

"Mr. Pitt requeſts of Sir James Hodges, that he will be ſo good to repreſent him, in the moſt reſpectful manner, to the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common-council aſſembled, and expreſs his high ſenſe of the ſignal honour they have been pleaſed to confer on him, by their condeſcending and favourable reſolution of the 22d of October; an honour which he receives with true reverence and gratitude, not without confuſion at his own ſmall deſervings, while he views with exultation the univerſal public ſpirit diſperſed through an united people; and the matchleſs intrepidity of the Britiſh ſailors and ſoldiers, conducted by officers, juſtly famed through all the quarters of the world: To this concurrence of national virtue, graciouſly protected by the throne, all the national proſperities (under the favour of heaven) have been owing; and it will ever be remembered to the glory of the city of London, that through the whole courſe of this arduous war, the great ſeat of commerce has generouſly ſet the illuſtrious example of ſteady zeal for the dignity of the crown, and of unſhaken firmneſs and magnanimity."

Sir Samuel Fludyer, the lord-mayor elect, having invited their majeſties to dine at Guildhall on the approaching lord-mayor's day, they were graciouſly pleaſed to accept of the ſame. And on the ninth of November, being the day on which the lord-mayor entered into his office, the ceremonial on the occaſion was conducted in the following order:

The aldermen, ſheriffs, and other officers, having met at the Manſion-houſe about ten in the forenoon, Sir Samuel Fludyer, bart. lord-mayor elect, in the uſual manner, and with the uſual attendants, proceeded to Weſtminſter, where his lordſhip was ſworn in before the barons of the exchequer.

While that ceremony was performing, their majeſties, with the royal family, honoured the city with their preſence. The manner in which this viſit was paid was as follows:

His royal highneſs the duke of Cumberland, in his coach drawn by ſix horſes, preceded and followed by guards.

Her royal highneſs the princeſs Amelia, in the ſame manner.

His royal highneſs the duke of York, in a new and ſuperb ſtate coach, in the ſame manner.

Their royal highneſſes prince William, prince Henry, and prince Frederick, in one coach, in the ſame manner.

Their royal highneſſes the princeſs dowager of Wales, the princeſs Auguſta, and the princeſs Caroline, in one coach, preceded by twelve footmen in black caps, with guards and a grand retinue.

Their majeſties in their ſtate coach, preceded by the earl of Harcourt in his chariot, and the dukes of Rutland and Devonſhire in another chariot, the grenadier guards and the yeomen of the guards, followed by a corps of the horſe-guards, paſſed on to St. Paul's church-yard, at the eaſt end of which the following ſpeech was addreſſed with all humility, to the king's moſt excellent majeſty, by the ſenior ſcholar of the grammar-ſchool in Chriſt's-hoſpital.

"Moſt auguſt and gracious ſovereign,

"From the condeſcenſion and goodneſs, which your majeſty diſplays towards even the meaneſt of your ſubjects, we are emboldened to hope you will accept the tribute of obedience and duty which we, poor orphans, are permitted to preſent you.

"Educated and ſupported by the munificence of a charity, founded, enlarged, and protected by your royal predeceſſors, with the warmeſt gratitude we acknowledge our inexpreſſible obligations to its bounty, and the diſtinguiſhed happineſs we have hitherto enjoyed under the conſtant patronage of former princes. May this ever be our boaſt and our glory! Nor can we think we ſhall prefer our prayer in vain, whilſt with earneſt but humble ſupplications, we implore the patronage and protection of your majeſty.

"To our ardent petition for your princely favours, may we preſume, dread ſovereign, to add our moſt reſpectful congratulations on your auſpicious marriage with your royal conſort. Strangers to the diſquietude, which often dwells within the circle of a crown, long may your majeſties experience the heart-felt ſatiſfaction of domeſtic life; in the uninterrupted poſſeſſion of every endearment of the moſt tender union, every bleſſing of conjugal affection, every comfort of parental felicity. And may a race of princes, your illuſtrious iſſue and deſcendants, formed by the example, and inheriting the virtues of their great and good progenitors, continue to ſway the Britiſh ſcepter to the lateſt poſterity."

As ſoon as he had finiſhed, the boys in a grand chorus chanted "God ſave the king, Amen." After which, the ſenior ſcholar delivered two copies of the ſpeech to the king and queen, who received them moſt graciouſly.

From thence they went to the houſe of Mr. Barclay, oppoſite to Bow-church, which, on this occaſion, was decorated in a very ſumptuous manner; the rooms, balcony, &c. being hung with crimſon damaſk; and from this houſe they ſaw the proceſſion of the lord-mayor, &c.

A great number of grand equipages, belonging to the nobility and gentry, the judges, foreign ambaſſadors, ladies, &c. mingled in the proceſſion of the royal family, by which means it was made extenſive and brilliant.

At the cloſe of the proceſſion, earl Temple and the right honourable William Pitt, Eſq. coming in one chariot, were honoured with the moſt hearty acclamations of people of all ranks.

The ſhow on the water was very brilliant.

The lord-mayor, aldermen, &c. returned in the order they went.

The ſtate coach was drawn by ſix beautiful iron grey horſes, richly capariſoned and adorned with ribbons; and all the companies made a grand appearance.

The armourers and braziers, the ſkinners and fiſhmongers companies, particularly diſtinguiſhed themſelves on this occaſion. The former were marked by an archer riding erect in his car, having his bow in his left hand, and his quiver and arrows hanging behind his left ſhoulder; and a man in compleat armour. The ſkinners were diſtinguiſhed by ſeven of their company being dreſſed in fur, having their ſkins painted in the form of Indian princes. The fiſhmongers pageants conſiſted of a ſtatue of St. Peter finely gilt, a dolphin, two mermaids, and two ſea-horſes, which had a very pleaſing effect.

The proceſſion being ended, the royal family were conducted by the ſheriffs to Guildhall, at the entrance of which they were received by the lord-mayor, who, kneeling, preſented the city ſword to the king, which being returned, it was carried before his majeſty by his lordſhip to the council-chamber, where the compliments of the city were made, and where his majeſty conferred the honour of knighthood on Nathaniel Naſh and John Cartwright, Eſqrs. the two ſheriffs, and on Thomas Fludyer, Eſq. brother to the lord-mayor. From thence, in like manner, the royal family proceeded to the huſtings, where a moſt magnificent and ſumptuous entertainment was provided. Their majeſties were attended, as they paſſed from St. James's to the city, with the loudeſt acclamations of joy. Scaffoldings were built at many of the houſes in the city, and the concourſe of people who were aſſembled was almoſt incredible. Four regiments of the London militia lined the ſtreets from Temple-bar to Ludgate, and were of ſingular ſervice in preventing the greateſt multitude that perhaps was ever beheld from incommoding the walk of the liverymen in the return of the lord-mayor's proceſſion.

The entertainment was elegant, ſumptuous, and well conducted. His majeſty and all the royal family expreſſed their entire approbation of it; and the nobility and foreign miniſters acknowledged it was beyond any thing they had ever ſeen.

In the evening, the ball was opened by his royal highneſs the duke of York and the lady-mayoreſs; and minuets were danced by ſome others of the royal family, the nobility, &c. till one o'clock.

Their majeſties returned to St. James's about one o'clock, and the reſt of the royal family followed them as faſt as their coaches could be brought up; the lord-mayor, with the ſword of ſtate carried before him, the ſheriffs, and gentlemen of the committee, conducted them to the hall-gate.

Mr. Pitt, at his departure, was ſaluted with the acclamations of the people, which continued to ſurround his chariot all the way to his houſe. The reſt of the company did not ſeparate till after three, and the whole was concluded with the utmoſt regularity and decorum.

The ſtreets through which their majeſties paſſed in their return to St. James's, were illuminated in the moſt brilliant manner; but an accident had like to have happened by the breaking of the glaſſes of their coach, in paſſing under St. James's gate-way.

Bill of fare, as ſerved up at the royal table in Guildhall, *on the lord-mayor's day, by Meſſ.* Horton *and* Birch.

KING and QUEEN.

Each four ſervices and removes.

First ſervice.

Conſiſting of turrenes, fiſh, veniſon, &c. nine diſhes.

Second ſervice.

A fine roaſt; ortolans, quails, knotts, ruffs, peachicks, &c. nine diſhes.

Third ſervice.

Conſiſting of vegetables and made diſhes, green peas, green morells, green truffles, cardoons, &c. eleven diſhes.

Fourth ſervice.

Curious ornaments in paſtry, jelly, blomonges, cakes, &c. nine diſhes.

Eight of the Royal Family.

Four on the right hand of the king and four on the left.

Each four ſervices before them, as follows.

Firſt ſervice.

Conſiſting of veniſon, turtles, ſoups, fiſh of every ſort, viz. dorys, mullets, turbots, bets, tench, ſoals, &c. ſeven diſhes.

Second ſervice.

Ortolans, teals, quails, ruffs, ſnipes, partridges, pheaſants, &c. ſeven diſhes.

Third ſervice.

Vegetables and made diſhes, green peas, artichoaks, ducks, tongues, fat livers, &c. nine diſhes.

Fourth ſervice.

Curious ornaments in cakes, both ſavoury and ſweet, and jellies, blomonges in variety of ſhapes, figures, and colours, nine diſhes.

On the table, between each ſervice, was placed near 100 cold ornamentals, and a grand ſilver epergne, filled with various kinds of ſhell-fiſh of different colours.

Hot and cold diſhes 414, the deſert not included.

At a court of common-council held the 18th of November, a motion was made and agreed to, that his majeſty's ſtatue be erected in the Royal Exchange, among thoſe of his predeceſſors; and that the pictures of his majeſty, and his royal conſort, be put up in the Guildhall of the city. And another motion was made and agreed to, that fit and able perſons be employed to make the ſaid ſtatue, and to draw the ſaid pictures; and that an humble application be made to their majeſties that they would be pleaſed to do the city the honour to ſit for their pictures. And a committee being appointed, they, on the twenty-third, waited on their majeſties, ſeparately, for that purpoſe; and at the ſame time Sir Samuel Fludyer, the lord-mayor, in obedience to his inſtructions, took occaſion to expreſs the deep and grateful ſenſe which the common-council held of their majeſties gracious condeſcenſion, in honouring their late entertainment with their royal preſence. Their majeſties were pleaſed to receive the committee in a very gracious manner, to expreſs their entire ſatiſfaction at the late entertainment, and to aſſure the committee that both the pictures ſhould be ſent to the city; which was accordingly ſoon after done, and placed over the huſtings in Guildhall. And the ſtatue of his majeſty was fixed in a nich by the ſide of his grand-father in the Royal Exchange, where it now ſtands.

On the fourth of January, 1762, war was declared againſt Spain in the uſual places, and with the accuſtomed ceremonies.

On the ſeventh a terrible fire broke out in a granary at St. Saviour's dock, which, in a ſhort time, conſumed that, and eight houſes, beſides greatly damaging ſeveral others. And on the 12th there was a violent ſtorm of wind, attended with rain, which did very conſiderable damage to the ſhipping and craft in the river. Some houſes, and many chimnies were blown down, by which ſeveral lives were loſt. The river Thames roſe ſo high, that the gardens at Millbank, Weſtminſter, were laid under water.

About this time the town was greatly alarmed by the impoſture of the Cock-lane ghoſt, which was managed by a girl about twelve years old (under the direction of her parents) ſo artfully, that it drew in ſeveral clergymen and other people of ſenſe and reputation, to believe and countenance the deception. The particulars of this myſterious affair were as follow:

On the 13th of February, between the hours of eleven and twelve at night, a gentleman was ſent for to the houſe of one Parſons, officiating pariſh-clerk of St. Sepulchre's, in Cock-lane, near Weſt-Smithfield, to be witneſs to the noiſes, and other extraordinary circumſtances, attending the ſuppoſed preſence of a ſpirit, that for two years paſt had been heard in the night, to the great terror of the family. To throw ſome light on this ſtrange affair, we ſhall begin with a narrative publiſhed at that time, the ſubſtance of which was as follows:

That in 1759, one Mr. K— employed an agent to carry a letter to a young gentlewoman of a reputable family in Norfolk, and to bring her up to London in a poſt-chaiſe, if ſhe ſhould be willing to come: that ſhe did come; but Mr. K— being at Greenwich, ſhe followed him there directly, and was received by him, after a journey of one hundred miles performed in one day, with much tenderneſs. After ſome ſhort ſtay

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ſtay at Greenwich, where it was thought neceſſary that ſhe ſhould make a will in his favour, ſhe was removed to a lodging near the Manſion-houſe; from thence to lodgings behind St. Sepulchre's-church; and, laſtly, to a houſe in Bartlet-court, in the pariſh of Clerkenwell: here, in 1760, ſhe was taken ill of the ſmall-pox, and, on or before the 31ſt of January, her ſiſter who lived reputably in Pall-Mall, was firſt made acquainted with her illneſs and place of reſidence, and, being overjoyed to hear of her, went immediately to ſee her, and found her in a fair way of doing well: next day ſhe ſent to her, and received a favourable account of her; but, on the morning following, word was brought that her ſiſter was dead. She died on February the ſecond, 1760, and was buried in two or three days after, at the church of St. John, Clerkenwell, her ſiſter attending the funeral, who was ſurpriſed at not ſeeing a plate on the coffin, and expreſſed that ſurprize to Mr. Brown after the funeral was over; lamenting, at the ſame time, that ſhe had not been permitted to ſee her ſiſter's corpſe, the coffin being ſcrewed down before ſhe came. She added, that K— had married one of her ſiſters, and had ruined the other, who was buried by the name of ———, as appears by the pariſh regiſter. By the will already mentioned K— availed himſelf of her fortune, to the prejudice of her brother and ſiſters, who all lived in perfect harmony till this unhappy affair happened. Such is the account given by Mr. Brown, of Amen-corner. A worthy clergyman, however, who attended her ſeveral times, and who adminiſtered to her the laſt comforts of his function, declares, that the ſmall-pox, with which ſhe was ſeized, was of the confluent ſort, and that the gentlemen of the faculty, who attended her, had pronounced her irrecoverable ſome days before her death.

It was, however, the ghoſt of this perſon that Parſons declared had taken poſſeſſion of his girl, a child about twelve years old, who lay with the deceaſed in the abſence of her ſuppoſed huſband when he was in the country at a wedding about two years ago, and then it was that the knocking was firſt heard, to the great terror of this child; ſhe frequently crying out that ſhe might not be taken away. Soon after this woman died, whoſe apparition was now ſuppoſed to appear to this ſame child; and, in anſwer to the queſtion put to her one night, what was the occaſion of the firſt knocking, &c. before ſhe died? anſwered that it was the ſpirit of her ſiſter, the firſt wife of Mr. K—, who was huſband to them both.

Having now ſufficiently prepared the reader, we ſhall proceed in our narrative. The gentleman, already ſaid to have been ſent for, attended, and found the child in bed, and the ſpirit being at hand, ſeveral queſtions were put to it by the father, as ſhall be related hereafter. The gentleman, not caring to pronounce too haſtily upon what appeared to him extraordinary, got ſome friends together, among whom were two or three clergymen, about twenty other perſons, and two negroes, and ſat up another night.

They firſt thoroughly examined the bed, bedcloaths, &c. and, being ſatisfied there was no viſible appearance of a deceit, the child, with its ſiſter, was put into bed, which was found to ſhake extremely by the gentleman who had placed himſelf at the foot of it.

Among others, the following queſtions were aſked: Whether her diſturbance was occaſioned by any ill treatment from Mr. K—? Yes.—Whether ſhe was brought to an untimely end by poiſon? Yes.—In what was the poiſon adminiſtered, in beer or purl? Purl.—How long before her death? Three hours?—Is the perſon called Carrots able to give information about the poiſon? Yes.—Whether ſhe was K—'s wife's ſiſter? Yes.—Whether ſhe was married to K—? No.—Whether any other perſon than K— were concerned in the poiſoning? No.—Whether ſhe could viſibly appear to any one? Yes.—Whether ſhe would do ſo? Yes.—Whether ſhe could go out of that houſe? Yes.—Whether ſhe would follow the child every where? Yes.—Whether ſhe was pleaſed in being aſked queſtions? Yes.—Whether it eaſed her mind? Yes.—[Here a myſterious noiſe compared to the fluttering of wings round the room, was heard]—How long before her death had ſhe told Carrots (her ſervant) that ſhe was poiſoned? One hour.—[Here Carrots, who was admitted to be one of the company that night, aſſerted that the deceaſed had not told her ſo, ſhe being at that time ſpeechleſs]—How long did Carrots live with her? Three or four days.—[Carrots atteſted the truth of this.]—Whether if the accuſed ſhould be taken up he would confeſs? Yes.—Whether ſhe ſhould be at eaſe in her mind if the man was hanged? Yes.—How long would it be before he would be executed? Three years.—How many clergymen were in the room? Three.—How many negroes? Two.—Whether ſhe could diſtinguiſh the perſon of any one in the room? Yes.—Whether the colour of a watch held up by one of the clergy, was white, yellow, blue, or black? Anſwered black.—[The watch was in a black ſhagreen caſe]—At what time ſhe would depart in the morning? At four o'clock. Accordingly at this hour the noiſe removed to the Wheatſheaf, a public houſe, at the diſtance of a few doors, in the bed-chamber of the landlord and landlady, to the great affright and terror of them both. Such was the manner of interrogating the ſpirit; the anſwer was given by knocking or ſcratching. An affirmative was one knock; a negative, two. Diſpleaſure was expreſſed by ſcratching.

On the night of the firſt of February many gentlemen, eminent for their rank and character, were, by the invitation of the reverend Mr. Aldrich of Clerkenwell, aſſembled at his houſe, for the examination of the noiſes ſuppoſed to be made by a departed ſpirit for the detection of ſome enormous crime.

About ten at night the gentlemen met in the chamber in which the girl, ſuppoſed to be diſturbed by a ſpirit, had, with proper caution, been put to bed by ſeveral ladies. They ſat rather more than an hour, and, hearing nothing, went down ſtairs, when they interrogated the father of the girl, who denied, in the ſtrongeſt terms, any knowledge or belief of fraud.

The ſuppoſed ſpirit had before publicly promiſed, by an affirmative knock, that it would attend one of the gentlemen into the vault under the church of St. John, Clerkenwell, where the body was depoſited, and give a token of her preſence there by a knock upon her coffin; it was therefore determined to make this trial of the exiſtence or veracity of the ſuppoſed ſpirit.

While they were enquiring and deliberating, they were ſummoned into the girl's chamber by ſome ladies, who were near her bed, and who had heard knocks and ſcratches. When the gentlemen entered, the girl declared that ſhe felt the ſpirit like a mouſe upon her back, and was required to hold her hands out of bed. From that time, though the ſpirit was very ſolemnly required to manifeſt its exiſtence, by appearance, by impreſſion on the hand or body of any preſent, by ſcratches, knocks, or any other agency, no evidence of any preternatural power was exhibited.

The ſpirit was then very ſeriouſly advertiſed, that the perſon to whom the promiſe was made, of ſtriking the coffin, was then about to viſit the vault, and that the performance of the promiſe was then claimed. The company, at one o'clock, went into the church, and the gentleman, to whom the promiſe was made, went, with one more, into the vault. The ſpirit was ſolemnly required to perform its promiſe; but nothing more than ſilence enſued; the perſon ſuppoſed to be accuſed by the ſpirit then went down, with ſeveral others; but no effect was perceived. Upon their return they examined the girl, but could draw no confeſſion from her. Between two and three ſhe deſired, and was permitted, to go home with her father.

It was therefore the opinion of the whole aſſembly, that the child had ſome art of making or counterfeiting

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feiting particular noiſes, and that there was no agency of any higher cauſe.

This myſterious affair, however, was afterwards diſcovered to be no more than a wicked contrivance to be revenged on Mr. K—, for ſuing for a ſmall ſum of money he had lent, and could not otherwiſe recover, from one of the parties concerned. Mr. K— being ſufficiently ſupported by evidence of the premiſes, indicted William Parſons and Elizabeth his wife, the parents of the girl that acted the chief part in this affair, and alſo the reverend Mr. Moor, and a reputable tradeſman, for a conſpiracy, in the affair of the Cock-lane ghoſt, to injure his character: and their trials came on before lord chief juſtice Mansfield in the court of King's-bench at Guildhall, by a ſpecial jury, on the 10th and 12th of July, when, after a trial of twelve hours, the conſpirators were found guilty, and puniſhed. The clergyman and another were brought to the bar and ſeverely reprimanded, and, having compromiſed the affair with the proſecutor, for a ſum of money, they were diſmiſſed. Parſons was pilloried three times in one month, and impriſoned two years; his wife was impriſoned one year; and Mary Frazier ſent to Bridewell for ſix months.

On the ninth of February, the banks of the Thames were ſo overflowed that many full caſks and other merchandize were ſwept away from the keys and wharfs, and the priſon-yard of the Borough compter was ſome inches under water. And on the 10th of March the tide roſe ſo high, that it flowed into Weſtminſter-hall as far as the ſtairs leading up to the houſe of commons.

The great ſucceſs of his majeſty's operations by ſea being farther crowned in the conqueſt of Martinico (the moſt conſiderable of the French ſugar-iſlands) the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council, on the ſeventh of April, waited on his majeſty with the following congratulatory addreſs on the occaſion:

“ To the king's moſt excellent majeſty.

“ The humble addreſs of the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, on the conqueſt of the iſland of Martinico, preſented April 7.

“ May it pleaſe your majeſty,

“ Graciouſly to accept the humble congratulations of your ever dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons of your city of London, in common-council aſſembled, upon the glorious and important conqueſt of the ſtrong, fertile, and opulent iſland of Martinico, and the conſequential ſurrender of the iſland of St. Lucia; acquiſitions doubly valuable, as they conſiderably diminiſh the naval and commercial ſtrength of France, and proportionably extend and ſecure the commerce and navigation of Great Britain and her colonies.

“ The amazing rapidity of this conqueſt reflects a luſtre upon our former triumphs, as well as the higheſt honour upon the royal wiſdom that planned and directed, the ſkill, unanimity, and activity, that conducted, and the heroic valour of the fleet and army that effected it with ſo little loſs, and leaves your majeſty at full liberty to turn your victorious arms to other places, where the enemies of your majeſty and your kingdoms are no leſs vulnerable, and will moſt ſenſibly feel the neceſſity of diſſolving their late dangerous compact, and of ſubmitting to terms of peace adequate to our ſucceſſes, and the expences of this juſt and neceſſary war; your majeſty, undazzled by the ſplendor of repeated victories, having no other view than to vindicate the honour of your crown, and to eſtabliſh and ſecure the juſt rights and poſſeſſions of your ſubjects.

“ In ſo laudable a purſuit, ſo becoming the father of his people, your majeſty may firmly rely on the ſtrongeſt and moſt chearful efforts of the grateful citizens of London, united in duty and affection to your majeſty's ſacred perſon and government, and in zeal for the glory and proſperity of their country.”

To which addreſs his majeſty was pleaſed to return the following moſt gracious anſwer:

“ I thank you for your loyal and affectionate congratulations upon our late important ſucceſs. Too much praiſe cannot be given to the bravery and conduct of my fleet and army. You ſay truly that I am not dazzled by the ſplendor of repeated victories: the permanent proſperity of my people, as a free and commercial nation, has always been the object of my ambition: what conduces moſt to that end, I ſhall ever count my greateſt glory.”

The city of London having laboured under great inconveniences for want of a proper ſupply of wholeſome fiſh at a moderate price, an act of parliament was paſſed this ſeſſions for better ſupplying the cities of London and Weſtminſter with fiſh, to reduce the exorbitant price thereof, and to encourage and protect fiſhermen. The particulars of which act were as follow:

That any perſon, though no fiſhmonger, may buy, at any market, ſea-coaſt, or river, &c. any fiſh in ſeaſon, and ſizeable, paying the accuſtomed dues at the place of purchaſe, and may ſell the ſame again in any fiſh or fleſh market, paying the uſual market dues, Covent-garden market and the precincts thereof excepted.

Such fiſh ſhall not be reſold by the firſt purchaſer, before the ſame ſhall be brought to London or Weſtminſter, or to where conſigned, under penalty of twenty pounds, and ſhall be conveyed to the places conſigned, without being liable to be ſtopped, and expoſed to ſale on the way.

Carriages employed in this ſervice ſhall carry fiſh only, and ſhall be marked on the outſide, Fiſh Machine Only; and ſhall be entered at the office for licenſing hackney-coaches, paying one ſhilling for the regiſtering: and numbered, on penalty of forty ſhillings, and ſhall not be liable to be deemed common ſtage-waggons, &c.

They ſhall be permitted to travel with four horſes in pairs, or with one horſe, or three horſes in length, though with narrow wheels, and ſhall pay the like toll as poſt-chaiſes, &c. drawn by a like number of horſes; and ſhall be allowed to travel on Sundays and holidays; as ſhall alſo the returned horſes of ſuch carriages; and neither carriage nor horſes, if returning empty, ſhall be liable to pay toll; and if any game, or other thing beſides fiſh, and the neceſſary implements of the carriage, be put therein for conveyance, the perſon putting in the ſame ſhall forfeit five pounds; and if the driver ſhall take up, or ſuffer any paſſenger, game, or other thing, to be carried therein, he ſhall forfeit forty ſhillings, and on non-payment ſhall be committed and kept to hard labour for any time not exceeding one month.

If bulk ſhall be broke of any fiſh carriage conſigned for the London market, &c. before being brought within the bills of mortality, or ſale made of the fiſh before they are expoſed in the ſaid markets, the offender forfeits ten pounds.

The fiſh, after being ſo brought up, ſhall be forthwith ſorted, and expoſed to ſale in ſome public market the next morning, Sundays excepted; and until ſuch fiſh is ſo expoſed, no part thereof ſhall be ſold by retail, on penalty of ten pounds, but mackarel brought up by ſuch carriages, may be ſold on Sundays.

All contracts made for fiſh, except for ſalmon and lobſters, are vacated after May 1, 1762, and the parties diſcharged from the penalties of their contracts; and perſons contracting after the ſaid time for buying up fiſh, other than ſalmon and lobſters, before the ſame ſhall be firſt brought to market, and duly expoſed to ſale there, ſhall forfeit fifty pounds, and the contract is declared void.

And after May 1, 1762, no contract for Britiſh ſalmon and lobſters ſhall be in force longer than one year; and the like ſhall take place with reſpect to any parole contracts.

After May 1, 1762, no perſon ſhall employ, or be employed, in buying at the markets of London and Weſtminſter, &c. any fiſh brought thither for ſale, to be afterwards divided among fiſhmongers or others, to be ſold; nor ſhall any perſon buy, in the ſaid markets, any fiſh but what ſhall be for his own ſale or uſe, on penalty of twenty pounds.

No ſaleſman or other perſon ſhall refuſe to ſell, or enter into an agreement not to ſell, to or for any particular perſon's uſe, any fiſh expoſed to ſale, at a public market, on penalty of twenty pounds.

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And all fiſh of the reſpective ſorts hereafter ſpecified, brought after May 1, 1762, for ſale to the London markets, ſhall be openly ſold at the firſt hand, and in no greater number or quantity in a lot than is hereafter preſcribed; and every lot ſhall conſiſt of one ſort of fiſh only, viz.

All freſh ſalmon, ſturgeon, large freſh cod, ſkait, turbot, bret, brill, pearl, kingſton, ling, and dorys, by the ſingle fiſh: all half freſh cod, not exceeding two in any one lot; all quarter freſh cod, not exceeding four in any one lot: all mullets, cole-fiſh, ſalmon-trout, and other trouts, not exceeding two in any one lot; all ſmall cod, not exceeding twenty-four in any one lot, in Billingſgate-market, or within 150 yards of Billingſgate-dock; and in any other market within the weekly bills of mortality, not exceeding eight in any one lot.

Small pike, Billingſgate, ſix in a lot; other markets four.

Large haddock, Billingſgate, four; other markets two.

Small haddock, Billingſgate, twenty-four; other markets eight.

Carp, gurnet, tench, and ſea baſs, Billingſgate, ſix; other markets four.

Thornbacks, Billingſgate, two: other markets one.

Large ſoals, Billingſgate, four pair; other markets two pair.

Small ſoals, Billingſgate, eight pair; other markets four pair.

Mackarel, whitings, whiting pouts, plaice, dabbs, herrings, pilchards, garb-fiſh, flounders, and maids, Billingſgate, ſixty; other markets thirty.

Smelts, Billingſgate, fifty-two; other markets twenty-ſix.

Eels, Billingſgate, twenty pounds; other markets ten pounds, unleſs any ſingle fiſh ſhall exceed that weight.

Large lobſters and crabs, Billingſgate, twenty; other markets ten.

Small lobſters and crabs, Billingſgate, forty; other markets ten.

None of the ſaid ſeveral ſpecies of fiſh ſhall be bought or ſold at the firſt hand, in the ſaid markets, in a greater number or quantity in a lot than is preſcribed above, nor more than one ſort of fiſh in a lot ſhall be ſold, or offered for ſale, on penalty of five pounds.

But a ſmaller number of any of the ſaid fiſh than a lot conſiſts of, if it contains more than one; and alſo a leſſer weight of eels than makes one lot, may be ſold or expoſed to ſale in the ſaid markets.

No fiſh ſhall be ſold again, or expoſed to ſale the ſame day, in the ſame market where it was before ſold, on penalty of ten pounds, but the buyer may ſell the ſame, whilſt ſound and wholeſome, in any other place.

Before any fiſh, to be ſold at the firſt hand in any of the ſaid markets, be expoſed to ſale, an account of the ſorts, and quantity of each, in large legible characters, ſhall be put up at the fiſh-ſtand (the number of flounders, plaice, dabbs, excepted; and alſo of mackarel, maids, herrings, and pilchards;) and if any other fiſh of the ſorts mentioned in the act be brought for ſale, before the market of the day is over, they ſhall likewiſe be added to the account, before they are expoſed to ſale; and the ſaid accounts ſhall be kept up, undefaced, till all the fiſh be ſold, or the market be over, on penalty of five pounds. Or if any perſon, before ſuch time, ſhall wilfully take down, deface or alter, the accounts ſo put up, or cauſe the ſame to be done, he ſhall forfeit forty ſhillings.

No fiſherman, &c. after the arrival of his veſſel from fiſhing, ſhall deſtroy, or caſt away, any of the fiſh, not being unwholſome, periſhed, or unmarketable, remaining unſold after market is over, on penalty of being committed and kept to hard labour for any time not exceeding two months, nor leſs than one week.

The proviſions in this act touching the ſale or buying of fiſh within the bills of mortality, and penalties for non-obſervance thereof, ſhall extend to the pariſh of St. Mary-le-bone in Middleſex.

The prohibitory clauſes in this act againſt contracts ſhall not extend to thoſe made, or to be made, with regard to ſalt or dried fiſh, oyſters, carp, or tench.

No information ſhall be received by a juſtice againſt any perſon for being concerned in any contract for buying up fiſh to be ſold again contrary to this act; but the penalty for entering into ſuch contract, ſhall be recoverable only, with double coſts, in one of the courts of Weſtminſter; one moiety to go to Greenwich hoſpital, and the other to the proſecutor.

C H A P. XXXIII.

Birth of his royal highneſs the prince of Wales—Remarkable ſtorm of thunder and lightning—Negociations of peace—Fire in Newgate—Conqueſt of the Havanna—Great flood—Articles of peace ſigned—Ceſſation of arms proclaimed—High tide—Riot in Covent-garden playhouſe—Peace proclaimed—City addreſs on the occaſion—Fire at Shadwell—Remarkable great darkneſs—Violent ſtorm of wind and rain—Burning of the North-Briton, No. 45.—Conſequences thereon—Violent ſtorm of wind—Marriage of princeſs Auguſta—City addreſs on the occaſion.

THE queen being happily delivered of a prince on the 12th of Auguſt, the right honourable the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council, waited on his majeſty, on the 14th, with their compliments of congratulation, in the following addreſs:

"Moſt gracious Sovereign,

"We, your majeſty's ever dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons of your city of London, in common-council aſſembled, humbly beg leave to embrace this earlieſt opportunity of congratulating your majeſty upon the ſafe and happy delivery of the queen, and the auſpicious birth of a prince.

"So important an event, and upon a day ever ſacred to the liberty of theſe kingdoms, fills us with the moſt grateful ſentiments of the divine goodneſs, that has thus early crowned your majeſty's domeſtic happineſs, and opened to your people the agreeable proſpect of permanence and ſtability to the bleſſings they derive from the wiſdom and ſteadineſs of your majeſty's victorious reign.

"May the ſame gracious providence ſoon reſtore your majeſty's moſt amiable and beloved con-

“ ſort, and give perfect health and length of days to
“ the royal infant.

“ Long, very long, may your majeſty live the
“ guardian and protector, the ornament and delight
“ of Great Britain; and, by your inſtructions and ex-
“ ample, form the mind of your royal ſon, to the
“ government of a free, brave, and generous people:
“ and, in the fulneſs of time, may that ſon ſucceed to
“ the virtues as well as to the throne of his royal
“ father; and preſerve, for a long ſucceſſion of years,
“ the glory, happineſs, and proſperity of his country.”

To which addreſs his majeſty was pleaſed to return the following moſt gracious anſwer:

“ I receive with the greateſt pleaſure, theſe very
“ affectionate expreſſions of your duty and attach-
“ ment to me and to my family; and thank you for
“ your congratulations upon an event ſo intereſting
“ to me, and to the future welfare of my people, with
“ which my own happineſs, upon this and every
“ other occaſion, is inſeparably connected. The
“ city of London may always depend upon my con-
“ ſtant favour and protection.”

Soon after her majeſty's delivery, the waggons with the treaſure of the Hermione (a Spaniſh regiſter ſhip taken by the Engliſh, and whoſe cargo conſiſted of near twelve millions of money) entered St. James's ſtreet; on which his majeſty and the nobility went to the windows over the palace-gate to ſee them, and joined their acclamations on two ſuch joyful occaſions: from whence the proceſſion proceeded to the Tower in the following order.

A company of light-horſe attended with kettle drums, French horns, trumpets, and hautboys.

A covered waggon decorated with an Engliſh jack, and a Spaniſh flag underneath, hanging behind the waggon.

Two more covered waggons.

Seven waggons uncovered.

One covered waggon, decorated with an Engliſh jack, and a Spaniſh flag underneath.

Another covered waggon, decorated with an Engliſh pendant, and a Spaniſh one underneath.

Several waggons uncovered.

And laſtly, a covered waggon, decorated with an Engliſh jack, and a Spaniſh flag.

In the whole twenty waggons.

The proceſſion was concluded with an officer on horſeback, carrying an Engliſh enſign, attended by another holding a drawn cutlaſs.

The eſcort to each waggon conſiſted of four marines, with their bayonets fixed. And the whole cavalcade was ſaluted by the populace with the greateſt acclamations of joy.

About ten o'clock at night, on the 24th a moſt dreadful ſtorm of thunder and lightning began at London, which greatly alarmed the inhabitants: about eleven it was accompanied by a heavy rain, which, with ſome intermiſſion, continued till near four the next morning. The flaſhes of lightning were particularly pale and very frequent. At times there were ſix or ſeven of them ſucceſſively, almoſt without intermiſſion. They caſt ſuch a light, that objects in the adjacent parts of this metropolis were plainly diſtinguiſhed two and three miles diſtance.

Negociations of peace with France being abſolutely determined on by the court, and miniſters appointed on the part of each nation to tranſact the affairs in debate at London and Paris, the French king nominated the duke de Nivernois to reſide at London for that purpoſe, and the court of London appointed his grace the duke of Bedford to go to Paris to treat of peace, of which reſolution the miniſtry thought proper to inform the lord-mayor of London by the following ſpecial letter, dated the 30th of Auguſt:

“ To the right hon. the Lord-mayor.

“ My Lord,

“ I have the earl of Egremont's directions to ac-
“ quaint your lordſhip, that, in conſequence of his
“ moſt Chriſtian majeſty's nomination of the duke de
“ Nivernois to come here to treat of a peace, the king
“ has been pleaſed to name the duke of Bedford to
“ go to Paris for the ſame purpoſe; and his grace's
“ appointment will be declared on Wedneſday next
“ the firſt of September. My lord Egremont thinks
“ it may be of uſe to make this public in the city as
“ ſoon as poſſible.

“ I am with the greateſt reſpect,
“ My Lord,
“ Your lordſhip's moſt obedient humble ſervant,
“ R. Wood.”

About two o'clock in the morning on the eighth of September, a fire broke out at the back of a ſtaircaſe in the preſs-yard, Newgate, which in a few hours conſumed all the apartments in that place, greatly damaged the chapel, and the back part of a houſe belonging to a ſtocking-trimmer, in Phœnix-court, Newgate-ſtreet. There were two unfortunate priſoners in the rooms which were burnt, who periſhed in the flames: the one was captain Ogle, who had been tried for murder, but being found a lunatic was ordered to remain in priſon; the other unhappy perſon was one Thomas Smith, who had been confined on ſuſpicion of ſtealing corn, and left a wife and three children; the former of whom, the night preceding the accident, carried him his whole effects, amounting, in money and bank bills, to between five and ſix hundred pounds. He was heard to call out for help, and ſeen to put his arm through the iron grate, which was ſo exceſſive hot, that it ſet his ſhirt on fire, at which time it was imagined he threw his pocket-book out with the notes in it which were ſaved. In a few minutes after the floor fell in, and they were both buried in the ruins; for it burnt ſo violently, and the flames ſpread ſo faſt, that none of the people could get to their aſſiſtance. The fury of the flames was greatly abated by ſix, but continued burning till two in the afternoon, when a party-wall fell down, but happily did no damage. Though the confuſion was ſo great, not one priſoner eſcaped, nor were any hurt, except the two unfortunate perſons abovementioned.

On the 16th another fire broke out at a carpenter's in Great Pultney-ſtreet, by Carnaby-market, occaſioned by a woman lodger reading in bed, which, in a ſhort time, entirely conſumed that houſe, and greatly damaged two others adjoining. The greateſt part of the houſe was in flames before the lodgers knew of their danger; two of whom, a man and his wife, were burnt in their bed; and ſeveral, to eſcape the flames, threw themſelves out of the windows, but received ſo much hurt, that they were obliged to be carried to the hoſpital; among the latter a poor woman died as ſhe was carrying there.

On the 29th of September came on at Guildhall the election of a lord-mayor for the year enſuing, when alderman Beckford and alderman Bridgen were returned to the court of aldermen; and upon their ſcrutiny, there were eighteen votes for Mr. Beckford, and one for Mr. Bridgen; in conſequence of which the former was declared duly elected. Mr. Beckford, it was imagined, would have fined rather than have ſerved; but the livery having elected him, he was determined, he ſaid, to ſerve the office to the beſt of his abilities, let the conſequence to himſelf be what it might.

On the fourth of October, the right honourable the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons of London waited on his majeſty with the following addreſs of congratulation on the conqueſt of the Havannah:

“ To the king's moſt excellent majeſty.

“ The humble addreſs of the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, in common-council aſſembled.

“ Moſt gracious ſovereign,

“ We your majeſty's ever dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons of your city of London, in common-council aſſembled, humbly beg leave to congratulate your majeſty upon the late ſignal ſucceſs with which it hath pleaſed the Almighty to bleſs your majeſty's arms, in the reduction of the Havannah and its dependencies (moſt properly ſtiled the key of the Spaniſh Weſt-Indies, and long deemed impregnable) under a capitulation that does honour to the ſpirit and humanity of the Britiſh nation.

“ It is with the higheſt pleaſure we reflect upon the value and importance of this conqueſt, attended with the acquiſition of immenſe riches, and an irreparable blow to the trade and naval power of Spain. A conqueſt that gives additional luſtre to an already glorious and ſucceſsful war; and which cannot but ſtrike terror into an enemy, not only unprovoked, but inſenſible to the repeated inſtances of your majeſty's good-will, friendſhip, and moderation; and convince him, that there is no attempt, how arduous ſoever, but what planned and directed by the wiſdom of your majeſty's councils, may, under the divine providence, be effected by the harmony, activity, and abilities, of ſuch commanders, and the valour, zeal, and emulation of your fleets and armies, regardleſs of any fatigues or dangers, wherever the glory of their king and country is concerned.

“ May the poſſeſſion of this very valuable conqueſt, together with other happy conſequences of your majeſty's meaſures, thus wiſely and vigorouſly purſued, prove the means of effectually defeating the ambitious views of your majeſty's enemies, and of for ever diſſolving the late alarming compact of the houſe of Bourbon, calculated to deſtroy the commerce of your ſubjects, and replete with danger to the exiſtence of your majeſty's antient and natural ally, and to the independence of the reſt of the powers of Europe.

“ And we beg leave humbly to aſſure your majeſty, that your faithful citizens of London, animated with the warmeſt ſenſe of duty to your majeſty and their country, will, with unwearied chearfulneſs, contribute their utmoſt efforts to ſtrengthen your majeſty's hands, until your enemies, moved by their own repeated loſſes and diſtreſſes, ſhall be diſpoſed to liſten to ſuch terms of accommodation as your royal wiſdom ſhall think adequate to our glorious ſucceſſes; and ſuch as may effectually ſecure the trade and navigation of your ſubjects, and prevent the calamities of a future war.”

On the 27th of this month it appeared that, by the rains which fell for ſome days paſt, a high tide in the river Thames, and a ſtrong gale of wind at north, the rivers within twenty-miles of London were ſo raiſed, that the like had never been known in the memory of man; and the damage that was ſuſtained, more eſpecially on the river Lee, was almoſt incredible. In leſs than five hours the water roſe twelve feet in perpendicular height. About Stratford, Weſtham, Plaiſtow, Waltham-abbey, and along the marſhes, they were very fatal to the inhabitants. Moſt of their cattle in the fields were carried off; likewiſe ſtacks of hay and wood, with the loſs of all the hogs that were in their ſtyes and yards, together with all the horſes that were in the ſtables.

In ſome parts of Stradford the flood reached their chamber windows, and the face of the waters was covered with the bodies of the beaſts that periſhed. From the neareſt computation that could be made, not leſs than 5000 hogs periſhed in this flood, together with all the horſes and other cattle that were in the meadows, whoſe numbers were very conſiderable. The flood extended itſelf over all the cauſeways, and ſeveral people were loſt in the high roads; a woman and horſe, and a gentleman in a poſt-chaiſe, with the horſes and poſt-boy, all periſhed in the water; and three of the paſſengers in the Bury machine, with two of the horſes were alſo drowned. The china works beyond Bow-bridge were over-flowed in ſuch a manner that the current ruſhed through the great arch like the tide through the arches of London-bridge. The callico-grounds in the neighbourhood of Bow and Stratford were all overflowed, and great quantities of linen carried off. The houſes from Bow-bridge to Stratford were all under water, and the inhabitants were compelled to take refuge by getting out of their windows. This powerful inundation was productive of the like diſmal conſequences in moſt other parts of the kingdom.

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On the eighth of November the right honourable the lord-mayor received the following letter from the ſecretary of ſtate's-office, which was ſent to him in conſequence of the preliminary articles of peace having been ſigned by the duke of Bedford:

“ To the right honourable the lord-mayor.

“ My Lord, Cleaveland-row, Nov. 8, 1762.

“ I am directed by my lord Egremont to acquaint your lordſhip, that one of his majeſty's meſſengers has this moment brought an account of the duke of Bedford's having ſigned the preliminary articles of peace with France and Spain at Fontainbleau, on the third inſtant. The ſecretary of ſtate's intention, for making this immediate communication to your lordſhip of the firſt account relative to the ſignature of the preliminaries, which has been tranſmitted to his office by the king's miniſter at Paris, is in order to have it publicly known in the city without loſs of time. Your lordſhip will, no doubt, take ſuch ſteps as are moſt proper to anſwer the purpoſe.

“ I am, &c.

“ R. Wood.”

And on the firſt of December the ceſſation of arms was proclaimed in the uſual places, and with the accuſtomed ceremonies.

On the 13th of February, 1763, the Thames roſe ſo high, that many houſes on the Surry ſide were four or five feet under water: the long walk at Lambeth, by the biſhop's palace, was overflowed, and boats were employed in the town to carry people from houſe to houſe. The damage done by this high tide was computed at 20,000l. In Weſtminſter-hall the water was four feet deep; and the inhabitants of Tooly-ſtreet and Wapping were obliged to keep to their upper rooms.

On the 24th a riot happened at Covent-garden theatre, occaſioned by a demand being made for full prices throughout the whole performance of Artaxerxes: all the benches in the boxes and the pit were entirely torn up, the glaſſes and chandeliers broken, and the linings of the boxes cut to pieces. The raſhneſs of the rioters was ſo great, that they cut away the wooden pillars between the boxes, ſo that, if the inſide of them had not been iron, they would have brought down the galleries upon their own heads. The damages were computed at 2000l.

On the 22d of March the definitive treaty of peace was proclaimed at the uſual places, purſuant to his majeſty's royal warrant ſigned for that purpoſe.

There being at this time a bill depending in parliament to ſubject the makers of cyder and perry to the exciſe laws; The court of common-council, on the above day, unanimouſly came to the following reſolution:

“ That it is the opinion of this court, that a peti-

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“ tion be prepared to the honourable houſe of commons, againſt ſo much of the bill now depending in that houſe, for granting an additional duty on wine, cyder, and perry, as relates to ſubjecting the makers of cyder and perry to the laws of exciſe.”

And at another court held the next day, a motion was made that inſtructions ſhould be given to the members of this city, in regard to the ſaid petition, and a committee of four aldermen and eight commoners was appointed to prepare the ſame, which being done, and read in court, was unanimouſly agreed to.

The repreſentation of the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common-council aſſembled, to the repreſentatives of this city in parliament.

“ This court cannot forbear expreſſing to you their ſurprize, at the precipitate progreſs which has been already made in a new attempt towards a general exciſe. The extenſion of exciſe laws into private houſes, whereby the ſubject is made liable to a frequent and arbitrary viſitation of officers, and the judicial determination of commiſſioners, removeable at pleaſure, is inconſiſtent with thoſe principles of liberty which have hitherto diſtinguiſhed this nation from arbitrary governments. An attack upon the liberty of the ſubject, made ſo immediately after a glorious and ſucceſsful war, and at a time when we had juſt reaſon to expect to enjoy the bleſſings of peace, demands your ſerious attention. And this court doth remark, that whatever may be the neceſſity of the times, the ſmallneſs of the ſum indicates that cannot be the only motive to ſo extraordinary a meaſure. For theſe reaſons, this court doth earneſtly recommend your conſtant attendance in parliament, and utmoſt endeavours to oppoſe every enlargement or extenſion of the powers of exciſe; and that you do not conceal from the public any ſuch attempt, nor ſuffer yourſelves to be amuſed by any plauſible alteration in the bill ſubjecting the makers of cyder and perry, to exciſe laws.”

And on the 28th the ſaid court, having been informed that the commons had paſſed and ſent up the cyder bill to the lords, reſolved that an humble petition ſhould be preſented, in their name, to the houſe of lords, and another to the king, praying that the ſaid bill might not paſs into a law. The petition to his majeſty was as follows:

“ The humble petition of the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, in common-council aſſembled,

“ Moſt humbly ſheweth,

“ That your petitioners are fully convinced, that the collecting the duties intended to be laid on the makers of cyder and perry, by way of exciſe, is not nor can in many inſtances be ſo regulated, but that it will occaſion numberleſs difficulties and queſtions.

“ That the method of trial and deciſion of exciſe diſputes are founded only in neceſſity, being in their nature arbitrary, and inconſiſtent with the principles of liberty, and the happy conſtitution of your majeſty's government.

“ That the expoſing private houſes to be entered into and ſearched, at pleaſure, by perſons unknown, will be a badge of ſlavery upon your people.

“ That your petitioners, firmly confiding in your majeſty's favour, and filled with a moſt humble and grateful ſenſe of your paternal affection for your people, moſt humbly beſeech your majeſty to protect their liberty, and keep them happy and at eaſe; free from the apprehenſion of being diſturbed in their property; by which your majeſty will erect a laſting monument of your goodneſs in every houſe in the kingdom.

“ Your petitioners, therefore, moſt humbly implore your majeſty, that you will not give your royal aſſent to ſo much of the bill, as ſubjects the makers of cyder and perry, to exciſe laws.

“ And your petitioners ſhall ever pray, &c.”

For theſe zealous endeavours to oppoſe a bill ſo detrimental to the ſubject, the citizens received the particular thanks of the city of Exeter, and were greatly applauded by their fellow ſubjects in general; but their petitions had not ſufficient effect to prevent the ſaid bill paſſing into a law: though by their repeated applications it was afterwards repealed.

On the ninth of April ſome recruits confined in the Savoy for the Eaſt-India ſervice, roſe upon the centinels, wreſted their arms from them, and made themſelves maſters of the keys; but the guards in the barracks being alarmed, another fray enſued, in which three of the recruits were ſhot dead, ſome others mortally wounded, and one of the ſoldiers had his hand ſo ſhattered, that it was obliged to be cut off.

On the 18th the two ambaſſadors extraordinary from the republic of Venice to the court of London, made their public entry through the city to Somerſet-houſe, in the following manner:

The whole company aſſembled at Greenwich, from whence they ſet off between twelve and one. There were three ſtate barges, viz. the queen's of ten oars, and two others of eight oars each, with another of ſix oars for their attendants: beſides a great number of other barges belonging to the nobility and gentry, who accompanied the proceſſion.

They landed about three o'clock at the Tower, from whence they proceeded in the following order through the Minories, Leadenhall-ſtreet, Cornhill, Cheapſide, Ludgate-ſtreet, Fleet-ſtreet, and along the Strand to Somerſet-houſe, where they were entertained at the king's expence, till their audience of his majeſty.

Four king's under marſhal-men on horſeback.

City marſhal on horſeback.

Maſter of the ceremonies aſſiſtant, in a coach and ſix.

Thirty-eight footmen, two and two on foot.

Eight gentlemen of the bedchambers, belonging to the ambaſſadors, on horſeback, two and two.

Houſe ſteward alone, on horſeback.

Eight pages on horſeback, two and two.

Kettle drum.

Second maſter of the horſe, alone.

King's ſtate-coach, with the ambaſſadors, the earl of Guildford, and maſter of the ceremonies; ſix horſes.

King's ſecond coach, with the two ſecretaries to the embaſſy, ſix horſes.

Six gentlemen of the privy-chamber, in the next royal coaches.

The queen, princeſs of Wales, duke of York, princeſs Auguſta, duke of Cumberland, and princeſs Amelia's coaches with ſix horſes each.

The ambaſſador's grand ſtate-coach with eight horſes, empty.

The ſecond coach empty, with ſix horſes.

The third coach with two Venetian noblemen, ſix horſes.

The peers coaches and ſix.

All the dreſſes of the perſons attending this proceſſion, both on the water, as well as at land, were extremely ſplendid.

On the 29th John Wilkes, Eſq. member of parliament for Ayleſbury, was taken into cuſtody by a warrant from the ſecretary of ſtate, for writing a paper called the North-Briton, No. 45, and after examination was committed to the Tower. At the ſame time all his papers were ſeized, to be examined by perſons appointed by the ſecretaries. And on the third of May, he was brought from the Tower to the bar of the court of common-pleas, Weſtminſter, where he made the following ſpeech:

" My lords,

" I feel myſelf happy to be at laſt brought before a " court, and before judges whoſe characteriſtic is the " love of liberty. I have many humble thanks to " return for the immediate order you were pleaſed to " iſſue, to give me an opportunity of laying my " grievances before you. They are of a kind hitherto " unparalleled in this free country, and I truſt the " conſequences will teach miniſters of Scottiſh and " arbitrary principles, that the liberty of an Engliſh " ſubject is not to be ſported away with impunity, in " this cruel and deſpotic manner.

" I am accuſed of being the author of the North-" Briton, No. 45. I ſhall only remark upon that " paper, that it takes all load of accuſation from the " ſacred name of a prince, whoſe family I love and " honour as the glorious defenders of the cauſe of " liberty, and whoſe perſonal qualities are ſo amiable, " great and reſpectable, that he is deſervedly the idol " of his people. It is the peculiar faſhion and crime of " theſe times, and of thoſe who hold high miniſterial " offices in government, to throw every odious charge " from themſelves upon majeſty: the author of this " paper, whoever he may be, has, upon conſtitutional " principles, done directly the reverſe, and is there-" fore in me, the ſuppoſed author, meant to be per-" ſecuted accordingly; the particular cruelties of my " treatment, worſe than if I had been a Scotch rebel, " this court will hear, and I dare ſay, from your " juſtice in due time redreſs.

" I may, perhaps, ſtill have the means left me to " ſhew that I have been ſuperior to every temptation " of corruption. They may, indeed, have flattered " themſelves, that when they found corruption could " not prevail, perſecution might intimidate. I will " ſhew myſelf ſuperior to both. My papers have " been ſeized, perhaps with a hope the better to de-" prive me of that proof of their meanneſs and cor-" rupt prodigality, which it may, poſſibly, in a pro-" per place be yet in my power to give."

The caſe was then learnedly argued by eminent lawyers on both ſides, and when they had finiſhed, the court, after making a polite excuſe to Mr. Wilkes for the delay, took time to conſider the caſe; and to give their opinion: therefore they remanded him priſoner to the Tower, till Friday the ſixth of May. On which day he was brought up to the court of common-pleas, where the lord chief juſtice and the other judges being aſſembled, Mr. Wilkes addreſſed them as follows:

" My lords,

" Far be it from me to regret that I have paſſed " ſo many more days in captivity, as it will have " afforded you an opportunity of doing, upon " mature reflection, and repeated examination, the " more ſignal juſtice to my country. The liberty of " all peers and gentlemen, and what touches me more " ſenſibly, that of all the middling and inferior claſs " of people, who ſtand moſt in need of protection, is, " in my caſe, this day to be finally decided upon: a " queſtion of ſuch importance as to determine at " once, whether Engliſh liberty be a reality or a ſha-" dow. Your own free-born hearts will feel with in-" dignation and compaſſion all that load of oppreſſion " under which I have ſo long laboured. Cloſe im-" priſonment, the effect of premeditated malice, all " acceſs for more than two days denied to me, my " houſe ranſacked and plundered, my moſt private " and ſecret concerns divulged, every vile and ma-" lignant inſinuation, even of high-treaſon itſelf, no " leſs induſtriouſly than falſely circulated by my " cruel and implacable enemies, together with all the " various inſolence of office, form but a part of my un-" exampled ill treatment. Such inhuman principles " of Star-chamber tyranny will, I truſt, by this court, " upon this ſolemn occaſion, be finally extirpated; " and henceforth every innocent man, however poor " and unſupported, may hope to ſleep in peace and " ſecurity in his own houſe, unviolated by king's " meſſengers, and the arbitrary mandates of an over-" bearing ſecretary of ſtate.

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" I will no longer delay your juſtice. The nation " is impatient to hear, nor can they be ſafe or happy " till that is obtained. If the ſame perſecution is " after all to carry me before another court, I hope " I ſhall find that the genuine ſpirit of Magna " Charta, that glorious inheritance, that diſtin-" guiſhing characteriſtic of Engliſhmen, is as reli-" giouſly revered there, as I know it is here, by " the great perſonages before whom I have now the " happineſs to ſtand; and (as in the memorable caſe " of the impriſoned biſhops) that an independent " jury of free-born Engliſhmen will perſiſt to deter-" mine my fate, as in conſcience bound, upon con-" ſtitutional principles, by a verdict of guilty or not " guilty. I aſk no more at the hands of my coun-" trymen."

When Mr. Wilkes had finiſhed his ſpeech, the lord chief juſtice ſtood up, and delivered the opinion of the court on the three following heads, which were chiefly inſiſted on by counſel:

1. The legality of Mr. Wilkes's commitment.
2. The neceſſity for a ſpecification of thoſe particular paſſages in the 45th number of the North Briton, which had been deemed a libel. And
3. Mr. Wilkes's privilege as a member of parliament.

To the firſt of theſe his lordſhip was of opinion, that Mr. Wilkes's commitment was not illegal.

To the ſecond, which required a ſpecification of the particular paſſages in the North Briton, which were deemed a libel, his lordſhip took notice, that the inſertion of theſe paſſages, ſo far as they related to the point in queſtion, was not at all neceſſary.

And to the laſt point he obſerved, that the privilege of parliament ſhould be held ſacred and inviolable; and as there were but three particular caſes in which that privilege was forfeited, it only remained to examine how far Mr. Wilkes's was endangered. Mr. Wilkes ſtood accuſed of writing a libel; a libel in the ſenſe of the law was a high miſdemeanor, but did not come within the deſcription of treaſon, felony, or breach of the peace; at moſt it had but a tendency to diſturb the peace, and conſequently could not be ſufficient to deſtroy the privilege of a member of parliament.

Thus was the point of privilege determined, and Mr. Wilkes, by order of the court, immediately diſcharged.

In his way from the hall to his houſe in Great George-ſtreet, he was ſurrounded by many gentlemen of diſtinction, amidſt the moſt repeated acclamations of more than ten thouſand people.

On the ſixth of May, about four o'clock in the morning, a terrible fire broke out at the houſe of lady Moleſworth, in Upper Brook-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, which, in a ſhort time, entirely conſumed the ſame, with all its furniture. Lady Moleſworth, her brother captain Uſher, her ſecond and third daughters, and four or five ſervants, periſhed in the flames. Her eldeſt daughter jumped out of a window and broke her leg; the mother intended to follow, but the fire overpowered her, and ſhe ſunk into the midſt of the flames. Her fourth and fifth daughters jumped out of a garret window; the former broke her thigh, and the latter was greatly bruiſed. Dr. Coote Moleſworth, with his lady, being on a viſit, narrowly eſcaped with their lives. The doctor's lady threw herſelf from a two pair of ſtairs window into the garden, and was much ſcorched and terribly bruiſed. The doctor hung from the window by his hands till a ladder was brought him. An elderly woman, governeſs of the children, threw herſelf out of the nurſery window, and was killed on the ſpot. One of the footmen, in jumping from a window, fell upon the iron ſpikes, where he hung till a chairman, at the hazard of his own life, took him off; but he afterwards died of his wound. Notwithſtanding the fire in this houſe was ſo fatal to its inhabitants, yet it is remarkable no other houſe received the leaſt damage.

In order to ſhew the contempt with which the citizens held the conduct of the miniſtry, in having made up a peace ſo very inadequate to the glorious ſucceſſes of the late war, it is only neceſſary to obſerve, that the common-council could by no means be prevailed on to addreſs: and the greateſt cavalcade which could be formed from the city for that purpoſe, conſiſted only of eight aldermen, including the *locum tenens* at their head, who aſſuming the name of the lord-mayor, and court of aldermen, waited on his majeſty with the following:

" Sir,

" Your majeſty's faithful and loyal ſubjects, the lord-mayor and aldermen of the city of London, deſire to be permitted to pay their humble duty to your majeſty, and to expreſs their grateful ſenſe of your majeſty's gracious and benevolent attention to your people, in relieving them from the increaſing burdens of a long and expenſive, though glorious and ſucceſsful war.

" They enter not into a particular conſideration of the national advantages reſulting from the treaty of peace, which your majeſty has been pleaſed to conclude: Theſe have been ſubmitted to a conſtitutional examination; but they beg leave thus publicly to declare to your majeſty their entire acquieſcence in a meaſure, which your majeſty's councils, and the great council of the nation, have ſeen reaſon to approve. And this they have thought it their duty to do at this time, when they have with concern obſerved a ſpirit of faction unhappily ariſing, and are apprehenſive their ſilence might be interpreted an encouragement of practices, which their dutiful attachment to your majeſty's perſon and government leads them to deteſt and abhor.

" They further beg leave to aſſure your majeſty, that as magiſtrates to whom the executive power of the government of the city of London is intruſted, it ſhall be their conſtant endeavour to maintain and preſerve domeſtic tranquillity, order, and government, and that true and perfect liberty, which has its foundation in obedience to the laws, and of which licentiouſneſs, though it often aſſumes the name, is, in this country, the only enemy.

" By a conduct ſo conformable to your royal example, they preſume to hope they ſhall intitle themſelves to the continuance of your majeſty's protection and favour."

His majeſty's moſt gracious anſwer.

" I return you my ſincere thanks for this addreſs, and for the ſatisfaction you expreſs in the ſucceſs of my endeavours to reſtore the public peace.

" I receive with great pleaſure the aſſurances you give me, of your abhorrence and deteſtation of thoſe factious and licentious practices, which, alone, can endanger our preſent happy ſettlement, after the concluſion of peace with all our foreign enemies.

" Your reſolution to ſupport, in oppoſition thereto, the true conſtitutional liberty of theſe kingdoms, is highly acceptable to me.

" The city of London may depend upon my conſtant favour and protection."

The fourth of June, being his majeſty's birth-day, the ſame was celebrated with more public demonſtrations of joy than had ever been known on a like occaſion. The principal buildings were grandly illuminated, as were almoſt all the private houſes in the ſquares and ſtreets of this metropolis; each vying with the other to expreſs their loyalty to their ſovereign, however they diſliked the meaſures of the miniſtry. A terrible accident happened in the evening on Tower-hill, where were exhibited grand fire-works at the public expence. The populace repaired thither in ſuch ſhoals, and crouded ſo faſt on each other, that the rails which ſurrounded a well, on the bank of the ditch, at the poſtern, gave way, and the multitude fell together about thirty feet deep. By which accident ſix were taken up dead, fourteen were ſo hurt that they died of their wounds, and many others were moſt dreadfully bruiſed.

About two o'clock in the morning on the 23d a fire broke out in King-ſtreet, Rotherhithe, which entirely conſumed fifteen houſes, beſides damaging many others. And on the tenth of July following, about one in the morning, a moſt terrible fire began in a ſtable, or ſome out-houſe, near the eaſt-ſide of the plying-place called New-crane, in the pariſh of Shadwell, which communicated its flames to a loft adjoining full of dry reeds for the uſe of the ſhip yard, in which it ſtood, and ſet fire to a ſhip in the dock. The wind being high, the flames immediately catched the back-fronts and out-buildings of the houſes next the water in the ſtreet called Wapping-wall; and ſo rapid was their progreſs, that before proper aſſiſtance could be brought, the fire croſſed the ſtreet, and, in a few hours, the houſes on both the ſouth and north ſides were entirely conſumed. Eighty-ſeven houſes were burnt to the ground, and ſeveral perſons periſhed in the flames.

On the 19th of Auguſt, about twelve o'clock at noon, began a very terrible ſtorm of wind, rain, thunder, and lightning in this city, which was preceded by an almoſt total darkneſs. The air ſeemed greatly convulſed; the heat was intenſe, and was felt by the people as like the heat of an oven. The appearance of it being much the ſame as preceded the great earthquake at Liſbon, many people expected the moſt direful conſequences would follow: but it went off much milder in the city of London than in other places; for about Chatham the darkneſs was accompanied with one continued rolling of thunder for the ſpace of forty minutes, and the lightning was almoſt inceſſant, but at a great diſtance for the ſame ſpace of time. At Twickenham large trees were torn up by the roots, ſtacks of chimnies were blown down, and other damage done by the hurricane that accompanied the darkneſs. About Reading ſeveral trees were torn up by the roots, two ſheep were killed, and ſeveral people were beat down and terribly frightened. At Brithelmſtone the ſtorm was very awful, and the oldeſt fiſhermen ſaid they had never ſeen any thing like it in their memories. About Maidſtone in Kent, the hops ſuffered conſiderably by the ſtorm. But the moſt ſurprizing circumſtance that attended this phænomenon was the ſudden flux and reflux of the tide in Plymouth Pool, which exactly correſponded with the like agitation in the ſame place at the time of the great earthquake at Liſbon. At Sheerneſs, ſome dreadful convulſions of nature were apprehended. The windows expoſed to the fury of the ſtorm were cruſhed to pieces; fowls were killed by the hail, and much damage done.

Her majeſty being ſafely delivered of a prince (afterwards chriſtened Frederick) the lord-mayor, aldermen and common-council, on the 25th waited on his majeſty with the following congratulatory addreſs on the occaſion:

" To the king's moſt excellent majeſty.

" The humble addreſs of the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common-council aſſembled.

" Moſt gracious ſovereign,

" We your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the lord-mayor, aldermen and commons of

“ the city of London, in common-council aſſembled, moſt gladly embrace this joyful occaſion of approaching your ſacred perſon, with our ſincereſt and warmeſt congratulations on the ſafe delivery of the queen, and the auſpicious birth of another prince; firmly truſting that every increaſe of your royal family will prove an additional ſecurity to our religion, and that great charter of liberty, which, in conſequence of the glorious revolution, your illuſtrious houſe was choſen to defend.

“ Your majeſty's ever loyal and faithful citizens of London, exceeded by none of your ſubjects in honeſt and anxious zeal for your majeſty's happineſs, and the glory and proſperity of your reign, rejoice in every event, which augments your majeſty's domeſtic felicity.

“ Permit us, royal Sir, to intreat your majeſty's acceptance of our faithful aſſurances, that we will, at all times, be ready, chearfully to render your majeſty every inſtance of allegiance and duty, which affectionate and loyal ſubjects can pay to the beſt of princes.”

His majeſty's moſt gracious anſwer.

“ I thank you for this loyal addreſs, and for the ſatisfaction you expreſs on the increaſe of my family. The religion and liberties of my people always have been, and ever ſhall be, the conſtant objects of my care and attention. I ſhall at all times depend upon the aſſurances which you give me of your allegiance and duty.”

On the 8th of September another terrible fire broke out at Shadwell-dock, which burnt thirty houſes before it could be extinguiſhed, among which was Stoker's brewhouſe, and ſeveral others of great value.

On the 29th of September, William Bridgen, Eſq. alderman of Farringdon-without, was elected lord-mayor of London for the year enſuing; at which time Mr. Beckford, the then lord-mayor, roſe up, and addreſſed the livery as follows:

“ Gentlemen, and fellow-citizens,

“ You were pleaſed to do me the honour of electing me your firſt magiſtrate this day twelvemonth, and I entered on that duty with diffidence and reluctance, being conſcious to myſelf, that it was not in my power to execute ſo great a truſt with the aſſiduity and attention that the dignity and importance of the office required; how far I have been able to go through it with any degree of propriety, you are the only judges. Very great aſſiſtance I have experienced from my brethren of the court of aldermen, and I ſhall always retain a grateful remembrance of their good-will towards me.

“ The time of my mayoralty draws near a concluſion; and I can ſafely ſay, it will give me more comfort and ſatisfaction of mind to quit, than it ever did to receive this high honour, the greateſt that can fall to the ſhare of a citizen. That ſatisfaction is increaſed by the reflection of being ſucceeded by a very worthy alderman, for whoſe firmneſs, integrity and reſolution, I have the greateſt veneration: and indeed firmneſs and reſolution are at all times neceſſary in your firſt magiſtrate, eſpecially in times ſo critical and difficult as the preſent ſeem to be: however, I truſt, that the old good humour and good ſenſe of this great city will ſet an example of moderation to the reſt of the kingdom, and convince every impartial man that the duty and affection of the citizens of London to the beſt of kings, can be equalled only by their love of juſtice and of liberty, founded on the glorious principles of the revolution.

“ Permit me to take this opportunity of returning my ſincere acknowledgements to my fellow-citizens, for all their favours conferred on me; and of aſſuring them, that it ſhall be the ſtudy of my life to ſupport the honour and dignity of the crown, liberty, and conſtitutional independency of the people, and the rights and privileges of my fellow-citizens, always keeping in remembrance that noble declaration of the great revolution patriots, That under the houſe of Hanover only they could, and under the houſe of Hanover they were determined they would be free.”

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On the 16th of November a duel was fought between Samuel Martin, Eſq. member of parliament for Camelford, and late ſecretary to the treaſury, and John Wilkes, Eſq. when the latter was greatly wounded in the belly by a piſtol bullet. The wound, however, not proving mortal, Mr. Wilkes ſoon after recovered.

On the 18th the tide in the river Thames at eleven o'clock, when it was flowing, ſuddenly ſtopped, and ebbed for the ſpace of an hour; after which it returned and flowed the uſual time.

A moſt violent ſtorm of wind and rain happened on the ſecond of December, which did incredible damage in and about London, and in many other parts of the kingdom. Several houſes were blown down, ſome people killed, many wounded, and buſineſs interrupted; chimnies in many parts of the town fell upon the roofs; the roofs were ſtripped, and the ſtreets, during the violence of the ſtorm, rendered impaſſable; part of the walls of Hyde-park and Sadler's-wells gave way; trees were blown up by the roots; and the river Thames roſe ſo high, that in many places it overflowed its banks, filled cellars, and did immenſe damage to the ſhipping and craft.

The next day, when the executioner, by order of both houſes of parliament, came to burn No. 45, of the North-Briton at the Royal Exchange, there was ſuch a multitude gathered together upon the occaſion, that the officers appointed to put the order into execution, were greatly interrupted in the performance of their duty. Not only the executioner, the conſtables, and the inferior officers were pelted with filth and dirt, but the chief officers preſent were inſulted in the groſſeſt manner; the fore-glaſs of Mr. Harley's chariot, (one of the city ſheriffs, and a member of parliament for the city of London,) was broken by a billet thrown at his perſon, which was taken from the fire that was kindled to conſume the North-Briton. Mr. Harley being ſlightly wounded, and obſerving the ſpirit of licentiouſneſs that prevailed among the multitude, haſtened to the manſion-houſe to apprize the lord-mayor of the danger.

The executioner thinking it his duty to follow the high ſheriff, made his retreat likewiſe as ſoon after as he could; and the conſtables, moſt of their ſtaves being broken by the furious reſiſtance they had made, mixed among the crowd, and marched off without further oppoſition. The North-Briton, however, was partly conſumed by means of a lighted link, on which it was placed, by the zeal of the proper officers, but the remains of it were reſcued from the flames by the violence of the aſſailants, who carried them off in triumph, and in the evening diſplayed them at Temple-bar, where a bonfire was made, and a large jack-boot committed to the flames inſtead thereof, amidſt the acclamations of a great concourſe of ſpectators.

Mr. Wilkes having commenced an action in the court of common-pleas againſt Robert Ward, Eſq. the under ſecretary, for ſeizing his papers, the ſame was tried on the ſixth of December, before lord chief juſtice Pratt, and a ſpecial jury, at the defendant's requeſt; when, after an hearing of near fifteen hours, many learned arguments on both ſides, and a moſt maſterly, pathetic, and eloquent charge given by his lordſhip, the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff with one thouſand pounds damages, and full coſts of ſuit; on which the populace, as before, teſtified their joy in the moſt extravagant manner.

On the evening of the day on which this verdict was obtained, a perſon knocked at Mr. Wilkes's door, deſiring to ſpeak with him on particular buſineſs; but it appearing by his dialect that he was a Scotchman, and being beſides an entire ſtranger, he was refuſed admittance, on which he went to a coffee-houſe near Parliament-ſtreet, where a perſon made affidavit, that he overheard him declare, that himſelf and ten more were determined to cut off Mr. Wilkes, let the event be what it would; and next morning gave information of it by a letter to Mr. Wilkes, deſiring him to be on his guard. According to the information, the perſon ſworn againſt, as was ſuppoſed, bringing a letter to Mr. Wilkes's houſe, ſigned Alexander Dun, the purport of which was, to beg an interview with him on an affair of the moſt intereſting nature, he was deſired to call again at one o'clock, which he did accordingly; and ſeven o'clock being then appointed, as he was going out at the parlour door, into Mr. Wilkes's bedchamber, two gentlemen who had placed themſelves behind it, ſeized him by the arms and threw him on his back. On ſearching him a new pen-knife was found in his pocket, which he pretended he had purchaſed about nine months ago, but after many equivocations, owned he bought it at Chatham about a fortnight before. Upon this he was taken into cuſtody by a tipſtaff then preſent for that purpoſe, was carried that morning before one of the judges; and a complaint likewiſe exhibited againſt him in the houſe of commons, who thereupon ordered the officer in whoſe cuſtody he was, to bring him to the bar; but when he was there, the houſe diſcharged him from any farther appearance, as it was evident from his behaviour, that he was diſordered in his mind.

A little before this a complaint was exhibited againſt Mr. Wilkes in the upper-houſe, for affixing the name of a member of that houſe, to a book, intituled, "An Eſſay on Woman," which book was produced to the eternal diſgrace of all concerned in it; but Mr. Wilkes could not prefer his anſwer, being at that time indiſpoſed in conſequence of the wound he had received in the duel with Mr. Martin. On which account the houſe gave him time for his appearance, and afterwards enlarged it on the report of his phyſician and ſurgeon; but beginning at laſt to ſuſpect ſome colluſion betwixt him and them, on the 16th of December they ordered doctor Heberden and Mr. Hawkins to attend him, in order to obſerve the progreſs of his cure, and to report the ſame to the houſe. Doctor Heberden acquainted the phyſician with this order, and deſired him to communicate it to Mr. Wilkes, that the time of attendance might be ſettled. Mr. Wilkes, in conſequence of the intelligence received by him from his phyſician, diſpatched cards to the two gentlemen appointed to attend him, expreſſing his ſenſe of the kind care of the houſe for his ſpeedy recovery, intimating his perfect reliance on the gentlemen to whom he had committed his caſe, and aſſuring them, that though he did not wiſh to ſee them at preſent, he was impatient for an opportunity of ſhewing the juſt regard he would ever pay to diſtinguiſhed merit.

After Mr. Wilkes had acted in this ſpirited manner, he thought proper in juſtification of the characters of doctor Brockleſby his phyſician, and Mr. Graves his ſurgeon, to ſend for doctor Duncan, one of his majeſty's phyſicians in ordinary, and Mr. Middleton one of his majeſty's ſerjeant ſurgeons who attended him accordingly. The reaſon Mr. Wilkes gave to thoſe two gentlemen for ſending for them was, that as he found the houſe thought it proper that he ſhould be watched, he himſelf thought two Scotchmen moſt proper for his ſpies.

We will not pretend to ſay whether the attention of the houſe had any happy effect on Mr. Wilkes's health, but he recovered ſo faſt, that on the 24th of December he ſuddenly ſet out for France to viſit his daughter, as he himſelf gave out, then dangerouſly ill at Paris.

The year 1764 was introduced by a violent ſtorm of wind, on the 14th of January, which did great damage to houſes, trees, and ſhipping in the river. During the ſtorm two dreadful fires broke out, the one near Hyde-park corner, and the other in Ratcliff Highway; at each of which ſeven houſes were entirely conſumed.

On the evening of the 16th the ceremony of the marriage of her royal highneſs the princeſs Auguſta, eldeſt ſiſter to his majeſty, with his moſt ſerene highneſs the hereditary prince of Brunſwick Lunenburgh, was performed in the great council-chamber, by his grace the archbiſhop of Canterbury, in preſence of a great number of peers, peereſſes, and foreign miniſters. After the ſolemnization of the nuptials, their ſerene and royal highneſſes repaired to Leiceſter-houſe, where was prepared an elegant entertainment; at which their majeſties, the princeſs dowager of Wales, and the reſt of the royal family were preſent. On this joyful occaſion the right honourable the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common-council aſſembled, waited on his majeſty, to whom being introduced by earl Gower, lord-chamberlain, James Eyre, Eſq. the recorder, made their compliments in the following addreſs:

"May it pleaſe your majeſty,

"Graciouſly to accept our ſincere and dutiful congratulations on the marriage of your majeſty's eldeſt ſiſter, her royal highneſs the princeſs Auguſta, with his moſt ſerene highneſs the hereditary prince of Brunſwick Lunenburg. It was with the utmoſt joy and ſatisfaction, that we ſaw your majeſty's wiſdom yield to the propoſals for an alliance with a proteſtant family ſo illuſtrious; and that a lady, whoſe amiable character is not more exalted by the dignity of her birth than her private virtues, was deſtined to be the happy partner of a prince, whoſe eminent and diſtinguiſhed ſervices, during a ſucceſsful and glorious war, will ever be remembered by every friend of true religion and public liberty.

"Your majeſty's faithful citizens of London have ſeen, with gratitude, the conſtitution of this country, ſettled and eſtabliſhed by our great deliverer king William, maintained and improved by the illuſtrious houſe of Brunſwick; and, therefore, they cannot ſufficiently applaud your majeſty's great wiſdom and goodneſs in further ſtrengthening it by this happy alliance.

"May this marriage anſwer your majeſty's warmeſt wiſhes and expectations: and may the prince and princeſs be bleſſed with an offspring truly worthy of ſo royal and illuſtrious a deſcent!

"Permit us to aſſure your majeſty of our firm attachment to your majeſty's ſacred perſon and government; and of our conſtant endeavours, within our ſphere, to contribute to the happineſs and proſperity of your majeſty's reign."

To which addreſs his majeſty was pleaſed to return the following moſt gracious anſwer:

"My Lord and Gentlemen,

"I return you my thanks for your dutiful congratulations on the marriage of my ſiſter the princeſs Auguſta, with the hereditary prince of Brunſwick Lunenburg; and am glad that this happy alliance gives ſuch general ſatisfaction.

"I receive with pleaſure, your aſſurances of duty and affection to my perſon and government. The city of London may always depend on my favour and protection."

They afterwards waited on her royal highneſs the princeſs dowager of Wales, and their ſerene highneſſes the prince and princeſs of Brunſwick, to whom they reſpectively preſented their compliments of congratulation.

CHAP. XXXIV.

Mr. Wilkes expelled the houſe of commons—The common-council preſent lord chief juſtice Pratt with the freedom of the city—Remarkable ſtorm of thunder and lightning—Election of chamberlain—Riot among the Spitalfields weavers—Freedom of the city preſented to the duke of Glouceſter—Great fire at Rotherhithe—Freedom of the city preſented to the prince of Brunſwick—Death of the duke of Cumberland—Fire in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet—Death of prince Frederick-William—American ſtamp-act repealed—Great rejoicings on the occaſion—Weavers relieved by parliament—Riots occaſioned by the high price of proviſions—Proclamation againſt foreſtallers.

ON the 20th of January, 1764, the houſe of commons expelled John Wilkes, Eſq. for a contempt of their authority, by withdrawing himſelf to a foreign country without aſſigning a ſufficient cauſe; as alſo for publiſhing the North Briton, which had been adjudged an infamous libel; and a writ was iſſued out for electing another member for Ayleſbury in his ſtead.

Although Mr. Wilkes was abſent, yet, on the 21ſt of February he was tried before lord chief juſtice Mansfield, in the court of King's-bench, Weſtminſter, for republiſhing the North-Briton, No. 45, with notes, printed at his own houſe. The trial laſted eight hours, when the jury, after being out of court ſome time, returned, and brought in their verdict, Guilty. He was then tried for printing a book called, An Eſſay on Woman, of which he was alſo found guilty; and the farther proceedings againſt him, on account of his non-appearance, were of ſuch tendency, that he was deprived of his natural benefits ariſing from the laws of the country.

On the ſame day that Mr. Wilkes was tried at Weſtminſter, a court of common-council was held at Guildhall, when the thanks of the court were ordered to be given to the city repreſentatives, for their zealous and ſpirited endeavours to aſſert the rights and liberties of the ſubject, by their laudable attempt, in their late debates in parliament, to obtain a ſeaſonable and parliamentary declaration, "That a general "warrant for apprehending and ſeizing the authors, "printers, and publiſhers of a ſeditious libel, together "with their papers, is not warrantable by law;" and to exhort them, in the warmeſt manner, ſteadily to perſevere in their duty to the crown, and uſe their utmoſt endeavours to ſecure the houſes, papers, and perſons of the ſubject from arbitrary and illegal violations. At the ſame time it was alſo reſolved, that, "as the independency and uprightneſs of judges is "eſſential to the impartial adminiſtration of juſtice, "and one of the beſt ſecurities to the rights and "liberties of the ſubject, this court, in manifeſtation "of the juſt ſenſe of the firmneſs and the integrity of "the right honourable Sir Charles Pratt, lord chief "juſtice of his majeſty's court of common pleas, doth "direct that the freedom of the city be preſented to "his lordſhip, and that he be deſired to ſit for his "picture to be placed in Guildhall, in gratitude for "the honeſt and deliberate deciſion upon the validity "of a warrant which had frequently been produced "to, but, ſo far as appears to this court, never debated in, the court of King's-bench, by which he "hath eminently diſtinguiſhed his duty to the king, "his juſtice to the ſubject, and his knowledge of the "law."—In conſequence of this laſt reſolution judge Pratt's picture was ſoon after placed in Guildhall, where it ſtill remains; and beneath it is the following inſcription: "Hanc Iconem Caroli Pratt, eq. ſummi "judicis C. B. in honorem tanti viri Anglicæ libertatis lege aſſertoris fidi, S. P. Q. L. in curia municipali poni juſſerunt nono kal. Mar. A. D. 1764, "Gulielmo Bridgen, arm. Præt. Urb."

The example of the city of London in thanking and inſtructing their repreſentatives, and complimenting lord chief juſtice Pratt with the freedom of the city, was followed by many of the principal corporations and communities throughout England.

On the 25th of February a pamphlet, intituled, *Droit le Roy* (being a rhapſody of all the prerogatives at any time attributed to the kings of England) was burnt by the common hangman at Weſtminſter-hall gate, and on the 27th at the Royal Exchange, purſuant to an order from both houſes of parliament.

In the month of Auguſt this year a circumſtance happened that gave manifeſt proof of the wonted humanity and beneficence of the inhabitants of this metropolis. One colonel Stumpel, an officious German ſoldier of fortune, pretending authority from the Britiſh miniſtry, had engaged about 600 proteſtant Wurtzburgers and Palatines to emigrate from their own country, by a promiſe of ſettling them in the iſlands of St. John and le Croix, in America. After they had been ſhipped for England, the contractor, finding himſelf unable to fulfil his engagements, abandoned them, and they arrived at the port of London in the moſt imminent danger of periſhing for want. Thoſe who were able to pay their paſſage were permitted to come on ſhore, and retired to the fields adjoining to Whitechapel, where they continued ſome days in the moſt wretched ſtate, not having the leaſt ſhelter to preſerve them from the inclemency of the weather; while thoſe who remained on board the ſhip were nearly in as deſtitute a ſituation.

The only aſſiſtance theſe poor deluded people received for ſome days was what could be gathered from the different German churches and chapels about this metropolis; but this was far from being ſufficient to relieve ſo great a number. At length, however, Mr. Wachſel, miniſter of the German Lutheran church in Ayliffe-ſtreet, Goodman's fields, laid their caſe before the public in the news-papers of the laſt day of Auguſt: and in ſo true and affecting a manner was it related, that it immediately attracted the attention not only of the great, but alſo of royalty itſelf. Before eleven o'clock on the ſame day 100 tents were ſent them from the Tower, by order of his majeſty; the paſſage of thoſe who were detained in the ſhip was defrayed, and 300l. was ſent for their immediate ſupport. Subſcriptions were opened, and prodigious ſums of money gathered for their relief. Phyſicians, ſurgeons and midwives offered their ſervice for the ſick and thoſe in travail, for the latter of whom proper apartments were hired.

Thus happily relieved from the direful diſtreſs in which they had been placed, Mr. Wachſel, who, with ſeveral other benefactors had formed themſelves into a committee for the management of the ſubſcriptions, waited on the king to know his pleaſure reſpecting their future diſpoſal. His majeſty communicated his intention of eſtabliſhing them in South Carolina, ordered 150 ſtands of arms to be delivered to them for their defence, and contracts to be immediately made for proper veſſels to convey them to that colony. When every thing was prepared for their embarkation, their camp was broke up, and they went on board ſinging hymns of thankſgiving in praiſe of their benefactors, whoſe beneficence had been ſo extenſive, that the committee were not only enabled to furniſh them with every neceſſary while on board, but even to make ſome proviſion for them after their landing in America.

On the 18th of June, 1764, a dreadful ſtorm of thunder and lightning happened in London, by which many buildings were greatly damaged, particularly the beautiful ſpire of St. Bride's church, which was ſo ſhattered, that it was obliged to be entirely rebuilt.

On the 15th of January, 1765, came on at Guildhall, the election of a chamberlain of the city of London, in the room of Sir Thomas Harriſon, deceaſed.

1764

The candidates were Mr. alderman Janſſen, Mr. alderman Turner, Mr. deputy Ellis, Mr. deputy Long, Mr. Freeman, Mr. Till, and Mr. Bonus. The ſhew of hands appeared in favour of alderman Janſſen, a gentleman whoſe conduct both as a magiſtrate, and in his private capacity, was univerſally eſteemed; but a poll being demanded in favour of his competitors, the ſame was immediately begun, at the cloſe of which the numbers appeared as follow:

Mr. alderman Janſſen	1316
Mr. alderman Turner	1202
Mr. Till	250
Mr. deputy Ellis	229
Mr. Freeman	180

In conſequence of which the former was declared duly elected. On the 29th Mr. Janſſen was ſworn into his new office, and reſigned his gown as alderman of Bread-ſtreet ward; in which office he was ſucceeded by Braſs Croſby, Eſq. then ſheriff.

On the 14th of February, Mr. John Williams, bookſeller in Fleet-ſtreet, ſtood on the pillory in New Palace-yard, Weſtminſter, for re-publiſhing the North Briton in volumes. A few minutes after twelve he mounted the ſtage amidſt the acclamations of more than ten thouſand people, who preſerved an inceſſant ſhout during the whole time of his ſtanding. The intention of the ignominy was greatly defeated by the populace, who teſtified their reſentment by diſplaying a burleſque exhibition of a very ſingular but intelligible nature. They ſuſpended near the pillory a large jack boot, a Scots bonnet and an ax; which having hung for ſome time, they chopped off the top of the boot, and with great triumph committed that and the bonnet to the flames, a fire having been prepared for that purpoſe. Mr. Williams had a ſprig of laurel in his hand all the time of his ſtanding, and received the greateſt marks of reſpect from the numerous ſpectators. He was carried to and from the pillory in the hackney coach No. 45, the driver of which teſtified his ſentiments by refuſing to accept any thing for the uſe of his carriage.

On the 16th of April came on before the houſe of peers in Weſtminſter-hall, the trial of William lord Byron for killing Mr. Chaworth, a gentleman of Nottinghamſhire, in a duel at the ſtar and garter tavern in Pall-mall. The number of witneſſes on behalf of the crown was ſo great, that they could not be all examined that day. On the next, the trial being reſumed, and the examinations againſt the priſoner finiſhed, the ſolicitor-general ſummed up the evidence; after which lord Byron, who declined examining any witneſſes on his own behalf, told their lordſhips, "that what he had to offer in his own vindication he had committed to writing, and begged that it might be read by the clerk, as he feared his own voice, conſidering his preſent ſituation, would not be heard." This requeſt being complied with, the clerk read his ſpeech, which contained an exact detail of all the particulars relating to the melancholy affair between him and Mr. Chaworth. He ſaid, he declined entering into the circumſtances of Mr. Chaworth's behaviour farther than was neceſſary for his own defence, expreſſed his deep and unfeigned ſorrow for the event, and repoſed himſelf with the utmoſt confidence on their lordſhips juſtice and humanity, obſerving, that he was ſo well ſatisfied with the uprightneſs of the court, that he would chearfully ſubmit to the ſentence, whether it were for life or death.

When the clerk had concluded, the peers adjourned to their own houſe; and after ſome time returned, when they found his lordſhip guilty of manſlaughter: and as, by an old ſtatute, peers are, in all caſes where benefit of clergy is allowed, to be diſmiſſed without burning in the hand, loſs of inheritance, or corruption of blood, his lordſhip was immediately diſmiſſed on paying his fees.

The month of May this year was diſtinguiſhed by great diſturbances and riots among the Spitalfields weavers, occaſioned by the great injury they had ſuſtained from the importation of foreign ſilks. Early in the ſpring a great body of them had preſented a petition to the king, ſetting forth their grievances, and praying relief. In conſequence of this a bill was brought in calculated for that purpoſe, which paſſed the houſe of commons, but was thrown out of the houſe of peers. This occaſioned meetings of the journeymen weavers in much greater numbers than was conſiſtent with the peace of civil government. On the 14th of May a large body of them went from Spitalfields to St. James's palace, to make another repreſentation to the king; but his majeſty being gone to Richmond before their arrival, the greateſt part of them followed, and received an anſwer from one of the lords in waiting, that his majeſty would do all in his power for their relief.

The lord-mayor and court of aldermen, being greatly alarmed at ſo formidable a body of people aſſembled together, iſſued orders to the beadles of the ſeveral wards to give notice to the conſtables in each pariſh to repair to their reſpective watch-houſes, with aſſiſtance, and to remain there till further orders.

On the 16th about 8000 of them aſſembled in Moorfields, and paraded again to St. James's, where they renewed their requeſts, and received a favourable anſwer. Poſſeſſed, however, with an opinion that the good effect of their petition had been prevented by the duke of Bedford, they went in a very riotous manner to Bloomſbury-ſquare with ſuch threatenings of vengeance, that it was thought neceſſary to ſend a military force for his ſecurity. This circumſtance occaſioned them to diſperſe for that night, but the next morning they aſſembled again, by beat of drum, in Spitalfields, to the amount, as was conjectured, of near 50,000, and having formed themſelves under commanders of their own appointing, they divided themſelves into three bodies, and marched to Weſtminſter. One body croſſed London-bridge, and went over St. George's fields and Weſtminſter-bridge, another went down Ludgate-hill, and through the Strand; and the third along Holborn by Covent-garden. Flags of various colours, and different kinds of French manufactures, were carried before them by the women; the men wore red cockades with ſhreds of ſilks in their hats; and all joined in loading the mercers with the moſt ſevere reproaches.

When theſe three bodies were united at Weſtminſter, they ſtopped the carriages of the members as they went to the houſe, praying them to take pity on the poor weavers; but in all other reſpects behaved with greater decency than could have been expected from ſo tumultuous an aſſembly. To prevent, however, any tumult, the firſt troop of horſe-guards, with a party of horſe-grenadiers, and three companies of the foot-guards, were ordered from the parade to Old Palace-yard, when they were drawn up in two lines before Weſtminſter-hall, to clear a paſſage for the members to get to the houſe. They continued aſſembled till near four o'clock, when being informed that hand bills would be delivered next day, which would allay their fears, and every neceſſary ſtep taken for their advantage, they began to diſperſe, ſo that by five o'clock the ſtreets round Weſtminſter-hall were entirely cleared of them.

While they were aſſembled in Old Palace-yard, the juſtices of peace for Weſtminſter had met at their New Guildhall, where there was alſo a conference between the chieftains of the weavers, their maſters, and the mercers; when the latter agreed immediately to countermand all their contracts for foreign goods, and inſtantly ſet the journeymen to work. Notwithſtanding this treaty greatly pacified them, yet on their march home a ſuggeſtion aroſe that theſe promiſes might be deluſive; in conſequence of which a body of them went once more to Bloomſbury-ſquare, where they pulled down the poſts, and a part of the wall before the duke of Bedford's houſe. To ſuppreſs theſe

outrages

1765

outrages a party of the horſe-guards was immediately added to the foot, which had been placed there the night before; but the mob became ſo regardleſs of this armed force, that they tore up the very pavement to ſupply themſelves with ſtones to pelt the ſoldiers. Many of the latter were cut and wounded, and ſeveral of the people were trampled on by the horſes.

Another party of them went to Mr. Carr's, a ſilk-mercer on Ludgate-hill, who, they had been told, carried on a ſilk manufacture in France. Here they broke the windows of the houſe, demoliſhed the lamps at the door, and did other miſchief. Between ſeven and eight o'clock, the lord-mayor, attended by the ſheriffs, recorder, city-marſhal, and a number of peace officers, went to Mr. Carr's houſe, when the recorder told the populace, that unleſs they diſperſed, the riot act would be read; and a party of horſe and foot being ſent for, they accordingly obeyed, and the night paſſed without any further diſorder.

A court of aldermen had previouſly met the morning before to conſult on proper methods for guarding againſt any ill conſequences from theſe commotions. A party of guards from the Tower were ordered on duty all night in Moorfields, where the mob had broke the windows of ſeveral maſter weavers, who were reported to have been in poſſeſſion of great quantities of French ſilks. The guards were continued in Moorfields for ſome days, and a proclamation was iſſued for ſuppreſſing riots, tumults, and all unlawful aſſemblies. By theſe means, together with the prudence of the magiſtrates, and the aſſurance of the maſter weavers, the diſcontent ſubſided, and tranquillity was happily reſtored.

The court of common-council having, in the month of March, voted the freedom of the city in a gold box to the duke of Glouceſter, the ſame was accordingly preſented; previous to which his royal highneſs was admitted a member of the Grocers company.

On the firſt of June, 1765, a dreadful fire broke out in a maſt-yard near Rotherhithe church, which in a few hours deſtroyed 206 houſes, together with a brig and ſeveral lighters in the river: the wind carried the flames to a conſiderable diſtance, but luckily they were driven from the Thames, otherwiſe the conſequence to the ſhipping muſt have been very fatal. Theſe loſſes were computed at 10,000l. but the unhappy ſufferers, many of whom had not inſured their property, were relieved by the munificence of the public, who raiſed ſuch contributions as greatly exceeded the eſtimates of the claimants.

On the 28th of Auguſt the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council waited on his majeſty with a congratulatory addreſs on the birth of a prince, who was after baptized by the name of William Henry. One part of this addreſs not being approved of by the new miniſtry, a debate aroſe whether or not it ſhould be received; but on mature conſideration it was thought prudent to admit it; and the citizens were thanked as uſual on ſuch occaſions. The paſſage that gave offence was as follows: "Permit us, royal Sir, to aſſure your majeſty, that your faithful citizens of London, from their zealous attachment to your royal houſe, and the true honour and dignity of your crown, *whenever a happy eſtabliſhment of public meaſures ſhall preſent a favourable occaſion*, will be ready to exert their utmoſt abilities in ſupport of ſuch wiſe councils as apparently tend to render your majeſty's reign happy and glorious."

At a court of common-council held at Guildhall the 15th of October, the freedom of the city was voted to the prince of Brunſwick, in a gold box of 150l. value. And on the 22d it was reſolved to preſent 500l. to the Society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures and commerce.

On the 31ſt of October, between ſeven and eight o'clock in the evening, his royal highneſs the duke of Cumberland (uncle to his majeſty) died ſuddenly, at his houſe in Upper Groſvenor-ſtreet, in the 45th year of his age. His royal highneſs was at court in the morning, dined with lord Albemarle in the afternoon, and drank tea with the princeſs of Brunſwick at St. James's, from whence he came to his own houſe in the evening to be preſent at a council to be held on affairs of ſtate. As ſoon as he entered the houſe he complained of a pain in the ſhoulder, and deſired to be laid on the couch, where, in about twenty minutes, he expired. On examining the body a coagulation of extravaſated blood was found in the right ventricle of the brain, which was the cauſe of his death; but all the noble parts were ſound, except the membrane between the lobes of the brain, which was oſſified.

On the 8th of November the body of his royal highneſs was conveyed from Groſvenor's-ſquare to the Prince's chamber, in a hearſe drawn by ſix white horſes adorned with white feathers; and the next evening was interred in the royal vault in Henry VII's chapel. About ten o'clock a ſignal was given by a ſky-rocket from Weſtminſter-bridge, that the funeral proceſſion was begun, which being anſwered by another from the center arch of London-bridge, minute guns were immediately fired at the Tower, and ſo continued till by ſecond ſignals from the ſame places, it was known the funeral ceremony was ended. The great bell at St. Paul's, and thoſe of ſeveral churches in London and Weſtminſter, kept tolling the whole time.

The beſt character that can be given of this amiable prince is contained in the following eulogium beſtowed on him by the houſe of lords: "The many eminent, public and private virtues, the extent of capacity, and the magnanimity of mind, the affection for his majeſty's perſon, and the eminent ſervices performed for this country, which diſtinguiſhed this great and excellent prince, have made an impreſſion never to be eraſed from the minds of a grateful people."

His royal highneſs being interred on the evening of the lord-mayor's day, the cuſtomary ceremonies on the occaſion were entirely laid aſide, in conformity to a letter his lordſhip had received from the lord-chamberlain, requeſting that as little ſhew might be made as poſſible. Accordingly George Nelſon, Eſq. the new lord-mayor, with the aldermen and recorder, went to Weſtminſter and back again in a private manner by land.

On the ſeventh of November, about three o'clock in the morning, a dreadful fire broke out at the houſe of one Rutland, a peruke-maker in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, next door to the corner houſe in Leadenhall-ſtreet. The wind being high, the flames ſpread to the corner-houſe, and from thence to the oppoſite ſide; when theſe, for want of water and proper aſſiſtance, ſoon communicated to the other two, ſo that the four corners were all on fire at the ſame time. The houſe which formed the corner of Gracechurch-ſtreet and Cornhill was only damaged, but the other three were all deſtroyed; as were alſo all the houſes from the corner of Cornhill next Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, to the church of St. Martin Outwich, at the corner of Threadneedle-ſtreet. The church and parſonage houſe were greatly damaged. The back parts of ſeveral houſes in Threadneedle-ſtreet were greatly damaged. All the houſes in White-lion-court were entirely deſtroyed, among which was the White-lion tavern, that had been bought the evening before for between two and three thouſand pounds. The back part of Merchant Taylors Hall was greatly damaged. Five houſes on the Exchange ſide of Cornhill were entirely conſumed, as were ſeveral others in Leadenhall-ſtreet. It was ſuppoſed that by this accident near 100 houſes were deſtroyed or damaged, and the loſs was computed at 100,000l. Several lives were loſt not only by the fire, but by the falling of chimnies and walls. A gentleman who ventured among the ruins next day, thinking that ſome perſons might be ſtill alive under the rubbiſh, waved his hat to engage the attention of the ſpectators, and declared that he was ſure many

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were actually under the ſpot on which he ſtood. Upon this the firemen went immediately to work with their pick-axes, and on removing the rubbiſh, they drew out alive two men, three women, a child about ſix years old, two cats, and a dog. The following day as ſome of the workmen were clearing away the rubbiſh from the cellar of one of the houſes, a ſtack of chimnies fell ſuddenly down, by which accident eight perſons were killed, and ſeveral others had their limbs cruſhed in a ſhocking manner.

Many of the ſufferers by this fire not being inſured, a ſubſcription was opened for their relief, which ſoon produced 3000l. one thouſand of which was ſubſcribed by his majeſty. The Grocers and Ironmongers company each ſubſcribed 100l. and the lord-mayor 50l. a part of which was diſtributed among the unfortunate widows and children of the men who were killed by the falling of the ſtack of chimnies.

This year a ſociety of painters, ſculptors, architects and engravers (emulated by the aſſiduous attention paid by the ſociety for the encouragement of arts, manufactures and commerce, to ſchemes of utility) obtained a charter of incorporation, by the name of "The Society of Artiſts of Great Britain;" to conſiſt of a preſident, vice-preſident, directors and fellows, with a common ſeal, and other powers, within the city of London, and ten miles thereof. Since the inſtitution of this ſociety it has greatly flouriſhed, and is now a diſtinguiſhed ornament to the polite arts.—Farther particulars reſpecting it will be mentioned hereafter.

The laſt circumſtance that cloſes the year 1765 is the death of his royal highneſs prince Frederick-William, youngeſt brother to his preſent majeſty, which happened on the 29th of December, at his houſe in Leiceſter-ſquare. His royal highneſs, at the time of his death, was in the 16th year of his age.

The year 1766 began with a warm conteſt in both houſes of parliament reſpecting the repeal or continuance of an act paſſed the laſt ſeſſions for impoſing ſtamp duties on the American colonies, which had been not only productive of great tumults there, but even of diſcontent here. Never, perhaps, was there any affair debated in a Britiſh parliament, in which the public thought themſelves more deeply intereſted, or for the reſult of which they felt a more impatient anxiety. Petitions had been preſented from the merchants of London, Briſtol, Liverpool, Lancaſter, Hull, Glaſgow, &c. and indeed from moſt of the trading and manufacturing towns and boroughs in the kingdom, ſetting forth the great decay of their trade, and the dreadful conſequences that muſt follow, ſhould the act continue in force. But neither the arguments or facts contained in theſe petitions made the leaſt impreſſion on thoſe who were determined at all events to ſupport its continuance.

The debates on both ſides were warm, and very learnedly handled; at the cloſe of which, notwithſtanding the great ſtrength of oppoſition, the bill for repealing the act paſſed by a majority of 275 to 167, and was carried up to the lords by above two hundred members of the houſe of commons. The eclat, however, with which it was introduced did not prevent its meeting with a ſtrong oppoſition in the upper houſe: a proteſt was entered againſt it at the ſecond reading by thirty-three lords, and at the third reading by twenty-eight, notwithſtanding which it was carried by a majority of 34; and on the 18th of March received the royal aſſent.

When his majeſty went to the houſe for this purpoſe, the American merchants made a moſt numerous and brilliant appearance, to teſtify their joy and gratitude; the ſhips in the river diſplayed their colours; many houſes in the city were illuminated; and every proper method was taken to demonſtrate the juſt ſenſe that was entertained of his majeſty's goodneſs, and the wiſdom of parliament, in conciliating the minds of the people on ſo critical an occaſion.

On the 14th of May his majeſty having given the royal aſſent, among others, to "the bill to prohibit "the importation of foreign wrought ſilks and velvets "for a limited time," ſeveral thouſand weavers went to St. James's with colours flying, drums beating, and muſic playing; and otherwiſe teſtified their gratitude by the loudeſt acclamations.

At a court of common-council held the 30th of July, a report of Mr. Recorder was read, concerning the right of the city of London to import 4000 chaldron of coals for the benefit of the city poor; by which it appeared, the corporation are by charter entitled to that quantity, at 1s. per chaldron leſs duty than is the cuſtom to pay at the port of London.

The following melancholy circumſtance, (which happened in this month) is of ſo ſingular a nature, that though it is not immediately connected with our ſubject, yet we preſume it will not be conſidered as improperly inſerted in this place. A ſoldier being ſentenced to be ſhot at Plymouth-dock for deſertion, the marine companies and fourth regiment were ordered to attend the execution. The priſoner after having received the ſacrament, was brought out of the barracks, eſcorted by an officer's guard, and attended by a clergyman; his coffin was carried before him, which greatly increaſed the ſolemnity of the proceſſion. About ten in the morning he arrived at the place of execution, where he repeatedly kneeled down and prayed. About eleven the commanding officer ordered him to march round the troops to admoniſh them, and the clergyman dictated what he ſhould ſay; after which he returned to his place. Nine men, who had been deſerters, were appointed to ſhoot him; he kneeled, and was bid by the officer to pull his cap over his face, which he did; and whilſt the officer turned round, the man accidently dropped a handkerchief from his hand, which being underſtood by the men as a ſignal to fire, three of them inſtantly diſcharged their pieces, and ſhot him through the body. The officer had a reprieve in his pocket all the time, but by heightening the ſcene of horror too much, and by ſome unaccountable fatality, the poor man loſt that life which was unfortunately intruſted to his commander to preſerve. The dreadful confuſion of the officer may be more eaſily conceived than expreſſed.

The exceeding high price of proviſions at this time cauſed the poor to riſe in ſeveral parts of the kingdom; when they deſtroyed the flour-mills, ſeized on corn, and other neceſſaries of life, which they ſold at a moderate price, and delivered the money to the owners. In ſome places they were much more violent; for inſtead of taking the above method to ſupply their wants, they ripped open the ſacks and ſcattered the corn about, ſeized butter, cheeſe, and bacon in the ſhops, which they threw into the ſtreets, and committed other outrages of the moſt violent nature.

To prevent the dreadful conſequences that were likely to enſue on this account, a proclamation was publiſhed on the 11th of September for putting in execution the laws againſt foreſtalling, regrating and engroſſing of corn. And on the 23d of the ſame month two other proclamations were publiſhed; by the firſt of which an embargo was laid on all veſſels laden to or to be laden with wheat or flour for exportation, till the 14th of November; and the other prohibited the diſtilling of ſpirits from wheat.

CHAP.

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C H A P. XXXV.

Marriage of her royal highneſs princeſs Caroline Matilda—Great froſt—Violent hurricane—Death of the duke of York—Great froſt—Election of the city repreſentatives—Mr. Wilkes choſen member for the county of Middleſex—Riots occaſioned thereby—Diſturbances among the coal-heavers—Mr. Wilkes committed to the King's Bench priſon—The ſailors petition his majeſty to raiſe their wages—Riots in St. George's-fields and in the Borough—Fray between the coal-heavers and ſailors—Further proceedings againſt Mr. Wilkes—Violent ſtorm of thunder and lightning—Remarkable fall of rain.

ON the evening of the firſt of October, her royal highneſs Caroline Matilda, youngeſt ſiſter to his preſent majeſty, was married to the king of Denmark, at the chapel royal at St. James's, the duke of York being proxy for the Daniſh king; and the next morning ſhe ſet out from Carlton-houſe in order to embark for Denmark. She was attended by his royal highneſs the duke of Glouceſter, the right hon. lady Mary Boothby, and count de Bothmar, her vice-chamberlain, in a train of three coaches, eſcorted by parties of light-horſe, horſe-grenadiers, and life-guards, with a great number of domeſtic attendants. Her marriage portion was 100,000l.

Her majeſty having been delivered of a princeſs on the 29th of the preceding month (who was afterwards baptized by the name of Charlotte Auguſta Matilda) the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council, on the eighth of October, waited on his majeſty with a congratulatory addreſs on the occaſion; as alſo on the marriage of his majeſty's ſiſter with the king of Denmark.

On the 19th of November the temporary bridge, which had been erected at Blackfriars, was opened for foot paſſengers, and the toll taken as levied by act of parliament.—As this bridge entirely ruined the Sunday ferry which had been carried on there by the Waterman's company for charitable purpoſes, the bridge committee (on the 19th of Auguſt) agreed to transfer 13,650l. conſolidated 3 per cents. to the rulers of the company, as a recompence for the loſs, the intereſt of which was appropriated to the ſame uſes as the profits that were received from the ferry.

Towards the end of December a violent froſt began, which continued to increaſe, and was very ſevere till the 16th of January following. During its continuance the diſtreſſes of the poor in town and country were truly pitiable. Fuel and other neceſſaries of life were remarkable dear: the river Thames was frozen ſo hard that the navigation was entirely ſtopped both above and below the bridge; many perſons periſhed in boats and other craft that were jammed in by the ice; and the wherries in the river were wholly unemployed. Many accidents happened in the cities of London and Weſtminſter, and ſeveral people were found periſhed by the cold in the ſtreets. The ſeverity of this froſt was no leſs felt in the countries, where the ſnow lay ſo thick that many people loſt their way, and were afterwards found dead; and ſeveral farmers ſuffered conſiderably in the loſs of cattle and ſheep. Even the high roads were rendered almoſt impaſſable; and the ſtage coachmen and drivers of the mails performed their reſpective journies with the greateſt difficulty, and at the hazard of their lives.

On the firſt of January, 1767, about a quarter paſt ten at night, a moſt ſudden and uncommon change of weather happened in London. The evening, which before had been bright ſtar-light, and remarkably ſerene, changed cloudy, and in an inſtant a moſt terrible burſt of wind was heard, attended with a furious ſtorm of hail from the north-eaſt. During the hurricane, the gable end of a houſe in Weſtminſter, with ſome chimnies there, and in other parts of the town, were blown down. Great damages were ſuſtained near the Thames, from goods being ſpoiled on each ſide of the river. Several boats were overſet, and twenty-ſeven perſons loſt their lives. The whole damage ariſing from this violent hurricane (which did not continue above two minutes) was eſtimated at 50,000l.

On the 19th of this month one Williamſon, a ſhoemaker, was executed in Moorfields for the murder of his wife, by ſtarving her to death. The circumſtances attending the perpetration of this cruel act were of ſo ſtriking a nature, that he died univerſally unlamented by the numerous ſpectators that attended his execution.

At a court of common-council held the 23d of January, it was unanimouſly reſolved, that on account of the diſtreſſes of the poor occaſioned by the inclemency of the ſeaſon, 1000l. ſhould be ſubſcribed out of the chamber of London for their relief; and that a ſubſcription book ſhould be opened in the chamberlain's office for the donations of all well-diſpoſed perſons: which money ſhould be appropriated to the relief of ſuch poor within the city and liberties as did not receive alms of their reſpective pariſhes: and a committee was appointed, conſiſting of the lord-mayor, all the aldermen, and fifty-two commoners, who immediately withdrew, and began a ſubſcription among themſelves, to which the lord-mayor gave 100l. By this noble plan great numbers of people were happily relieved from the moſt abject ſtate of diſtreſs.

On the 7th of February a large houſe adjoining to the Saracen's head on Snow-hill ſuddenly fell down, with part of another houſe which went over the gateway. The houſe was only occupied by the family of Mr. Dodd, and that of Mr. Jarvis, a caſe-maker in the three pair of ſtairs forward. Mr. Dodd's family happily eſcaped unhurt; but Mrs. Jarvis and one of her children periſhed in the ruins.

On the 17th of March the city members, attended by Mr. Dance the ſurveyor, waited on the lords of the treaſury with a plan of the ground on which Greſham college ſtood, for the purpoſe of pulling down that old building, and erecting an Exciſe office in its ſtead. At a court of common-council held the 22d of May, it was reſolved to agree with the propoſal of the government for the purchaſe. It was alſo reſolved, that the Greſham lectures ſhould be read over the Royal Exchange, and that the lecturers ſhould be allowed a proper conſideration for the loſs of their apartments, by taking down the old building.

At a court of common-council held the 23d of June, the freedom of the city in a gold box was voted to the right hon. Charles Townſhend, chancellor of the Exchequer, as a mark of acknowledgment for his endeavours to ſerve them in their application to parliament for the ſeveral improvements to be made in the metropolis. At the ſame court alſo, after a long debate, it was agreed to allow the proprietors of the London-bridge water works a fifth arch of the bridge; but under the expreſs condition, that if the grant ſhould be hereafter found prejudicial to the navigation of the river, the city ſhould have liberty to revoke their grant, on paying the proprietors their whole expence in occupying the ſaid arch.

On the 14th of September, 1767, Elizabeth Brownrigg (wife of James Brownrigg, painter in Fetter-lane, Fleet-ſtreet) was executed at Tyburn for the murder of Mary Clifford her apprentice. The child's death was occaſioned by a ſeries of ſuch uncommon barbarities, that had they not been well atteſted on the trial would have appeared almoſt incredible. The huſband and ſon, who were in ſome degree concerned, were acquitted of the murder, but afterwards tried for an aſſault, of which being found guilty, they were ſentenced to be impriſoned in Newgate ſix months, and to enter into recognizance for their good behaviour for ſeven years. Before ſhe left Newgate her huſband and ſon took an affectionate leave of her in the cell. She appeared very penitent in the way to, and at the place of execution, where the number of ſpectators was ſo great, that many perſons were conſiderably hurt. After hanging the uſual time, her body was taken to Surgeons-hall for diſſection; where the ſkeleton of her is ſtill preſerved in one of the niches in the amphitheatre.

On the 27th of September captain Wrotteſly arrived from Monaco with the melancholy news, that his royal highneſs Edward Auguſtus, duke of York and Albany, died at that place of a malignant fever on the 17th of the ſame month. The body was opened and embalmed; after which it was put on board his majeſty's ſhip Montreal to be brought to England, where it arrived on the firſt of November; and, on the third, was interred in the royal vault in Henry the VII's chapel, with the uſual pomp and ſolemnity. The coffin in which his remains were brought home was changed for one made by the king's upholſterer, on which his highneſs's titles were elegantly engraved.

On the ſecond of November, about noon, her majeſty was ſafely delivered of a prince, who, on the firſt of December following was baptized at St. James's by the name of Edward. And on the eleventh the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council waited on his majeſty with a congratulatory addreſs on the occaſion.

At a court of common-council held the 15th of December, an additional ſalary of 200l. was voted to the recorder of the city in conſideration of the increaſing buſineſs of his office; and at the ſame time 150l. was added to the annual ſalary of the common-ſerjeant.

The year 1768 began with a very ſevere froſt, which greatly contributed to the calamity of the lower ſort of people, who were already much diſtreſſed from the exorbitant price of proviſions. On the ninth of January, the river below bridge bore all the appearance of a general wreck; ſhips, boats, and ſmall craft lying in a very confuſed manner, ſome on ſhore, and others ſunk or overſet by the ice. A fiſhing boat was diſcovered near Deptford-creek jammed in by the ice, and all the people in it frozen to death; one of whom a youth about ſeventeen, was found ſitting erect as if alive.

On the ſecond of March, between five and ſix o'clock in the morning, a fire was diſcovered in the library of the hon. Henry Seymour Conway, in Warwick-ſtreet, which conſumed a great number of books and writings, and greatly damaged the apartment. On examining the drawers in the writing table, bank notes to the value of 925l. were miſſing, one of which, for 500l. was the ſame morning received at the bank. From this circumſtance it was reaſonably conjectured the library had been wilfully ſet on fire; in conſequence of which the general went to the bank to ſee, if from the hand-writing on the note received, any diſcovery could be made. On inſpecting the writing he ſuſpected a young fellow who had married a ſervant in the family, and on whom he had lately conferred a genteel place. This young fellow had been recommended to the general by the duke of Richmond: he therefore waited upon his grace, accompanied by the clerks of the bank who were concerned in paying the money. The young man was then ſent for, who immediately attending was known by the clerks, and poſitively charged with being the perſon who changed the note: on which he confeſſed the fact with all its circumſtances; and for which he was afterwards executed.

We have already obſerved that Mr. Wilkes had retired to France. By his long reſidence there, and not appearing to the indictments laid againſt him, he was declared an outlaw. Notwithſtanding, however, the perſecution he had ſuffered, he now determined to try the ſtrength of his popularity. The parliament had been diſſolved on the 12th of March, and the election for the city of London being appointed on the 16th, Mr. Wilkes ſuddenly came over, and offered himſelf a candidate. The other candidates were, the right hon. Thomas Harley, lord-mayor, Sir Robert Ladbroke, William Beckford, Eſq. Sir Richard Glynn, Barlow Trecothick, Eſq. and John Paterſon, Eſq. The ſhew of hands was declared in favour of the lord-mayor, Ladbroke, Beckford and Trecothick; but a poll being demanded in favour of the other candidates, the books were immediately opened, and continued till the 23d, when the numbers for each appeared as follow:

For the Lord-mayor,	3729
Sir Robert Ladbroke	3678
William Beckford, Eſq.	3402
Barlow Trecothick, Eſq.	2957
Sir Richard Glynn, Bart.	2823
John Paterſon, Eſq.	1269
John Wilkes, Eſq.	1247

On the determination of the election, Mr. Wilkes returned his thanks to the hall for the ſuffrages he had received, complained of the exertion of miniſterial influence againſt him, and declared his intention of ſtanding candidate for the county of Middleſex.

Immediately after the election there appeared the following copy of a letter from Mr. Wilkes, to Meſſrs. Nuthall and Francis, ſolicitor and deputy-ſolicitor of the Treaſury:

London, March 22, 1768.

"I take the liberty of acquainting you, that in the beginning of the enſuing term I ſhall preſent myſelf to the court of King's-Bench. I pledge my honour as a gentleman, that on the very firſt day I will there make my perſonal appearance. I am,

"Your moſt humble ſervant,

"JOHN WILKES."

The election for Middleſex having been appointed on the 28th, Sir William Beauchamp Proctor and Mr. Wilkes, two of the candidates, ſet out for Brentford, where the election came on about ten o'clock in the morning. Mr. Cooke the other candidate could not attend, being confined to his room with the gout. Mr. Wilkes went in a coach drawn by ſix long tailed horſes, and was attended by a prodigious number of people to the place of election, which was held in the middle of Brentford Butts, where a temporary booth was erected for that purpoſe. The majority of hands appeared in favour of Sir William Beauchamp Proctor and Mr. Wilkes; but a poll being demanded in favour of Mr. Cooke, the ſame immediately commenced; and at five in the afternoon Mr. Wilkes had polled ſix to one more than that gentleman. At nine o'clock the poll finally cloſed, when the numbers for each candidate appeared as follow:

For John Wilkes, Eſq.	1292
George Cook, Eſq.	827
Sir W. B. Proctor,	807

In conſequence of which the two former were declared duly elected.

The mob on each ſide committed many indiſcreet outrages: in the proceſſion of Mr. Wilkes's opponents was carried a banner, on which was painted "No Blaſphemer:" this irritated Mr. Wilkes's party, and gave riſe to many frays in the courſe of the proceedings. At night the advocates for Mr. Wilkes illuminated their houſes, and the mob parading the ſtreets, obliged all thoſe to do the ſame who choſe to prevent their houſes and windows from being demoliſhed. The windows of the Manſion-houſe were all broken, together with a large chandelier and ſome pier glaſſes, to the loſs of many hundred pounds. The houſes of lord Bute, lord Egremont, Sir Samſon Gideon, Sir

William Mayne, and many others belonging to the inhabitants of the moſt public ſtreets, all ſhared the ſame fate; and the whole evening preſented one continued ſcene of noiſe and confuſion.

The next morning the guards on duty at St. James's received orders to be in readineſs to march to ſuppreſs any riot that might happen; and the following day a court of common-council was ſummoned to conſider of the moſt proper and effectual means to prevent future riots, and to puniſh thoſe who ſhould be found guilty of the late diſturbances. In conſequence of which a reward of 50l. was offered for the diſcovery of every offender, to be paid on conviction; and it was determined to proſecute them with the utmoſt rigour. At the ſame court it was referred to the manſion-houſe committee to order the immediate reparation of all ſuch damages as had been done to that building by means of the ſaid riots and tumults.

The prince of Monaco, at whoſe court the duke of York died, had been invited over to England by his majeſty, in acknowledgment for the many civilities he had ſhewn to his deceaſed brother. During his ſtay here, the lord-mayor, thinking it incumbent on the city to ſhew their reſpect alſo, invited the prince to an entertainment at the Manſion-houſe. Accordingly on the 18th of April the prince, with a great number of the nobility, dined with the lord-mayor; and in the evening the dukes of Glouceſter and Cumberland honoured the company with their preſence at a ball, which was opened by the duke of Cumberland and the lady mayoreſs. The entertainment provided on this occaſion was exceeding magnificent, and the company in general, particularly the viſitor on whoſe account it was made, expreſſed the higheſt ſatisfaction.

On the 15th of April a deſperate fray happened at Wapping among ſeveral gangs of coal-heavers, ariſing from ſome diſputes reſpecting their terms of work, in which many perſons were wounded, and their houſes almoſt deſtroyed. And on the 20th a great body of them beſet the houſe of one Green, a publican, who reſolutely defended himſelf all the night, during the courſe of which many ſhots were fired on both ſides, and ſeveral of the rioters were killed and wounded.

On the 20th, Mr. Wilkes, (now member for Middleſex) appeared before the court of King's-bench, Weſtminſter, and declared his ſurrender according to his promiſe. He made a long ſpeech to the court, in which he ſtated his caſe, and animadverted on ſome irregularities in the management of his trial during his abſence.

When he had finiſhed his ſpeech, Mr. Attorney-general moved for his immediate commitment on the outlawry; but Mr. Wilkes's counſel ſpecified ſeveral errors in the proceſs of it, as ſufficient foundation for a writ of error, and offered to give any bail for Mr. Wilkes's appearance. The court then proceeded to give their opinions. Lord Mansfield ſpoke long and forcibly on the impropriety of the procedure on both ſides, and obſerved, that the attorney-general could not, with the leaſt appearance either of reaſon or law, move for the commitment of a perſon who was not legally in court; nor had the counſel for the defendant any better plea, for their motion in favour of a man who appeared gratis before them. He added, that had Mr. Wilkes been brought thither by a writ of *capias utlagatum*, the motion might then have been made with propriety, and the court might have exerted, had they pleaſed, their diſcretionary power in accepting or refuſing his bail. His lordſhip farther expreſſed himſelf as being very happy in having an opportunity of explaining his ſentiments publicly, before ſo large an audience, with regard to the charge brought againſt him by Mr. Wilkes, of granting an order for the amendment in the information againſt him, in ſubſtituting the word *tenor* inſtead of *purport*; declaring repeatedly, that he thought himſelf bound in duty to grant it; that he conceived it to be the uniform practice of all the judges to grant ſuch amendments; and that he had himſelf frequently repeated the ſame practice in other cauſes, without the leaſt objection being ever offered againſt it.

The reſt of the judges agreed with the chief juſtice in opinion, that as Mr. Wilkes was not legally before the court, no proceedings could be had upon his caſe. And it was particularly remarked, that the officers of the crown had no right to throw upon that court the buſineſs of committing Mr. Wilkes upon his gratis appearance, out of the common courſe of law, when they might have brought him before it legally by a writ of *capias utlagatum*, which it would have been very eaſy to have executed, ſince he had evidently appeared in public for ſeveral weeks paſt, and in that caſe the attorney-general might have made his motion with propriety.

On the cloſe of theſe arguments Mr. Wilkes found himſelf at liberty to leave the court with equal freedom as he came into it, which he accordingly did about two o'clock. There were great numbers of people in Weſtminſter-hall, as alſo in the two Palace-yards; but not the leaſt diſturbance happened farther than complimenting Mr. Wilkes by ſhouts when he came to the window of a coffee-houſe, whither he had retired after quitting the court.

On the 27th of April Mr. Wilkes's attorney acquainted the attorney-general, that Mr. Wilkes was in cuſtody by a writ of *capias utlagatum*, and prayed that the writ of error might be granted; but the attorney-general not thinking that information ſufficient, the under-ſheriff waited upon him, and told him, that Mr. Wilkes was in cuſtody, and would appear in court by his *habeas*. On this the attorney-general admitted the writ of error; and about three o'clock in the afternoon Mr. Wilkes was brought according to their own manner, into the court of King's-bench. Mr. Wilkes's counſel moved, as the writ of error was granted, that he ſhould be admitted to bail; but the court were of opinion, that neither he or any perſon could be admitted to bail after conviction. He was therefore ordered to the King's-bench priſon; but the court were ſtill under the neceſſity of accepting his voluntary ſurrender; for, in his conveyance thither, the mob ſtopped the coach on Weſtminſter-bridge, took off the horſes, and drew it along the Strand, Fleet-ſtreet, &c. to Spitalfields. Here they turned the two tipſtaves out of the coach, and would have indecently treated them had it not been for Mr. Wilkes, who ſucceſsfully exerted his influence in their favour. They then drew the coach to the Three Tuns Tavern, where Mr. Wilkes got out, and from an upper window earneſtly intreated them to retire, which they accordingly did; and when they diſperſed he went privately and delivered himſelf up to the marſhal of the King's-bench priſon.

The next day he was viſited by many of his friends, and the priſon was ſurrounded by a prodigious number of people, who, it was expected, would have offered ſome outrage; but no diſturbance happened till night, when they pulled up the rails that incloſed the footway, with which they made a bonfire, and obliged the inhabitants of the Borough to illuminate their houſes; but a captain's guard of 100 men arriving, about twelve o'clock, they all diſperſed.

The diſcontent of the populace at this time was conſiderably increaſed by the exceſſive price of proviſions, on which account many diſturbances happened that were attended with the moſt diſagreeable conſequences. A large body of coal heavers went on board the colliers in the river, and obliged the men immediately to quit their work. They complained of the ill uſage practiſed by their employers, who they ſaid curtailed their wages, and inſtead of paying them with money, only gave them liquor and goods of a bad quality; and that theſe undertakers got fortunes, while they, who did the work, were ſtarving. This tumult was productive of much miſchief, for the rioters meeting with a ſtrong oppoſition, the fray became ſo deſperate that ſeveral lives were loſt, and others were ſo maimed as to be ever after incapable of executing their buſineſs.

The ſailors belonging to the outward bound veſſels in the river imbibed the contagion, and refuſed to proceed on their voyages without an increaſe of wages. On the ſecond of May great numbers of them aſſembled in Stepney-fields and Deptford, from whence they proceeded in a riotous manner, and boarded thoſe ſhips in the river that were preparing to ſail; they unrigged the veſſels and forced away the men, declaring that no ſhips ſhould ſail before the merchants had agreed to advance their wages. On the ſeventh they aſſembled in St. George's Fields, from whence they proceeded to St. James's palace, with colours and muſic before them, and preſented a petition to the king, ſetting forth their grievances and praying relief. A few days after they again aſſembled, and paraded to Weſtminſter with a petition to parliament, when being told an immediate anſwer could not be given, but that it would be conſidered in due time, they gave three cheers and diſperſed. Their chiefs afterwards waited on a committee of merchants, and matters were accommodated to their general ſatisfaction.

Of all the diſturbances, however, that occaſioned public attention about this time, the moſt fatal was that which happened in St. George's Fields, on the 10th of May, 1768, and which evinced the raſh violence exerciſed againſt the people on account of their attachment to Mr. Wilkes, then a priſoner in the King's-bench.

The ſeſſion of parliament being to be opened on that day, great numbers of people aſſembled about the priſon, in expectation that Mr. Wilkes would on ed that account obtain his liberty; and intending to conduct him to the houſe of commons. Finding themſelves diſappointed, they grew tumultuous, and a party of the third regiment of guards was ſent for. The riot was greatly increaſed by a paper, that had been ſtuck againſt the wall of the priſon, which was forcibly taken down by one of the juſtices for the Borough. The populace inſiſted on having this paper, which the juſtice not regarding, the tumult became exceeding violent; the drums beat to arms, and the riot act was read, during which great quantities of ſtones and bricks were thrown by the populace. William Allen, a young man, ſon of Mr. Allen, keeper of the Horſe-ſhoe inn, in Blackman-ſtreet, Southwark, being purſued, along with others, was unfortunately ſingled out, followed by three ſoldiers, and ſhot dead. Theſe meaſures not having any tendency to diſperſe the mob, an additional number of the guards were ſent for, as alſo a party of horſe-grenadiers; but the people growing ſtill more numerous, they were fired upon by the ſoldiers, when five were killed on the ſpot, and about fifteen wounded. Among the latter were two women, one of whom afterwards died in St. Thomas's hoſpital.

The following day an inquiſition was taken by the coroner for Surry, on the body of the above William Allen, when the jury gave their verdict, that Donald Maclaine was guilty of wilful murder, and Donald Maclaury and Alexander Murray, (the laſt of whom was commanding officer) were aiding and abetting therein. This inqueſt was held at the houſe of Mr. Allen; and it appeared on the examination that the deceaſed was only a ſpectator, and, on ſeeing ſome perſons run, he ran alſo, but was unhappily miſtaken, and followed by the ſoldiers into a cowhouſe, where he was ſhot. Maclaury and Murray were admitted to bail, but Maclaine was committed to priſon for the murder. He was afterwards tried at the Surry aſſizes at Guildford, and acquitted.—Two other inquiſitions were taken in the Borough on perſons killed by the ſoldiers in this riot; one on the body of Mary Jeffs, who having a baſket with oranges, was ſhot in removing them; the other on William Bridgeman, who was ſhot on the top of a hay-cart, as he was looking at the fray at a diſtance; on both theſe inquiſitions the jury brought in their verdict, Chance Medley.

On the ſame day the riot happened in St. George's Fields, another tumult aroſe among the ſawyers, a large body of whom, being diſguſted with a ſaw-mill erected at Limehouſe by Mr. Dingley, as prejudicial to their buſineſs, aſſembled together and entirely deſtroyed it.

The following day a great number of people aſſembled before the houſe of Edward Ruſſel, Eſq. diſtiller in the Borough, broke open the door, ſtaved ſome caſks of liquor, drank it immoderately, and began pulling down the houſe; but the military interpoſing, four of the moſt intoxicated were ſeized, and the reſt made their eſcape. Another body of them went to the houſe of Richard Capel, Eſq. in Bermondſey, when they pulled down the whole front of the houſe, and Mr. Capel was much wounded. Theſe outrages were occaſioned by the above two gentlemen being particularly active in endeavouring to ſuppreſs the riot in St. George's Fields the preceding day.

On the 13th of May died much lamented, after a long and painful illneſs, her royal highneſs princeſs Louiſa-Anne, ſecond ſiſter to his preſent majeſty: and on the 22d her corpſe was privately interred in the vault in Henry VII's chapel.

On the 25th a terrible fray happened between the coal-heavers and ſailors belonging to the colliers in the river. The latter having been long detained by the former refuſing to work, had begun to deliver their ſhips themſelves; upon which a body of coal-heavers fell upon ſome of the ſailors by ſurprize, and killed ſeveral of them. The ſailors took the alarm, the quarral became general, and the conſequence was, the loſs of many lives.

On the 7th of June another fray happened in Stepney-fields between the ſame parties, when ſeveral of the ſailors were killed. The coal-heavers marched off in triumph, with colours flying, drums beating, &c. offering five guineas for a ſailor's head. The ſhips below bridge were obliged to keep conſtant watch day and night: and to ſo great a height was this inſurrection got, that the inhabitants of Wapping were perpetually under the moſt dreadful apprehenſions. A party of guards conſtantly attended for ſome days; during which ſeveral diſturbances aroſe, and many coal-heavers were taken up by the ſoldiery and carried before Sir John Fielding, who, on examination committed them to Newgate. Two of them were afterwards tried at the Old Bailey for the murder of one Battie, a ſeaman, and being convicted were executed at Tyburn. Seven others were alſo executed in the Sun Tavern Fields, (near, where the riot was committed the shot) for ſhooting at Mr. Green, the maſter of the Round-about Tavern in Shadwell. Theſe examples produced the wiſhed-for effect; the tumults immediately ceaſed, and peace and induſtry were happily reſtored.

On the eighth of June Mr. Wilkes was brought to the court of King's-bench at Weſtminſter, when the validity of his outlawry was tried. The attorney-general entered into a long argument in ſupport of the outlawry, to which he was anſwered by Mr. Wilkes's counſel. The judges then delivered their opinions very fully on the irregularity of the proceedings; and though they differed as to the reaſons, they were unanimous that the outlawry was illegal, and concurred in the reverſal of it.

The conſideration of the verdicts found againſt him was poſtponed to the 18th, on which day Mr. Wilkes again attended the court; when Mr. juſtice Yates, after enlarging on the malignant nature and dangerous tendency of the two publications of which Mr. Wilkes had been convicted, proceeded to pronounce the judgment of the court, which was as follows: That, for the republication of the North Briton, No. 45, in volumes, he ſhould pay a fine of 500l. and be impriſoned ten kalender months (excluſive of the two previous months of confinement:) and for publiſhing the

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the Eſſay on Woman, he ſhould pay another fine of 500l. and be impriſoned twelve kalender months, to be computed from the expiration of the term of the former impriſonment: and that he ſhould afterwards find ſecurity for his good behaviour for ſeven years, himſelf to be bound in the ſum of 1000l. and two ſureties in 500l. each.

On the ſeventh of July a bill of indictment for murder was found by the grand jury of the county of Middleſex, againſt Samuel Gillam, Eſq. the juſtice of peace who ordered the guards to fire on the 10th of May in St. George's Fields. In conſequence of which he was tried at the Old Bailey for the murder of William Redburn; but was acquitted without entering upon his defence, and a copy of his indictment was granted him by the court.

On the ſecond of Auguſt a violent ſtorm of thunder and lightning happened in London and its neighbourhood. The ſtrength of the lightning was ſo great, that it ſet fire to ſeveral houſes, and one man was ſtruck dead as he was ſitting upon his coach-box in the road from Deptford. It was remarkable, that his watch, which was in his pocket, was found ſhivered into a thouſand pieces: there was alſo a ſmall hole in the crown of his hat, and a kind of ſeam down his breaſt.

The following day a dreadful fire broke out in the houſe of Mr. Green, in the King's-arms-yard near Holborn-bridge. The rapidity of the flames was ſo great as to produce the moſt melancholy circumſtances. Mr. Green ſaved himſelf by jumping out of a window, but his wife, ſiſter, and child periſhed in the flames: his neighbour jumped out of a window, and was ſo hurt that he died in leſs than ten minutes: a porter belonging to the inn having loſt his wife and child, died raving mad: a clerk to a merchant in Bread-ſtreet, after ſaving his wife and child, returned for a box, in which were ſome writings and caſh belonging to his maſter; but not being quick enough, he fell a ſacrifice to the fury of the flames. Seven perſons loſt their lives by this accident, four of whom were burnt to death, and three killed by jumping from the windows.

On the 10th of September the heavieſt rain fell in London and its neighbourhood that had been known in the memory of man. A few hours after it began the water poured down Highgate-hill with incredible violence; and the common ſewers in ſeveral parts of the town not being able to carry off the torrent, the adjacent houſes were filled almoſt to the firſt floors: immenſe damage was done, and as it happened in the night, many people were awakened in the greateſt conſternation. About Bagnigge Wells the waters roſe eight feet perpendicular, and ſeveral people in Cold Bath Fields, Mutton-lane, Peter-ſtreet, and thoſe parts, ſuſtained great damage. At Mount Pleaſant ſeveral butts of beer were carried away from the cellar of a public houſe, and conveyed, by the great drain, quite to Fleet-ditch, where they were taken out. The Serpentine river in Hyde Park roſe ſo high, that it forced down a part of the wall, and poured with ſuch violence upon Knightſbridge, that the inhabitants expected the whole town would have been overflowed. The canal in St. James's Park roſe ſo high that it flowed up to the garden wall belonging to the Treaſury, ſo that the way became impaſſable; and the cellars in many parts of Weſtminſter were filled with water. Upwards of forty ſmall craft on the river Thames were ſunk, drove on ſhore, and bulged, by the violence of the wind; and ſeveral ſhips received conſiderable damage by running foul of each other. The fine water-works in Windſor Foreſt were entirely deſtroyed, and ſeveral perſons loſt their lives in different parts of the countries. try.

On the 11th of Auguſt the king of Denmark arrived at St. James's Palace on a viſit to his majeſty, under the title of the prince of Travendahl; and reſided in apartments that had been previouſly prepared for him at St. James's. During his ſtay he viſited moſt of the principal places in England, particularly the univerſities of Oxford and Cambridge, from the latter of which he went to Wentworth Caſtle, York, Leeds, Derby, Liverpool, Mancheſter, the duke of Bridgewater's, Harborough, &c.

The citizens of London were deſirous of ſhewing their reſpect to ſo great a perſonage; in conſequence of which at a court of common-council held the 16th of September, it was reſolved, "that the right honourable "the lord-mayor be deſired to wait on his majeſty "the king of Denmark with the moſt reſpective compliments of this court, and to intreat his majeſty to "allow them the high honour of entertaining him at "the manſion-houſe." His Daniſh majeſty readily accepted the invitation, appointed Friday the 23d for the day, and intimated his deſire of coming to the city by water.

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In conſequence of this, a committee of ſix aldermen and twelve commoners were choſen to conduct the entertainment, who were empowered to draw on the chamberlain for ſuch monies as might be neceſſary for defraying the expences. Thoſe companies that had barges were ſummoned to attend the city barge; all the members of the common-council were deſired to come to the entertainment in their gowns; and each of them received a ticket for the admiſſion of their ladies to the gallery.

When the appointed day came, the lord-mayor being indiſpoſed, Sir Robert Ladbroke officiated as *locum tenens.* About ten o'clock in the morning Sir Robert, with the aldermen and ſheriffs, attended by the city officers, proceeded from Guildhall to the Three Cranes, the *locum tenens* being in the ſtate coach, accompanied by deputy John Paterſon, Eſq. (who on this occaſion was deſired to act as interpreter) and the aldermen and ſheriffs in their reſpective carriages. At eleven o'clock they embarked on board the city barge, which was elegantly decorated, and ſupplied with an excellent band of muſic. The other companies attending alſo with their barges, the naval proceſſion ſailed up the river to the ſtairs at New Palace-yard, where a detachment of grenadiers belonging to the Artillery Company attended; and when notice was given of his Daniſh majeſty's approach, the *locum tenens,* aldermen and ſheriffs immediately landed to receive and conduct him on board. As ſoon as he had entered the barge, the muſic began playing, and ſeveral cannon were fired on each ſide of the river. The Thames was covered with boats, and the different ſhores were crowded with innumerable ſpectators.

In order to give the royal ſtranger a compleat view of London, Weſtminſter, the bridges, and the river, the ſtate barge took a circuit as high as Lambeth, and from thence down as far as the Stillyard; during the courſe of which the king expreſſed great ſatisfaction, and ſeveral times came forward to gratify the curioſity of the people. From the Stillyard they returned to the Temple-ſtairs, where the benchers of both ſocieties received the king, conducted him to the Middle Temple Hall, and regaled him and his company with an elegant collation.

After this the king was conducted to the city ſtate coach, in which he took his ſeat on the right hand of the *locum tenens,* being accompanied by his excellency count Barnſdorff and Mr. deputy Paterſon, attended by the ſword and mace, and followed by nine noblemen of his majeſty's retinue, and by the aldermen and ſheriffs in their carriages. In this manner he was conducted to the manſion-houſe, where he was received by the committee (appointed to manage the entertainment) in their mazarine gowns. He was firſt introduced to the great parlour, where, after he had reſted a few minutes, Mr. Common-ſerjeant preſented him with the compliments of the city in a ſpeech properly adapted to the occaſion. To this the king returned a very polite anſwer in the Daniſh language, which, by his permiſſion, was interpreted to the company by Mr. deputy Paterſon, and was as follows:

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" Gentlemen,

" I am highly ſenſible of the kindneſs of your expreſſions to me; I deſire you will accept my beſt thanks in return, and be fully perſuaded that I can never forget the affection which the Britiſh nation is pleaſed to ſhew me; and that I ſhall always be diſpoſed to prove my grateful ſenſe of it to them, and in particular to you, gentlemen, and this great, celebrated, and flouriſhing city which you govern."

On notice being given that dinner was ſerved, the king, with the *locum tenens* on his left, was conducted by the committee into the Egyptian Hall. Before he took his ſeat, he walked round the hall, that the ladies (who made a moſt brilliant appearance in the galleries) might have a full view of his perſon; and all the gentlemen of the common-council below, an opportunity of perſonally paying him their reſpects.

The king ſat on the right hand of the *locum tenens*, at a table placed on an elevation, acroſs the upper end of the hall. On the right hand of the king ſat his noble attendants: on the left hand of the *locum tenens* were the aldermen above the chair; and fronting the king's table was a band of muſic in an orcheſtra, that had been erected on the occaſion.

During the courſe of dinner the following toaſts were drank, being proclaimed by ſound of trumpet:

1. The king. 2. The queen, prince of Wales, and royal family. 3. His majeſty of Denmark and Norway. 4. The queen and royal family of Denmark. 5. Proſperity to the kingdoms of Denmark and Norway.

After which his Daniſh majeſty propoſed the following toaſts, which were alſo proclaimed by ſound of trumpet.

1. Proſperity to the Britiſh nation. 2. Proſperity to the city of London.

The dinner was exceeding magnificent, at which the king ſeveral times expreſſed the higheſt ſatisfaction, as alſo at the grandeur of the Egyptian hall, the brilliancy of the illuminations round it, and the excellence of the muſic.

After dinner his majeſty was reconducted into the great parlour, where he was preſented with tea and coffee, and entertained with ſolos on different inſtruments by ſeveral diſtinguiſhed performers.

About eight o'clock in the evening, the king took leave of the corporation, and returned to St. James's, amidſt prodigious crouds of people, who teſtified their ſatisfaction by continual ſhouts; and the inhabitants of the principal ſtreets through which he paſſed ſhewed their reſpect by illuminating their houſes.

At a court of common council held the 10th of October the freedom of the city was unanimouſly voted to the king of Denmark, to be preſented in a golden box of 200 guineas value. His majeſty was admitted into the Grocers company, and his freedom being afterwards given to his ambaſſador here, was by him tranſmitted to Copenhagen.

On the evening of the ſame day the above court was held, the king of Denmark, in return for the many civilities he had received during his reſidence here, gave a grand maſquerade ball at the Opera Houſe in the Haymarket, which was magnificently decorated for the purpoſe. His Daniſh majeſty went in a private manner to the theatre, accompanied only by count Holke, in his own coach and pair, and afterwards robed himſelf in maſquerade in one of the dreſſing-rooms. The noblemen of the king's retinue ſoon after followed in chairs, in their maſquerade dreſſes, and the number of nobility and gentry was greater than had ever been known on a like occaſion. In this entertainment the king did not forget the corporation of London: he ſent the lord-mayor an hundred tickets for the maſquerade, forty of which were directed, twenty-ſix to the aldermen, twelve to the commoners who were of the committee for preparing the entertainment, one to the recorder, and one to the common-ſerjeant: The remainder were entruſted to his lordſhip's diſpoſal, together with one hundred and fifty tickets for the gallery.

On the 12th of October the king of Denmark took leave of their majeſties, and all their royal family; and the next morning ſet out for Dover to embark for Calais. Before his departure he made a preſent to the earl of Hertford and lord Talbot, who attended him while here, of a ring each, valued at 1500l. He left alſo 1000 guineas to be diſtributed among the domeſtics at the king's palace.

The expence of his Daniſh majeſty's table at St. James's was defrayed by the king. Beſides inferior ones, there were two principal tables, which were ſumptuouſly provided; and the whole daily coſt, excluſive of wines, was eſtimated at 84l.

On the eighth of November her majeſty was ſafely delivered of a princeſs, who was afterwards baptized by the name of Auguſta Sophia; and on the 10th the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council waited on his majeſty with a congratulatory addreſs on the occaſion.

There being at this time a vacancy in the houſe of commons by the death of George Cooke, Eſq. who was elected member for Middleſex with Mr. Wilkes, Sir William Beauchamp Proctor again offered himſelf as a candidate, but was oppoſed by Mr. Serjeant Glynn, who had acted as council for Mr. Wilkes, and was of courſe the popular candidate. The election was fixed for the eighth of December, on which day, about eleven o'clock, the poll began at Brentford, and was carried on very quietly till about a quarter after two, at which time it was ſuppoſed Serjeant Glynn had a conſiderable advantage. On a ſudden, however, the mob mounted the huſtings, attempted to ſeize the poll books, and entirely put a ſtop to the election. Many of the freeholders were greatly hurt in getting away, and the remainder of the day was a ſcene of confuſion.

The following day an addreſs appeared in the public papers from Mr. Glynn to the freeholders of Middleſex, in which he deſcribed the proceedings of the day, and the violences that were uſed to ſuppreſs the election. " The ſheriffs, ſaid he, and every perſon preſent, were witneſſes of a ſcene never before exhibited at an election—a deſperate ſet of armed ruffians, with *Liberty and Proctor* in their hats, without the leaſt provocation or cauſe of quarrel, deſtroying thoſe who did not lift up a hand in their defence. Sir William, to whom I called to go with me and face this mob, returned me no anſwer, and left me: I remained the laſt man upon the huſtings."

Some of the poll books being loſt in the riot, the poll was adjourned to the 13th, and the next day it was peaceably concluded, when the numbers appeared as follow:

For Mr. Serjeant Glynn	—	1542
Sir William Beauchamp Proctor		1278

Whereupon the former was declared duly elected.

The day following the determination of this election, an inquiſition was taken by the coroner's jury on the body of George Clarke, an attorney's clerk at Mary-le-bone. It clearly appeared, from very poſitive evidence, that his death was occaſioned by the ſtroke of a bludgeon at the Brentford election on the eighth paſt, and an eminent ſurgeon, giving his opinion in concurrence with the evidence, the jury brought in their verdict Wilful Murder, by ſome perſon or perſons unknown. A few days after this two Iriſh chairmen (Laurence Balfe and Edward Mac Quirk) were apprehended on ſuſpicion of the murder, and were committed to Newgate, to take their trials at the next ſeſſions at the Old Bailey.

The laſt circumſtance that cloſed the year 1768 was, the inſtitution of a ſociety called, " The Royal Academy of Arts," which was eſtabliſhed on the 18th of December, under the king's immediate protection, and under the management of forty artiſts, the moſt diſtinguiſhed for abilities in their reſpective profeſſions.

The chief deſign of this inſtitution is, the eſtabliſhment of well regulated ſchools of deſign, where ſtudents in the arts may find that inſtruction which was ſo long before wiſhed for in this kingdom. To effect this, there are eſtabliſhed a winter academy of living models of different characters to draw after, and a ſummer academy of living models of different characters to paint after. There are likewiſe all ſorts of draperies, both antient and modern, and choice caſts of all the celebrated antique ſtatues, groups and baſſo relievo's. Nine of the ableſt academicians, who are elected annually from amongſt the forty, attend theſe ſchools by rotation, to ſet the figures, to examine the performance of the ſtudents, to adviſe and inſtruct them, and to turn their attention to that branch of the arts, for which, by their abilities, they appear beſt qualified.

A profeſſor of painting, another of architecture, one of anatomy, and one of perſpective, are appointed; who are annually to read a certain number of public lectures in the ſchools, calculated for the purpoſes already mentioned.

That the effects of this royal inſtitution may be conſpicuous to the public, there is an annual exhibition of paintings, ſculptures and deſigns, open to all artiſts of diſtinguiſhed merit, where they may offer their performances to public view, and acquire that degree of reputation and encouragement their merits deſerve.

To this inſtitution his majeſty was pleaſed to add a moſt noble act of benevolence, by allotting a conſiderable ſum to be annually diſtributed for the relief of indigent artiſts, and their diſtreſſed families.

This ſociety was firſt held in a large houſe, allotted by his majeſty, in Pall-mall; after which the king granted them apartments in Somerſet-houſe; but that building being lately taken down, a very handſome edifice is erected on the ſpot, at the expence of the ſociety.

C H A P. XXXVI.

Mr. Wilkes elected alderman of Farringdon-ward without—Twice re-choſen member for Middleſex—Petitions preſented to his majeſty from the livery of London, and counties of Middleſex, Surry, &c. &c.—Mr. Beckford elected lord-mayor—Riot among the Spitalfields weavers, and the execution of Doyle and Villine.

considerably increased

THE year 1769 commenced with a circumſtance that ~~added farther enlargement to~~ the popularity already acquired by Mr. Wilkes. Sir Francis Goſling, alderman of Farringdon-ward without, being dead, the election for another in his ſtead was appointed at St. Bride's church on the third of January. The candidates were, John Wilkes, Eſq. and Mr. Bromwich, a paper-ſtainer on Ludgate-hill. The ſhew of hands appeared in favour of Mr. Wilkes: but a poll being demanded by the latter, the ſame began immediately, at the cloſe of which for that day, the numbers appeared as follows:

For Mr. Wilkes	255
For Mr. Bromwich	60

On the great diſparity, and the improbability of ſucceeding by farther efforts, the latter candidate immediately declined the election, and the lord-mayor declared Mr. Wilkes duly elected. Some objections, however, were afterwards ſtarted reſpecting the legality of the declaration, the books being cloſed before the time firſt agreed on was expired; the conſequence of which was, that another wardmote was appointed on the 27th for a freſh election. William Beckford, Eſq. the lord-mayor, made a genteel apology to the inhabitants for troubling them a ſecond time on this occaſion, which he ſaid was owing to a miſtake in point of form. Mr. Wilkes was again propoſed, and ſo unanimous were the people in his favour, that no one preſumed to oppoſe him, and he was a ſecond time pronounced duly elected.

On the 16th of January Laurence Balfe and Edward Mac Quirk were tried at the Old Bailey, for the murder of George Clarke, the perſon killed in the riot at the Middleſex election, held at Brentford on the preceding eighth of December. It appeared by the evidence that theſe men were hired on the part of the unſucceſsful candidate by one Broughton, once a noted ſtage-fighter; and that after the poll had been carried on quietly for ſome time, the priſoners with others, began to execute their engagements by indiſcriminately knocking down all who came in their way, till they had entirely cleared the huſtings. It alſo farther appeared, by the teſtimony of ſeveral creditable witneſſes, that in this riot George Clarke received the blow which was the declared cauſe of his death, and that Mac Quirk was the perſon who ſtruck him. The trial was conducted with great ſolemnity and candour; where the guilt of the priſoners being fully proved, the jury gave their verdict againſt them, and they both received ſentence of death.

Their execution was reſpited from time to time, on the plea of ſome conſcientious doubts having been entertained as to the cauſe of Clarke's death; and a letter was ſent from one of the ſecretaries of ſtate to the company of Surgeons, deſiring their opinion relative to thoſe doubts. Accordingly the maſter, wardens, and examiners met at their hall on the 27th of February, and after examining the ſurgeon and apothecary who attended the deceaſed, with other perſons, returned an anſwer to the ſecretary of ſtate the ſame evening, containing their unanimous opinion, "that "the blow was *not* the cauſe of Mr. Clarke's death." On this foundation a free pardon for Edward Mac Quirk was publiſhed in the London Gazette of the 11th of March, and at the ſame time a private pardon was ſent to Laurenee Balfe.

Inſtructions had been drawn up by the free-holders of Middleſex to their members, reſpecting the ſeveral ſubjects of popular diſcontent, which was tranſmitted to Mr. Wilkes and ſerjeant Glynn, the knights of the ſhire. And at a meeting of the Weſtminſter electors, held in the great room over Exeter Exchange in the Strand, on the 25th of January, inſtructions of the like nature were preſented to the right hon. earl Percy, and the hon. Edwin Sandys, their repreſentatives in parliament: to which were added the following article:

"And we do ſtrongly inſiſt that you never ceaſe "your endeavours to promote an enquiry into the "caſe and grievances of John Wilkes, Eſq. and to "vindicate and ſupport the rights of the people, who "have elected him their repreſentative."

Great had been the debates in the houſe of commons reſpecting the legality of Mr. Wilkes being member of parliament for the county of Middleſex. Theſe debates, however, were at length cloſed, and on the 4th of February Mr. Wilkes was expelled the houſe, when a new writ was iſſued to elect another member in his ſtead. This produced an immediate meeting of the freeholders at the Aſſembly-room at Mile-end, where they unanimouſly reſolved to confirm their former choice, and to ſupport Mr. Wilkes entirely at their own expence.

The new election came on at Brentford on the 16th of February, when Mr. Wilkes being put in nomination by James Townſhend, Eſq. member for Weſt Loo in Cornwall, and ſeconded by John Sawbridge, Eſq. member for Hithe, the freeholders were unanimous in their approbation of the candidate, and Mr. Wilkes was returned without oppoſition. Notwithſtanding this, when the return was made the next day to the houſe, it was reſolved, "that Mr. Wilkes having been expelled this ſeſſion, was, and is, incapable of being elected a member of the preſent parliament." In conſequence of this reſolution, the election was declared void, and a new writ was iſſued for another.

The tide of oppoſition running ſo ſtrong againſt Mr. Wilkes in the houſe of commons, and the finances of that gentleman being exceeding ſmall, added to the diſadvantages he laboured under from his confinement in the King's-bench priſon, a numerous body of his friends aſſembled at the London Tavern in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, on the 20th of February, when a ſubſcription was opened for the ſupport of his cauſe, and 3340l. was immediately ſubſcribed. The preamble to the ſubſcription paper ran thus: "Whereas John Wilkes, Eſq. has ſuffered very greatly in his private fortune, from the ſevere and repeated proſecutions he has undergone on behalf of the public; and as it ſeems reaſonable to us, that the man who ſuffers for the public good ſhould be ſupported by the public; We, &c. &c."

The principal people who were the inſtruments of ſetting this ſubſcription on foot, aſſociated themſelves on the 25th, under the appellation of "Supporters of the Bill of Rights," which rights they conſidered as having been infringed by the late meaſures of the miniſtry in relation to Mr. Wilkes. They ſolicited ſubſcriptions by public advertiſement, appointing certain bankers to receive them; and declared the intention of the ſociety in the following terms: "Their ſole aim is to maintain and defend the legal conſtitutional liberty of the ſubject. They mean to ſupport Mr. Wilkes and his cauſe, as far as it is a public cauſe. For this purpoſe only, they ſolicit the countenance and encouragement of the public, whoſe emolument and advantage alone are intended."

Frequent meetings were at this time held, not only by the freeholders of Middleſex, but alſo the electors of Weſtminſter, thoſe of Southwark, and the livery of London, in order to concert proper meaſures for vindicating the rights of election, and inſtructing their particular members to ſupport them in their parliamentary capacity. On the 10th of February a common hall of the livery of London was held for this purpoſe, when Mr. Charles Clavey (one of the common-council of Farringdon within) was appointed chairman. The livery being informed that Mr. alderman Beckford was in the council-chamber, required his attendance, with which he immediately complied; and aſcending the huſtings, addreſſed the livery to the following purport: "I am informed, gentlemen, that you intend to inſtruct your repreſentatives; a meaſure that I entirely approve of, as neceſſary at this dangerous and important criſis. This reſolution of yours is perfectly right, for it is conſtitutional for all conſtituents to give inſtructions to their repreſentatives. If any inſtruction ſhould be given to me, which may be inconſiſtent with my own ſentiments, I ſhall always take the liberty to ſay, that in my opinion it is improper; but far be it from me to oppoſe my own judgment againſt that of ſix thouſand of my fellow-citizens." He then adviſed, that the livery, in their inſtructions, ſhould attend to meaſures, and not to men, which he declared he himſelf had always done; and that he never would accept of place, penſion, title, or any emolument whatever.

Mr. Clavey, the chairman, then read a ſet of inſtructions twice over, and each article was offered ſeparately to the aſſent or diſſent of the whole aſſembly; after which Mr. Beckford ſaid he entirely acquieſced in them, and that for his part he was ready to execute them to the utmoſt of his ability. The inſtructions being unanimouſly agreed to, were accordingly preſented to Sir Robert Ladbroke, William Beckford, Eſq. right hon. Thomas Harley, Eſq. and Barlow Trecothick, Eſq. aldermen, and repreſentatives in parliament for the city of London.

The moſt material articles in theſe inſtructions were in ſubſtance, as follow—To be particularly careful of the *habeas corpus* act, and to enquire into and cenſure any attempt to elude the force of that law.—To preſerve equally inviolate the privilege of parliament, and the rights of election in the choice of their repreſentatives.—To prevent all application of the public money to influence elections of members to ſerve in parliament.—To uſe their utmoſt endeavours that the civil magiſtracy of the kingdom be put on a reſpectable footing, and thereby remove the pretence of calling in a military force.—To uſe their beſt endeavours for having a ſtanding committee appointed from time to time, to examine and ſtate the public accounts.—To promote a bill for limiting the number of placemen and penſioners in the houſe of commons, and that an oath to prevent bribery and corruption be taken not only by the electors, but alſo by the candidates, at the opening of the poll.—And laſtly, that they uſe their utmoſt endeavours to obtain an act to ſhorten the duration of parliaments.

On the firſt of March a numerous meeting of the electors of Southwark was held at the Town-hall, for the like purpoſe, when both members attended, and acknowledged the propriety of being inſtructed by their conſtituents. When the queſtion was put whether inſtructions ſhould be given to their repreſentatives, it was almoſt unanimouſly agreed in the affirmative: in conſequence of which a ſet of inſtructions (of the ſame tendency with thoſe of the city of London) were twice read by the chairman; and being approved of were accordingly preſented to Sir Joſeph Mawbey, Bart. and Henry Thrale, Eſq. their repreſentatives in parliament.

While theſe proceedings were in agitation, an attempt was made to counteract their force by ſome citizens in the court intereſt, who procured an addreſs to the king, containing the uſual profeſſions of loyalty and duty; and complaining of licentiouſneſs and profaneneſs, with their abhorrence of the attempts made to ſpread ſedition, &c. In conſequence of an advertiſement which had been previouſly inſerted in the papers, the merchants and citizens were invited, on the eighth of March, to the King's-arms tavern in Cornhill, in order to ſign this addreſs, which was produced ready prepared for ſubſcription. Warm debates enſued on the propriety of the meaſure, and ſo violent were the diſputants on each ſide, that from words they proceeded to blows; and the fray at length became ſo general, that the loyaliſts retreated with the addreſs, leaving their antagoniſts in poſſeſſion of the place of combat. The meeting was then adjourned to the Friday following at the ſame place, when a great number of merchants attended, and came to ſeveral reſorutions reſpecting the tranſactions of the former meeting; the moſt material of which were theſe:

"That the means which have been uſed to obtain an addreſs to his majeſty, were fallacious and arbitrary.

"That the producing an addreſs already prepared, and refuſing by noiſe and tumult, to take the opinion of the general meeting on the propriety of their addreſs, were meaſures never before adopted by the merchants, traders, and principal inhabitants of the city of London, and evidently inconſiſtent with their dignity and character."

The loyaliſts, after the fray at the King's-arms, lodged the addreſs at the Merchant-Seamens office over the Royal Exchange, where the merchants were again invited to ſign it; and here it lay for that purpoſe till the 22d, when it was determined to preſent it.

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This part of the ceremony, however, was attended with equal ill ſucceſs as the means uſed to obtain the addreſs. A long train of carriages attended it from the Royal Exchange, preceded by the city marſhal, with conſtables; but before they got through Cheapſide, the populace ſhewed every mark of reſentment and contempt, by hiſſing, groaning, and even throwing dirt at them. A dumb peal was rung as they paſſed Bow church, and when the proceſſion reached Fleet-ſtreet the mob grew quite outrageous, and diſconcerted their proceeding farther, by ſhutting the gates at Temple-bar. The city marſhal attempted to force the gates, but was ſo roughly treated by the populace, that he was at length obliged to retreat. The addreſſers finding themſelves thus interrupted in their journey turned back, and got into Holborn by Chancery lane and Fetter-lane; but were ſo pelted by the populace, that their coaches were covered with mud, and ſome of them were conſiderably damaged. When they came again into the Strand, they were joined by a hearſe, which came out of Exeter-ſtreet, and was drove ſlowly before them to St. James's gate. The hearſe was drawn by a black and white horſe, and the driver was dreſſed in a kind of rough coat, reſembling a ſkin, with a cap painted black on one ſide, and white on the other. On one ſide of the hearſe was a painting of the murder of young Allen in St. George's Fields; and on the other, that of Clarke at Brentford.

When they came to St. James's, it was diſcovered they had loſt the addreſs they came to preſent; and while a meſſenger was diſpatched in ſearch of it, they began haſtily to ſign a copy of it. This accident was occaſioned by the gentleman in whoſe poſſeſſion it was, being obliged to take ſhelter in Nando's coffee-houſe, in order to avoid the indignation of the populace; when, in his hurry and fright, he left the addreſs in the coach, and ordered his coachman to return home. The addreſs, however, being found, was forwarded to St. James's, and the addreſſers at length accompliſhed their wiſhes, (though attended with ſuch ſingular difficulties) of teſtifying their diſtinguiſhed loyalty.

Several of the rioters were ſeized at St. James's, five of whom were detained for proſecution; and the ſame evening an extraordinary Gazette was publiſhed, containing a proclamation for ſuppreſſing riots, tumults, and unlawful aſſemblies.

On the 16th of March, the election of a member for Middleſex in the room of Mr. Wilkes, came on at Brentford, when that gentleman was choſen without oppoſition. Mr. Charles Dingley, who had offered himſelf a candidate by advertiſements in the papers, appeared on the huſtings, but was not propoſed; and though the ſheriffs repeatedly went round the huſtings to aſk if any gentleman would offer himſelf, yet there was not any perſon nominated; and Mr. Wilkes was the third time declared duly elected.

The houſe of commons, however, ſtill perſevered in their objections to Mr. Wilkes, and that very evening declared the election null and void; and a new writ was iſſued for another.

In conſequence of this a meeting of Mr. Wilkes's friends was held at the Aſſembly-room, Mile-end, on the Monday following, when and where the freeholders unanimouſly reſolved to confirm their right of election by the repeated choice of Mr. Wilkes for their repreſentative in parliament. And ſo ſincere did they appear in the cauſe, that they proteſted they would go to Brentford not only every month, but every day, if neceſſary, rather than deſert or betray their rights; and would ſooner lay down their freeholds or their lives, than give up their inherent privilege of chuſing their own members.

On Thurſday the 13th of April the election of a member for Middleſex was again renewed, It began about half an hour paſt nine at Brentford, when the following perſons offered themſelves as candidates, viz. Mr. Wilkes, who had been ſo often choſen, but rejected by the houſe of commons. Colonel Luttrell, who had been a member, but vacated his ſeat on this occaſion, Serjeant Whitacre, and one Mr. Roach.

The freeholders on this occaſion marched from all parts of the county in collective bodies, with muſic and colours before them, and with ribbons or cockades in their hats, inſcribed with theſe words, *Magna Charta*, and *Bill of Rights*. The election was carried on without the leaſt interruption; and at the cloſe of the poll the numbers for each candidate appeared as follow:

For Mr. Wilkes	1143
Colonel Luttrell	296
Mr. Whitaker	5
Mr. Roach	0

Whereupon the ſheriffs declared John Wilkes, Eſq. duly elected member of parliament for the county of Middleſex.

Two days after the election the houſe of commons, on the foundation of their former declaration of Mr. Wilkes's incapacity carried a reſolution, by 221 againſt 139, that Colonel Luttrell ought to be returned as knight of the ſhire for the county of Middleſex: and the clerk of the crown was ordered to amend the return, by eraſing the name of Wilkes, and inſerting the name of Luttrel in its ſtead. In conſequence of which Colonel Luttrell took the oaths and his ſeat in the houſe of commons, as knight of the ſhire for the county of Middleſex.

This depredation on the right of election was ill reliſhed by the freeholders of Middleſex. At a general meeting held on the 17th in the Aſſembly-room at Mile-end, a committee was appointed to conſider of proper meaſures to be purſued for maintaining their freedom of election, and for ſupporting their rights and privileges.

At another meeting held at the ſame place on the 27th, it was reſolved, that a petition, which was then read, and approved of by the freeholders, ſhould be preſented to his majeſty, and proper perſons were appointed for preſenting the ſame. Mr. Townſhend deſired it might be underſtood, that no other freeholder (except thoſe appointed) ſhould attend the delivery of the petition, as it might give a pretence to adminiſtration to miſrepreſent to his majeſty an act of their innocent curioſity as tumult, inſurrection and open rebellion. The petition was then ſigned by upwards of fifteen hundred freeholders; and on the 25th of May was preſented to his majeſty at St. James's by the following gentlemen, viz. Mr. Serjeant Glynn, Mr. Sawbridge, Mr. Townſhend, Mr. Bellas, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Aſcough; and the Rev. Dr. Wilſon.

The ſubſtance of this petition was as follows:

"Moſt gracious Sovereign,

"We your majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the freeholders of the county of Middleſex, beg leave, with all affectionate ſubmiſſion humbly to implore your paternal attention to thoſe grievances, of which this county and the whole nation complain, and thoſe fearful apprehenſions with which the whole Britiſh Empire is moſt juſtly alarmed.

"With great grief and ſorrow we have long beheld the endeavours of certain evil-minded perſons, who attempt to infuſe into your royal mind notions and opinions of the moſt dangerous and pernicious tendency, and who promote and counſel ſuch meaſures as cannot fail to deſtroy that harmony and confidence, which ſhould ever ſubſiſt between a juſt and virtuous prince, and a free and loyal people.

"For this diſaffected purpoſe they have introduced into every part of the adminiſtration of our happy, legal conſtitution, a certain unlimited and indefinite diſcretionary power: to prevent which is the ſole aim of all our laws, and was the ſole cauſe of all thoſe diſturbances and revolutions, which formerly diſtracted this unhappy country; for our anceſtors, by their own fatal experience, well knew, that in a ſtate where a diſcretionary power begins, law, liberty, and ſafety

“ end. Under pretence of this diſcretion, or, as it was formerly and has been lately called—law of ſtate —we have ſeen, &c. &c.”

Then follow a long catalogue of grievances relative to infringements on the conſtitution, from the firſt proſecution of Mr. Wilkes, to his being expelled the houſe of commons as member for Middleſex: after which the petition concludes thus:

“ Moſt gracious Sovereign,

“ Such are the grievances and apprehenſions which have long diſcontented and diſturbed the greateſt and beſt part of your majeſty's ſubjects. Unwilling, however, to interrupt your royal repoſe, though ready to lay down our lives and fortunes for your majeſty's ſervice, and for the conſtitution as by law eſtabliſhed, we have waited patiently, expecting a conſtitutional remedy by the means of our own repreſentatives: but our loyal and free choice having been repeatedly rejected, and the right of election now finally taken from us by the unprecedented ſeating of a candidate who was never choſen by the county; and who, even to become a candidate, was obliged to vacate his ſeat in parliament, under the pretence of an inſignificant place, invited thereto by the prior declaration of a miniſter, that whoever oppoſed our choice, though but with four votes, ſhould be declared member for the county. We ſee ourſelves, by this laſt act, deprived even of the franchiſes of Engliſhmen, reduced to the moſt abject ſtate of ſlavery, and left without hopes or means of redreſs but from your majeſty or God.

“ Deign then moſt gracious ſovereign, to liſten to the prayer of the moſt faithful of your majeſty's ſubjects; and to baniſh from your royal favour, truſt and confidence, for ever thoſe evil and pernicious counſellors, who have endeavoured to alienate the affection of your majeſty's moſt ſincere and dutiful ſubjects, and whoſe ſuggeſtions tend to deprive your people of their deareſt and moſt eſſential rights, and who have dared to depart from the ſpirit and letter of thoſe laws which have ſecured the crown of theſe realms to the houſe of Brunſwick, in which we make our moſt earneſt prayers to God, that it may continue to the lateſt poſterity.

“ Signed by 1565 freeholders.”

On the ſame day the above petition was agreed to be preſented, a ſmall body of the livery waited on the lord-mayor, requeſting him to iſſue a precept for calling a common-hall, to take the ſenſe of the livery concerning the neceſſary meaſures to be purſued relative to the preſent ſituation of public affairs. His lordſhip told them he was not unwilling to comply with their requeſt, but did not think himſelf juſtified in calling together ſo large a body as the livery of London at the requeſt of ſo ſmall a number. In conſequence of this a meeting was held at the Half Moon tavern in Cheapſide on the ſecond of May, from whence a body of 500 liverymen proceeded to the manſion houſe, and unanimouſly requeſted of the lord-mayor, that a common-hall might be called as ſoon as poſſible for the purpoſes already mentioned.

His lordſhip, deſirous of evading a ſtep which he feared might be attended with diſagreeable conſequences, told them, he thought this method of ſoliciting a common-hall was rather unprecedented; that he was willing to do every thing in his power to oblige the livery; and that he would call a court of common-council as ſoon as poſſible, before whom he would lay their requeſt, and abide by the determination of that court.

Accordingly a court of common-council was held on the 5th of May, when a motion was made, “that the right honourable the lord-mayor be deſired to iſſue a precept to aſſemble the livery in common-hall, purſuant to their application to his lordſhip.” This motion produced warm and long debates; after which the queſtion being put, it was carried in the negative by a majority of twenty voices.

At a court of alderman held the 30th of May, a letter was received from Sir Matthew Blackiſton, alderman of Biſhopſgate-ward, requeſting leave to reſign his gown, on account of his age and ill ſtate of health. The majority of the court, however, being apprehenſive that if they complied with his requeſt it might make room for the admiſſion of ſome one of Mr. Wilkes's friends, and thereby ſtrengthen that gentleman's intereſt in the corporation, poſtponed the conſideration of it to a future time. On the 20th of June the affair was revived, at the deſire of Sir Matthew, by Mr. alderman Beckford, nineteen aldermen being preſent, beſides the lord-mayor; when after ſome debates, his reſignation was allowed by a majority of one. In conſequence of this a wardmote was held at Leatherſellers-hall on the 23d, for the choice of another in his ſtead, when James Townſhend, Eſq. member of parliament for Weſt Loo in Cornwall, was choſen without oppoſition.

The diſappointment the citizens had met with in their application to the lord-mayor for a common-hall occaſioned freſh vigour in them for obtaining the purpoſes for which they made that ſolicitation, on Midſummer-day, when a common-hall was held, as uſual, for the choice of ſheriffs, and other city officers. The hall was exceedingly crouded; and ſo fearful were the livery of not obtaining their wiſhes, that they would not permit the recorder to open the current affairs of the day, till the lord-mayor aſſured them, that if they would ſuffer that buſineſs to be firſt executed, he would afterwards liſten to any reaſonable propoſal they ſhould make. This declaration was received with great applauſe, and they immediately proceeded to the election of ſheriffs. The ſeveral aldermen who had not ſerved the office of ſheriff, with ſome other gentlemen, were offered to the choice of the livery, when James Townſhend, Eſq. the new alderman, and John Sawbridge, Eſq. were elected ſheriffs with the general acclamations of the whole aſſembly.

The other city officers being afterwards choſen, the lord-mayor, agreeable to his promiſe, came into court, and aſcending the huſtings told the livery that he was then ready to hear what propoſals they had to make. On this Mr. Lovel (one of the liverymen) harangued his brethren on the many grievances the city of London had to complain of, and propoſed preſenting a petition to the king for redreſs. He then produced a petition which had been drawn up for that purpoſe, and the ſame being read to the livery was unanimouſly approved of; but the lord-mayor, who was ſtill cautious, begged leave to make one alteration; that inſtead of “The humble petition of the lord-mayor, aldermen, and livery of the city of London,” it ſhould ſtand thus: “The humble petition of the livery of London;” which was readily admitted, and the petition read a ſecond time with this alteration.

A motion was then made, that the lord-mayor, ſheriffs, and members of the city, ſhould be requeſted to wait on his majeſty with this petition, which was unanimouſly agreed to. Sir Robert Ladbroke, Mr. Beckford, and Mr. Trecothick, all declared their readineſs to comply with this deſire. Mr. Beckford in particular ſaid, “that the giving in the petition was a requeſt that made him happy, as it agreed entirely with his own opinion, and that in regard to the particulars now read (as far as he could judge from twice hearing it) he knew moſt if not all the particulars to be facts.”—Mr. Harley, the other city member, did not attend.

A motion was then made, and univerſally approved of, to return thanks to Samuel Turner, Eſq. the lord-mayor, for his great candour and impartiality on this occaſion; which his lordſhip afterwards very politely thanked them for, and concluded by aſſuring them, that he would, to the beſt of his power, finiſh, as he had begun, his office, with juſtice and impartiality.

The buſineſs of the day was then adjourned, which, during a courſe of four hours, and an unexampled number of liverymen, was conducted with the greateſt ſpirit, order and unanimity.

When application was made by the ſheriffs for knowing the time when his majeſty would pleaſe to receive the petition, thoſe gentlemen received evaſive replies from the officers of the court for ſome time; but at length they obtained an anſwer, that his majeſty would receive it on Wedneſday the fifth of July. Accordingly on the day appointed the right hon. Samuel Turner, lord-mayor, Sir Robert Ladbroke, aldermen Beckford and Trecothick, with the ſheriffs Halifax and Shakeſpear, attended by the city remembrancer, went with the petition to St. James's, and after many obſtructions, at length obtained admittance to the levee. On their entrance his majeſty being near the door, the lord-mayor addreſſed him as follows:

"Moſt gracious Sovereign,

"We, the lord-mayor, the repreſentatives in parliament, together with the ſheriffs of your majeſty's antient and loyal city of London, preſume to approach your perſon, and beg leave to preſent, with all humility, to your majeſty, the dutiful and moſt humble petition of your majeſty's faithful and loyal ſubjects the livery of London in common-hall aſſembled, complaining of grievances; and from your majeſty's unbounded goodneſs, and paternal regard and affection for all your ſubjects, they humbly preſume to hope, that your majeſty will graciouſly condeſcend to liſten to their juſt complaints, and to grant them ſuch relief, as in your majeſty's known wiſdom and juſtice ſhall ſeem meet."

reception it met with

The ſubſtance of the petition was much the ſame as that preſented by the freeholders of Middleſex, as was alſo the protection it received on being preſented; for when the lord-mayor delivered it to the king, his majeſty took no farther notice of it than immediately giving it to the lord in waiting.

A few days after, the lord-mayor received the following letter, in conſequence of a particular paſſage in the above petition; which letter, together with his lordſhip's anſwer, afterwards appeared in the public papers:

To the Right Honourable the Lord mayor.

"My Lord,

"In a petition preſented by your lordſhip it is mentioned as a grievance—*Inſtead of puniſhing, conferring honours on a pay-maſter, the public defaulter of unaccounted millions.* I am told that I am the paymaſter here cenſured: may I beg to know of your lordſhip if it is ſo? If it is, I am ſure Mr. Beckford muſt have been againſt it, becauſe he knows, and could have ſhewn your lordſhip in writing, the utter falſehood of what is there inſinuated.

"I have not the honour to know your lordſhip, ſo I cannot tell what you may have heard to induce you to carry to our ſovereign a complaint of ſo atrocious a nature.

"Your lordſhip, by your ſpeech made to the king at delivering the petition, has adopted the contents of it; and I don't know of whom to enquire but of your lordſhip concerning this injury done to an innocent man, who am by this means (if I am the perſon meant) hung out as an object of public hatred and reſentment.

"You have too much honour and juſtice not to tell me whether I am the perſon meant, and if I am, the grounds upon which I am thus charged, that I may vindicate myſelf, which truth will enable me to do to the conviction of the bittereſt enemy; and therefore I may boldly ſay, to your lordſhip's entire ſatisfaction, whom I have certainly never offended.

"I am, with the greateſt reſpect,
"My Lord,
"Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient,
"and moſt humble ſervant,
"HOLLAND."

"Holland-Houſe,
"July 9, 1769.

To this letter the lord-mayor, the next day, ſent the following anſwer.

"The lord-mayor preſents his compliments to lord Holland, and in anſwer to the honour of his lordſhip's letter delivered to him by Mr. Selwyn, he begs leave to ſay, that he had no concern in drawing up the petition from the livery of London to his majeſty; that he looks on himſelf only as the carrier, together with other gentlemen charged by the livery with the delivery of it; that he does not, nor ever did, hold himſelf accountable for the contents of it, and is a ſtranger to the nature of the ſuppoſed charge againſt his lordſhip.

"Manſion-houſe, July 10, 1769."

Another opportunity now offered of ſtrengthening the public intereſt in the court of aldermen, by the death of Sir Joſeph Hankey, alderman of Langbourn ward. On the firſt of July a wardmote was held at Pewterer's-hall for the choice of another in his ſtead, when John Sawbridge, Eſq. the ſheriff elect, and Mr. deputy Wilſon, were propoſed. On the queſtion being put, the inhabitants were unanimous in the choice of the former, and Mr. Sawbridge was accordingly declared duly elected: after which he addreſſed the inhabitants to the following effect:

"Gentlemen,

"I return you my warmeſt thanks for this diſtinguiſhed mark of your eſteem and confidence, an honour which gives me the higheſt ſatisfaction, as it can only proceed from your approbation of my public conduct, and to which I have not the leaſt claim or pretence from perſonal friendſhip or connection. Permit me to give you this public aſſurance that I will endeavour to merit the continuance of your eſteem by a diligent and conſcientious diſcharge of the duties of this high office, ever remembring, that your unanimous choice can only be conſidered as an approbation of my zealous endeavours to procure redreſs of our invaded liberties."

On the 29th of Auguſt a very numerous and reſpectable meeting of the Weſtminſter electors was held at Weſtminſter-hall, agreeable to a publiſhed notice for that purpoſe, to conſider of a petition to his majeſty for the redreſs of grievances. About twelve o'clock Sir Robert Barnard, the chairman, attended by Robert Jones, Eſq. (chairman of the committee appointed to draw up the petition) entered the hall, amidſt the univerſal acclamations of near 7000 people. When Sir Robert Barnard had taken the chair, Mr. Jones opened the buſineſs of the day in the following addreſs:

"Gentlemen,

"Senſible of the many grievances that the electors of the city of Weſtminſter labour under, in common with his majeſty's ſubjects, a committee of gentlemen has been appointed (of which I had the honour to be chairman) to draw up a petition to his majeſty, praying a redreſs of thoſe grievances. We have, gentlemen, accordingly drawn up a petition, which, I flatter myſelf will be agreeable to you, and if it is your pleaſure, it is now prepared for reading to you."

This being unanimouſly agreed to, the petition was read, firſt by Sir Robert Barnard, and afterwards by Mr. Martin. The queſtion for approving of it being then put, it was agreed to by the whole aſſembly; for when the queſtion was reverſed, not a ſingle hand appeared. After this, eight clerks were immediately employed to write eight copies or ſkins of parchment, in different parts of the hall, for the electors to ſign. Sir Robert Barnard and Mr. Jones were the two firſt who ſigned the parchment next the chair; and at the cloſe of the afternoon it was computed the petition was ſigned

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ſigned by at leaſt 4000 people. It was afterwards lodged at different taverns in Weſtminſter, for the convenience of the inhabitants; and on the 6th of December it was preſented to his majeſty at St. James's; by Sir Robert Barnard and Mr. Jones. As this petition contains the ſubſtance of many others preſented on the ſame occaſion, we ſhall here inſert a copy of it.

"To the King's moſt excellent majeſty.

"The humble petition of the electors of the city and liberty of Weſtminſter, within the county of Middleſex,

"Sheweth,

"That your petitioners having, in common with the reſt of your majeſty's loyal ſubjects, felt the weight of a variety of grievances and oppreſſions, cannot longer be ſilent on the ſubject of a late violent and moſt alarming invaſion of their liberties, which threatens the certain and ſpeedy annihilation of our excellent conſtitution itſelf.

"Your petitioners do therefore moſt humbly beg leave to lay before your majeſty, that the freeholders of the county of Middleſex did, in obedience to your majeſty's writ of election, on the 13th day of April laſt, freely and indifferently elect John Wilkes, Eſq. a perſon duly qualified according to the ſtatutes in that behalf made and provided; that ſuch election was aſcertained by a poll regularly taken by the ſheriff, by which poll it appeared that 1143 freeholders voted for the ſaid John Wilkes, Eſq. and only 296 for Henry Lawes Luttrell, Eſq. That the ſheriff, according to the directions of the ſtatute, and the oath taken by all returning officers, declared the election to have fallen upon the ſaid John Wilkes, Eſq. and returned him to parliament one of the repreſentatives of the ſaid county; that a majority of the houſe of commons (who, your petitioners have great reaſon to apprehend, are under the immediate influence of your majeſty's miniſters) have declared the ſaid election and return to be null and void; and the ſaid Henry Lawes Luttrell they have admitted and ſworn in repreſentative of the county. That your petitioners affirm theſe proceedings to be unjuſt, injurious to the freedom of election, a violation of the rights of the people, and ſubverſive of the firſt principles of the Britiſh conſtitution. That your petitioners have no hope of redreſs but from the throne; and that they do moſt humbly and earneſtly implore your majeſty, as the great guardian of the liberties of this free nation, to interpoſe your royal authority, by diſſolving this parliament, and calling another as ſpeedily as may be.

"And your petitioners, as in duty bound, ſhall ever pray.

"Signed by 5137 electors."

A petition of the ſame nature was agreed to by the electors of the Borough of Southwark, which was preſented to his majeſty on the 22d of December, by Sir Joſeph Mawbey, attended by ſix other gentlemen of that Borough. And ſo univerſal was the diſcontent of the people at the meaſures taken by government, particularly in the Middleſex election, that petitions of the ſame import were preſented to his majeſty from the cities of York, Briſtol, Durham, Exeter, Glouceſter, Hereford, Norwich, and Worceſter; from the towns of Berwick upon Tweed, Liverpool, Morpeth, Newcaſtle upon Tyne, Derbyſhire, Devonſhire, Somerſetſhire, Wiltſhire, Kent and Surry; and in ſhort, from almoſt every corporate town in the kingdom.—Theſe petitions all ſhared the ſame fate, for no anſwer was given to either.

On Michaelmas-day, 1769, came on, as uſual, at Guildhall, the election of a lord-mayor for the year enſuing; when the perſons nominated were, William Beckford, Eſq. Barlow Trecothick, Eſq. and Sir Henry Bankes. Various diſputes aroſe reſpecting the eligibility of Mr. Beckford's nomination, from his having ſerved the office in 1763. The town-clerk and common-ſerjeant objected to it with great warmth, and produced a bye-law of the corporation made in the reign of Henry VI. which imported, "that it was agreed between the aldermen and commonalty, that on account of the heavy burden, the increaſed expence, and particular circumſtances of thoſe times, no perſon ſhould be re-choſen to ſerve the office of lord-mayor within the term of ſeven years after his former mayoralty." In reply to this it was obſerved, that there were precedents ſince that time to the contrary, and particularly that of Sir John Barnard, who, having ſerved the office of lord-mayor in 1737, was re-elected, and ſerved the ſame office in 1740. This precedent being undeniable, the town-clerk and common-ſerjeant endeavoured to exculpate themſelves from intending any indirect practices in their objections. The common-ſerjeant ſaid, that he had overlooked the election of Sir John Barnard in his ſearching for precedents, which he accounted for by turning over the records from Michaelmas to Michaelmas; and this election, he ſaid, happened to fall between.

Theſe objections being therefore adjuſted, Mr. ſheriff Townſhend told the livery, that he thought it his duty to take notice to them of the impoſition attempted to be put upon him and them by their ſervants, the town-clerk and common ſerjeant; that on not ſuppoſing them capable of ſuch conduct, he had before given his opinion to the livery on the objection they had ſtarted, ſo he now declared the objection entirely overthrown. Mr. Sawbridge, the other ſheriff, endeavoured to appeaſe the minds of the livery, and uſed ſeveral arguments to mitigate the reſentment they entertained from the conduct of the common-ſerjeant.

The buſineſs of the day was then proſecuted; and after Mr. Beckford and the ſeveral aldermen below the chair had been nominated, the ſheriff declared the ſhew of hands to be in favour of aldermen Beckford and Trecothick; but a poll being demanded for Sir Henry Bankes, the books were immediately opened, and at the cloſe of the poll the numbers appeared as follow:

For William Beckford, Eſq.	1967
Barlow Trecothick, Eſq.	1911
Sir Henry Bankes	676

In conſequence of this, the two former were returned to the court of aldermen for their choice. Mr. Beckford earneſtly deſired his brother aldermen would appoint Mr. Trecothick to the office, ſaying, his age and infirmities had ſo impaired his abilities, that he did not think himſelf capable of going through the duty with that ſpirit, vigour and dignity it required; adding, that the ſpirit was indeed ſtrong, but the fleſh was weak. His reaſonable deſire, however, was little attended to, for when the court of aldermen met on the 10th of October, ſixteen of them ſcratched for Mr. Beckford, and only ſix for Mr. Trecothick.

On this determination Mr. Beckford again pleaded inability to ſerve the office from his great age and infirmities, and wiſhed, as he had before intreated them, that they had choſen Mr. Trecothick; and at the ſame time declared he muſt abſolutely decline it. This declaration gave univerſal diſcontent to the livery, who vehemently perſiſted in refuſing to admit any excuſe whatever. And ſo determined were they to obtain their wiſhes, that on the 13th, a great number of them, attended by the two ſheriffs, waited on Mr. Beckford, and in the ſtrongeſt terms ſolicited that he would, at that important criſis, ſerve the office of lord-mayor for the year enſuing, to which dignity, he had been a ſecond time elected.

Mr. Beckford could no longer withſtand ſolicitations ſo urgent, but now yielded to their deſires, as appears from the following letter which he intreated them to deliver to the lord-mayor:

"My Lord-mayor,

"I cannot reſiſt the importunate requeſt of my fellow-citizens; their deſires have overcome reſolutions that I once thought were fixed and determined.

"The feeble efforts of a worn-out man to ſerve them can never anſwer their ſanguine expectations.

"I will do my beſt, and will ſacrifice eaſe and retirement, the chief comforts of old age, to their wiſhes;

"I will accept the office of lord-mayor.

"I ſhall hope for the aſſiſtance of your lordſhip, and my brethren of the court of aldermen: the advantage and good effects of their advice were experienced on many occaſions in my late mayoralty, by

"Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient,
"And humble ſervant,
"W. Beckford."

On the eighth of November Mr. Beckford was ſworn into his office at Guildhall, in the preſence of the lord mayor, ſeveral of the aldermen, the two ſheriffs, &c. when the enſigns of mayoralty were ſurrendered to him in the uſual manner. The next day his lordſhip went in the city barge, attended by the ſeveral companies, to the court of Exchequer at Weſtminſter, where he was ſworn into his office with the accuſtomed formality. The proceſſion by land, though ſmall, was exceeding ſplendid, and conſiderably heightened by the magnificence of the ſtate coach, which was richly ornamented, and drawn by a ſet of fine foreign horſes, preceded by eight footmen in very rich liveries. The cover to the coach-box was crimſon velvet curiouſly wrought; on the front, the ſides, and the back part, were incloſed the city arms and thoſe of the Ironmongers company, the cap of Liberty, and various flowers of gold, with a fringe of gold round the edges. The whole proceſſion was exceeding brilliant, and the entertainment at Guildhall more ſplendid than had been known for many years on a like occaſion.

In the month of October, 1769, died Samuel Wilſon, Eſq. of Hatton-Garden, who by his will left 20,000l. to be paid into the chamber of London, as a perpetual fund to lend ſums of money, not leſs than 100l. nor more than 300l. to young tradeſmen and manufacturers, in London or within three miles, who have been ſet up in buſineſs one year, or not more than two years, on good ſecurity, for the term of five years: for which loans they are to pay one per cent. the firſt year, and two per cent. for the remaining time. The profits ariſing from the intereſt of the money to defray the charges of the truſt, to pay annuities left to two of his ſervants, and the ſurplus to be added to the principal.

On the 10th of November the great cauſe between Mr. Wilkes and the earl of Halifax (lord Egremont the other ſecretary of ſtate being then releaſed by death) was tried in the court of Common-pleas, Weſtminſter, relative to the impriſonment of Mr. Wilkes's perſon, and the ſeizure of his papers under a general warrant. The cauſe was learnedly argued on the part of the plaintiff, by ſerjeant Glynn, and ſerjeant Leigh, with counſellors Lee and Davenport: on that of the defendant, by ſerjeants Whitaker, Davy and Nares, with counſellor Wallace. The lord chief juſtice Wilmot gave an excellent charge to the jury, in which he adviſed them to give liberal, but not exceſſive damages; and a verdict was found in favour of Mr. Wilkes, with 4000l. damages. The populace, however, were ſo diſſatiſfied at this deciſion, that the jury were obliged to retire privately from the court to avoid inſults.

Great diſturbances happened about this time among the weavers in Spital-fields. Numbers of them aſſembled together in a tumultuous manner, and refuſed working, unleſs their maſters would augment their wages. In order to obtain ſupport while they had thus thrown themſelves out of employment, they took it into their heads to levy a certain tax on their more induſtrious brethren for every loom; and if this impoſition was not complied with, they deſtroyed their looms and cut their work to pieces, from whence they were diſtinguiſhed by the name of Cutters.

Theſe riotous proceedings had continued for ſome time, and the deſtructive conſequences ariſing from them were too conſiderable to paſs longer unnoticed by thoſe in whoſe power it was to repel ſuch pernicious outrages. On the 30th of September two juſtices of the peace in the Tower-hamlets, with peace officers and a party of the guards, went in the evening to the Dolphin alehouſe, where a large body of Cutters were then aſſembled. On their entering the houſe, the weavers, who were ſupplied with arms, began the attack, by firing at the ſoldiers, one of whom was killed. The ſoldiers finding them thus deſperate, then loaded their pieces, and returning the fire, killed two of the rioters. The reſt being intimidated endeavoured to make their eſcape; which moſt of them effected from the top of the houſe, leaving their weapons behind them: four, however, were apprehended and committed to priſon, and a reward of 10l. was offered to any of them who would diſcover their accomplices.

Two of theſe rioters (John Doyle and John Valline) were tried at the Old Bailey ſeſſions in the month of October; and being capitally convicted, the recorder paſſed ſentence on them in the common form, that they ſhould be hanged at the "uſual" place of execution.

On the ninth of November the ſheriffs received a warrant from the recorder to execute the above criminals on the 15th, "at the moſt convenient place "near Bethnal Green church." This ſtrange deviation from the ſentence pronounced in the Old Bailey, greatly alarmed the ſheriffs, who doubting how far they might be juſtified in complying with this order, referred the ſtate of the caſe to the opinion of ſerjeant Glynn. The ſerjeant acknowledged he knew not any authority that could juſtify an alteration in the ſentence of a court of juſtice, but as he could not poſitively determine on the materiality of the alteration, he adviſed them to repreſent their doubts to his majeſty. In conſequence of this advice the ſheriffs wrote a letter to lord Weymouth ſecretary of ſtate, in which was incloſed a ſtate of the affair directed to his majeſty, requeſting him to reſpite the execution of the criminals. The letter and paper contained in it were as follow:

"To Lord Weymouth.

"My Lord,

"The incloſed will inform your lordſhip of the difficulty we are under reſpecting the execution of Doyle and Valline, two convicts now under ſentence of death in Newgate. We propoſe to wait on his majeſty to-morrow morning to deliver a like paper into his hands, of which we think it proper previouſly to tranſmit you this copy, that his majeſty may be apprized of it.

We are, my Lord,
Your lordſhip's moſt obedient ſervants,
London, Nov. 13, 1769. James Townsend, John Sawbridge."

(Incloſed copy.)

"To the king's moſt excellent majeſty.

"Moſt gracious Sovereign,

"The recorder of London having ſignified to us, the ſheriffs of the county of Middleſex, that it is your majeſty's pleaſure, that the two convicts, John Doyle and John Valline, now under ſentence of death in Newgate, who at the laſt ſeſſions of gaol-delivery holden for the city of London and county of Middleſex, were ſentenced to be hanged at the "uſual" place of execution, ſhould, notwithſtanding, be executed in the moſt convenient place near Bethnal-Green church;

we humbly conceive it our duty to lay before your majeſty our doubts, whether we can lawfully comply with this your majeſty's pleaſure, to which, upon all occaſions, it is our moſt earneſt wiſh to be able to conform.

“ On the moſt mature deliberation and enquiry, which the time has permitted, we are adviſed, that the ſentence pronounced by the court is our warrant for execution, to which we muſt look; and that we ſhall not be juſtifiable in departing from it.

“ We, therefore, humbly pray that your majeſty will be graciouſly pleaſed to reſpite the ſaid execution, that the ſame may be re-conſidered; and to give us ſuch farther directions as may ſatisfy our doubts.

James Townsend,
John Sawbridge.”

The ſame evening theſe were received lord Weymouth ſent an anſwer to the ſheriffs, in which he told them he was ready to receive and lay before his majeſty, in a proper manner, any doubts they might entertain with regard to the diſcharge of their duty.

The next morning (November 14.) the ſheriffs waited on lord Weymouth, and delivered into his hands a petition to his majeſty, which was a copy of the ſame they had incloſed in their letter to his lordſhip; and in the evening of the ſame day they received a letter from lord Weymouth, containing the king's authority to reſpite the execution for ſeven days. In the mean time they were ordered to tranſmit the council's opinion on the caſe, that his majeſty might be better enabled to give ſuch further directions as might ſatisfy their doubts.

The following day the ſheriffs ſent another letter to lord Weymouth, containing a nice examination into the merits of the caſe, with ſerjeant Glynn's opinion thereon. In conſequence of which lord Weymouth ſent a letter to the recorder, containing his majeſty's command that the two criminals ſhould be reſpited from execution a fortnight longer.

On the 23d of November the lord chancellor informed the ſheriffs, that he had that morning referred the conſideration of the caſe to the twelve judges who would return their anſwer as ſoon as they had conſidered and formed their opinion on the ſame. On the 30th lord Weymouth ſent a letter to the ſheriffs, informing them that the judges had given their opinion as follows,—“ that the time and place of execution “ are in law *no part* of the judgment: and that the “ recorder's warrant was a lawful authority to the “ ſheriffs as to the time and place of execution.”

In return to this the ſheriffs ſent a letter to the lord chancellor, in which they acknowledged their doubts to be over-ruled, but intimated that they were far from being ſatisfied. They added——“ If we have had our “ doubts, and have been miſtaken in our opinion, we “ hope your lordſhip will excuſe us, when you con- “ ſider, that even the recorder, ſo converſant in theſe “ matters, and whoſe warrant is for the future to be “ our authority, was himſelf uncertain: for when he “ directed us in court to the uſual place of execution, “ he muſt either have ſuppoſed it a part of the ſen- “ tence, or that he was exerciſing a diſcretion in that “ particular veſted in himſelf—His ſubſequent warrant “ contradicted both theſe ſuppoſitions.

“ Suppoſing the place to be no part of the ſentence, “ how could we avoid being ſtartled, when we ſaw,

“ Firſt, a diſcretion exerciſed by the recorder, di- “ recting us to the uſual place of execution.

“ Secondly, a diſcretion exerciſed by the crown, “ ſetting aſide the recorder's diſcretion.

“ Thirdly, this diſcretion of the crown not ſignified “ to us by writ or ſign manual, but by warrant from “ the recorder, whoſe diſcretion is over-ruled. And,

“ Laſtly, a diſcretion left to ourſelves to execute, “ not in, but as near to a church as we ſhould judge “ convenient.”

On the ſixth of December a letter was ſent to the ſheriffs by authority, informing them, that the opinion of the judges had been laid before the king, and that it was his majeſty's pleaſure there ſhould be no farther reſpite for the two convicts, as the ſheriffs warrant was lawful both as to time and place of execution. Accordingly, on the eighth of December, the criminals were executed at Bethnal Green, attended only by the ſheriffs and their peace officers, amidſt an innumerable concourſe of ſpectators. When they arrived at the place of execution the mob grew exceedingly outrageous, and the ſheriffs being fearful of the conſequences, ordered the unhappy ſufferers to be turned off before the uſual time allowed on ſuch occaſions.—This example produced the wiſhed-for effect; the miſguided returned to their work, and tranquillity and induſtry were happily reſtored.

On the ninth of February, 1770, a moſt ſplendid entertainment was given at the Manſion-houſe by the right honourable the lord-mayor, at which were preſent a prodigious number of the firſt quality in the kingdom. The ball was opened in the evening by the duke of Devonſhire and the lady Mayoreſs. The dancing continued till 12 o'clock, when a very grand ſupper was ſerved up in the Egyptian-hall, with a fine deſert, and a curious piece of confectionary. After ſupper the company retired to the ball-room, and continued dancing till near five in the morning, when they departed, highly ſatisfied with the elegance of the entertainment, the order and regularity with which it was conducted, and the polite behaviour of the lord-mayor and lady-mayoreſs. There were preſent the dukes and ducheſſes of Devonſhire, Portland, Richmond, Bolton, Queenſbury, Mancheſter, and Northumberland: earl Temple, the earl of Suffolk, lord Camden, lord Lyttleton, General Paoli, the Ruſſian ambaſſador, and many other noblemen. There were likewiſe the following aldermen and their ladies: Sir Charles Aſgill, Sir William Stephenſon, Sir Robert Kite, Samuel Turner, Eſq. Braſs Croſby, Eſq. Thomas Halifax, Eſq. and the two ſheriffs, Townſend and Sawbridge. On the whole, the company at this entertainment were ſuppoſed to be more numerous and brilliant than had ever been known on a like occaſion.

CHAP. XXXVII.

Remonſtrance and petition of the lord-mayor and livery to his majeſty—His majeſty's anſwer—Proteſt againſt the petition—Mr. Wilkes releaſed from confinement, and ſworn in alderman of Farringdon Without—Petition and remonſtrance preſented to his majeſty from the common-council, reſpecting the Middleſex election, &c. and the lord-mayor's reply to his majeſty's anſwer—Birth of princeſs Elizabeth—Firſt ſtone laid of the preſent building called Newgate—Braſs Croſby, Eſq. elected lord-mayor—Foundation of the city Lying-in hoſpital—Reſolutions of the common-council reſpecting the recorder's diſobedience—City bounty for raiſing ſeamen—Proclamation for apprehending Thompſon and Wheeble—Mr. Wilkes's conduct thereon—Is ordered to attend the houſe of commons—His letter to the ſpeaker—The lord-mayor and alderman Oliver committed to the Tower—Quarrel between Mr. Wilkes and the Rev. Mr. Horne—Mr. Oliver's letter to Mr. Wilkes.

THE citizens of London not having received any anſwer to their petition preſented to the king relative to the Middleſex election, determined to renew their ſolicitations on this intereſting ſubject. On the firſt of March a committee of the livery preſented a memorial to the court of common-council, in which they repreſented, that though a petition had been preſented by the livery to his majeſty, no anſwer or redreſs had been received, notwithſtanding they had a right to both. They therefore applied to the court of common-council to join in a requeſt to the lord-mayor to call another common-hall, that farther meaſures might be taken for the re-eſtabliſhment of their antient rights and privileges. The queſtion being put, it was carried by a majority of 36; in conſequence of which the lord-mayor iſſued his precept for a common-hall to be held on the 6th. The livery accordingly aſſembled on that day, when a ſecond application to his majeſty was read, and unanimouſly agreed to, the title of which ran thus: " The humble addreſs, remonſtrance and petition of the lord-mayor, and livery " of the city of London, in common-hall aſſembled." The ſubſtance of this remonſtrance was a repetition of the grievances mentioned in their former petition, and in the concluſion, they again earneſtly intreated his majeſty to diſſolve the parliament.

After the remonſtrance was agreed to, a motion was made and carried, that the lord-mayor, the court of aldermen, the court of common-council, the ſheriffs, the city members, and the recorder ſhould attend the delivery of this remonſtrance in a full body. The next day the ſheriffs waited on his majeſty to know when he would pleaſe to receive their remonſtrance; but his majeſty being then engaged deſired them to come the following day, when he told them, that the caſe being entirely new, he would take time to conſider of it, and tranſmit his anſwer by one of the ſecretaries of ſtate. On the evening of the ſame day, lord Weymouth wrote a letter to the ſheriffs, deſiring to know in what manner this remonſtrance was authenticated, and what the nature of the aſſembly was in which this meaſure was adopted.

The next day the ſheriffs again attended at St. James's, and after the levee was over, they were introduced into the king's cloſet, when Mr. Sheriff Townſend addreſſed his majeſty as follows:

" May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

" When we had the honour to appear before your " majeſty, your majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to " promiſe an anſwer by one of your majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate; but we had yeſterday queſtions propoſed to us by lord Weymouth. In anſwer to which we beg leave humbly to inform your " majeſty, we wait as ſheriffs of the city of London " by the direction of the livery in common-hall legally aſſembled. The addreſs, remonſtrance and " petition, to be preſented to your majeſty by their " chief magiſtrate, is the act of the citizens of London " in their greateſt court; and is ordered by them to " be authenticated as their act." To which his majeſty replying, " I will conſider of the anſwer you " have given me," the ſheriffs withdrew.

On Monday the 12th of March the ſheriffs received a letter from lord Weymouth, informing them, that his majeſty would receive the remonſtrance on Wedneſday the 14th, at two o'clock. Accordingly, on that day, the lord-mayor, with aldermen Stephenſon and Trecothick, the two ſheriffs, one hundred and fifty-three of the common-council, and the committee of the livery, in their proper gowns, proceeded in their carriages to St. James's, attended by the common-ſerjeant, town-clerk, remembrancer, and other city officers. On their arrival at the palace they were introduced to his majeſty, who received them ſeated on his throne. The common-ſerjeant (in the abſence of the recorder) began to read the remonſtrance; but being too much confuſed to proceed, Sir James Hodges, the town-clerk, read it very diſtinctly; after which his majeſty returned the following anſwer:

" I ſhall always be ready to receive the requeſts, " and to liſten to the complaints of my ſubjects; but " it gives me great concern to find, that any of them " ſhould have been ſo far miſled as to offer an addreſs " and remonſtrance, the contents of which I cannot " but conſider as diſreſpectful to me, injurious to parliament, and irreconcileable to the principles of the " conſtitution.

" I have ever made the law of the land the rule of " my conduct, eſteeming it my chief glory to reign " over a free people: with this view I have always " been careful, as well to execute faithfully the truſt " repoſed in me, as to avoid even the appearance of " invading any of thoſe powers which the conſtitution " has placed in other hands. It is only by perſevering in ſuch a conduct, that I can either diſcharge " my own duty, or ſecure to my ſubjects the free enjoyments of thoſe rights which my family were " called to defend; and while I act upon theſe principles, I ſhall have a right to expect, and I am confident I ſhall continue to receive, the ſteady and " affectionate ſupport of my people."

At a court of aldermen held the 13th, various diſputes aroſe reſpecting the legality of this remonſtrance, and the propriety of its title. Sir Robert Ladbroke ſaid, that it was entirely againſt the approbation of the court of aldermen, and made a motion, that it ſhould be diſavowed in that court. The lord-mayor, Mr. Sawbridge, Sir Charles Aſgill, and Mr. Trecothick, all ſpoke againſt the motion, which on the other hand was ſupported by the aldermen Halifax, Shakeſpear, Turner, Bird, Roſſiter, Kirkman, Naſh and Harley. And the next day the following proteſt appeared in all the public papers:

" We the aldermen of the city of London, whoſe " names are hereunto ſubſcribed, obſerving that the " addreſs, remonſtrance and petition agreed upon by " the livery, who met at Guildhall on Tueſday the " ſixth of this inſtant March, is intituled, " The Addreſs, Remonſtrance and Petition of the lord-mayor, " aldermen and livery of the city of London, to the " King's moſt excellent Majeſty," do declare, that " we were not aſſenting to, nor ſignified our approbation of, the ſaid addreſs, remonſtrance and petition. " Dated the 13th of March, 1770.

Robert Ladbroke	Thomas Halifax
Robert Alſop	John Shakeſpear
Richard Glynn	James Eſdaile
Thomas Harley	Samuel Plumbe
Samuel Turner	Barclay Kennet
Henry Bankes	J. Kirkman
Richard Peers	James Roſſiter
William Naſh	John Bird."

The following ſtate of Mr. Wilkes's affairs was publiſhed at this time by the ſociety for ſupporting the Bill of Rights.

" London Tavern, March 13, 1770.

" Supporters of the Bill of Rights.

" William Tooke, Eſq. in the chair.

" An account of Mr. Wilkes's affairs having been " this day laid before the ſociety, it appeared that " (ſince the eſtabliſhment thereof on February 20, " 1769) there have been paid by the voluntary ſubſcription of this ſociety,

	l.	s.	d.
" To Mr. Wilkes for his ſupport	1000	0	0
" To ditto for his firſt fine	500	0	0
" To the expences of his three laſt elec- " tions for Middleſex ——	1704	19	10
" To compromiſe 14345l. 15s. 8d. of " his debts ——	4198	13	2
	7403	13	0
" Debts of Mr. Wilkes remaining to be " compromiſed ——	5445	16	2
" And a ſecond fine to be paid of	500	0	0
	5945	16	2

“ No money has hitherto been applied by this ſociety to any other purpoſe whatever. The caſh now remaining in the treaſurer's hands is 776l. 6s. 2d.

“ N. B. 7149l. 6s. 2d. of Mr. Wilkes's debts appear to have been incurred by his having been ſecurity for other perſons.”

The proteſt iſſued by the majority of the court of aldermen againſt the city remonſtrance was of ſuch tendency, that three of the city companies took the preſumptive liberty of diſputing the power of the lord-mayor in calling common-halls on any other occaſion than merely for the election of city officers. At a court of aſſiſtants of the Goldſmiths company held the 22d of March, the following reſolution was agreed to.

“ The right honourable the lord-mayor having iſſued precepts for ſummoning the livery of this city to meet at Guildhall on Tueſday the 6th inſtant, to conſider of a farther application for redreſs of grievances, at which meeting a moſt indecent remonſtrance was ordered to be preſented to his majeſty:

“ Reſolved and ordered, that for the future the wardens of this company do not ſummon the livery thereof, to attend at any meeting in the Guildhall (except for the purpoſe of elections) without the expreſs approbation or conſent of this court.”

The companies of Grocers and Weavers followed the example of the Goldſmiths, and at their next court days diſtinguiſhed themſelves by paſſing reſolutions of a like tendency.

At a numerous meeting of the electors of Weſtminſter held at Weſtminſter-hall on the 20th of March, a remonſtrance of much the ſame nature with that preſented to the king by the livery of London, was read and unanimouſly agreed to; and it being levee day at St. James's, Sir Robert Barnard preſented the ſame to his majeſty.

A general meeting of the freeholders of Middleſex was alſo held for the ſame purpoſe at the Aſſembly-room at Mile-end on the 30th of March, when an humble addreſs, remonſtrance and petition was twice read, and being unanimouſly agreed to, the ſame was preſented to his majeſty on the ninth of April, by Meſſrs. Townſend and Sawbridge, ſheriffs for the county.

On the 12th of April a common-hall was held at Guildhall, by virtue of a precept from the lord-mayor to receive a report of his majeſty's anſwer to the addreſs, remonſtrance and petition of the lord-mayor, aldermen and livery of London; as alſo to hear the reſolutions and addreſſes of the houſes of lords and commons thereupon; and to take into conſideration the late proceedings of the companies of Goldſmiths, Weavers and Grocers, and in particular their reſolution not to obey the orders of the lord-mayor for ſummoning the livery of the reſpective companies to attend at common-halls. The laſt committee of the livery were appointed to take into conſideration what would be the proper mode of proceeding againſt theſe refractory companies, and to report their opinion to the court of common-council, who carried up the remonſtrance: and the ſame was ordered to be printed, ſigned by the town-clerk, in all the public papers.

On the ſame day the above buſineſs was tranſacted at Guildhall, an order from the Crown-office, directed to the marſhal of the King's-bench priſon, was delivered to the bench of juſtices for Surry, at their Rotation-office, St. Margaret's-hill, empowering the ſaid marſhal to diſcharge John Wilkes, Eſq. he giving bond, as ſecurity for his good behaviour for ſeven years, himſelf in 1000l. and two ſureties, viz. Edward Burke, of St. Clement's Danes, vintner, and Matthias Hamberg, of St. Bride's, taylor, in 500l. each, agreeable to the ſentence paſſed on him.

Mr. Wilkes's time of confinement expired on the 17th of April, when his ſecond fine being paid, he was accordingly diſcharged from the King's-bench priſon, and immediately ſet out in a poſt chaiſe, accompanied by his daughter, to the country-houſe of Mr. Reynolds, his attorney, in Kent. It was remarked with great aſtoniſhment, that perhaps there never were ſuch general and voluntary illuminations and rejoicings on any occaſion, as on the event of Mr. Wilkes's enlargement; not only in London, but in moſt parts of England; and to the credit of the populace, not a ſingle circumſtance occurred that produced the leaſt diſturbance.

Immediately after Mr. Wilkes was releaſed from confinement, he publiſhed two addreſſes, one to the freeholders of Middleſex, and the other to the inhabitants of Farringdon without; in both of which he ſeverely animadverted on the rigorous meaſures of the miniſtry againſt him, and declared his diſintereſted attachment to the cauſe of the people.

On the 24th, the lord-mayor, attended by the aldermen Ladbroke, Stephenſon, Turner, Trecothick and Townſend, went in proceſſion to Guildhall, in order to ſwear in Mr. Wilkes alderman of Farringdon without, when the motion for that purpoſe was carried without a diviſion. Mr. Wilkes then took precedence from the time of his election, which was before aldermen Roſſiter, Bird, and the two ſheriffs.

On the firſt of May the earl of Chatham preſented a bill to the houſe of peers, intituled, “ A bill for reverſing the adjudications of the houſe of commons, whereby John Wilkes, Eſq. has been adjudged incapable of being elected a member to ſerve in this preſent parliament, and the freeholders of the county of Middleſex have been deprived of one of their legal repreſentatives.” The bill was immediately read, after which a motion was made for the ſecond reading of it the following Thurſday. This motion produced various debates, at the cloſe of which, the queſtion being put, it was reſolved in the negative by a majority of 46, there being 89 againſt it, and 43 in favour of it. A motion was then made for rejecting the bill, which, after ſome debate, was carried in the affirmative; but occaſioned the following proteſt ſigned by a great number of the moſt diſtinguiſhed perſonages in the kingdom.

“ Diſſentient,

“ Becauſe the foundations of this bill being ſo fully laid in the reaſons contained in two proteſts entered upon the journals of this houſe on the ſecond of February laſt, we think it indiſpenſably neceſſary to proteſt againſt the rejection of the ſame, to the intent that it may be delivered down to poſterity, that this great conſtitutional and effectual method of remedying an unexampled grievance hath not been left unattempted by us; and that, to our own times, we may ſtand as men determined to perſevere in renewing, on every occaſion, our utmoſt endeavours to obtain that redreſs, for the violated rights of the ſubject, and for the injured electors of Great Britain, which, in the preſent moment, an over-ruling fatality hath prevented from taking effect; thereby refuſing reparation and comfort to an oppreſſed and afflicted people.”

Chatham
Portland
Plymouth
Rockingham
Abingdon
Boyle
Groſvenor
Stanhope
Ponſonby
Suffolk
Richmond

Radnor
Archer
Fitzwilliam
Temple
Torrington
Rutland
John Bangor
Wycombe
Forteſcue
Huntingdon
Tankerville

Abergavenny
King
Ferrers
Littelton
Bolton
Camden
Coventry
Buckinghamſhire
Scarborough
Northumberland
Mancheſter

On the 14th of May a court of common-council was held at Guildhall, to conſider of an addreſs, petition and remonſtrance to his majeſty, upon his majeſty's anſwer to the addreſs, petition and remonſtrance

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of the common-hall, and of the reſolutions and addreſs of both houſes of parliament thereupon; when a motion was made, that the part reſpecting the anſwer given by his majeſty ſhould be left out; but on a diviſion, ſeven aldermen, and 104 commoners, were for retaining it, and eight aldermen and 57 commoners were for rejecting it, and for confining it to the Middleſex election only. A motion was then made, that a committee be appointed, and that they do immediately withdraw and prepare an humble petition, addreſs and remonſtrance, reſpecting the Middleſex election, and the anſwer given by his majeſty to the livery addreſs, &c. The committee being choſen, they withdrew for a ſhort time, and then returned with a petition, &c. which being read, ſome parts of it were objected to; but the queſtion being put, whether that addreſs, &c. ſhould be preſented to his majeſty, it was carried in the affirmative, by ſeven aldermen, and 91 commoners, againſt ſix aldermen and 40 commoners. The committee appointed on this occaſion conſiſted of the aldermen Trecothick, Stephenſon, Croſby, Townſend, Sawbridge and Wilkes; to whom were added 12 commoners. After the petition was agreed to, Mr. Bellas made a motion that it ſhould be preſented by the whole court; which was carried in the affirmative. The ſame gentleman alſo made another motion, "that the thanks of the court be given to Lord Chatham, for his zealous endeavours to ſupport the privileges of election, and to ſhorten the duration of parliaments. &c." which was likewiſe carried in the affirmative; and a committee was appointed for that purpoſe, conſiſting of four aldermen and ſeven commoners. The aldermen were, Stephenſon, Croſby, Trecothick and Townſend.

The above addreſs, remonſtrance and petition was, by his majeſty's appointment preſented on the 23d, at St. James's, by the lord mayor, attended by three aldermen, the two ſheriffs, and 75 of the common-council, when the Town-Clerk having read it diſtinctly to the king ſeated on his throne, his majeſty was pleaſed to return the following anſwer:

"I ſhould have been wanting to the public as well as to myſelf, if I had not expreſſed my diſſatiſfaction at the late addreſs.

"My ſentiments on that ſubject continue the ſame; and I ſhould ill deſerve to be conſidered as the father of my people, if I could ſuffer myſelf to be prevailed upon to make ſuch an uſe of my prerogative, as I cannot but think inconſiſtent with the intereſt, and dangerous to the conſtitution of the kingdom."

To this anſwer William Beckford, Eſq. the lord-mayor, made his majeſty the following very modeſt, humble, and manly reply:

"Moſt gracious Sovereign,

"Will your majeſty be pleaſed ſo far to condeſcend, as to permit the mayor of your loyal city of London to declare in your royal preſence, on behalf of his fellow-citizens, how much the bare apprehenſion of your majeſty's diſpleaſure would, at all times, affect their minds; the declaration of that diſpleaſure has already filled them with inexpreſſible anxiety, and with the deepeſt affliction.

"Permit me, Sire, to aſſure your majeſty, that your majeſty has not in all your dominions any ſubjects more faithful, more dutiful, or more affectionate to your majeſty's perſon and family, or more ready to ſacrifice their lives and fortunes in the maintenance of the true honour and dignity of your crown.

"We do therefore, with the greateſt humility and ſubmiſſion, moſt earneſtly ſupplicate your majeſty, that you will not diſmiſs us from your preſence without expreſſing a more favourable opinion of your faithful citizens, and without ſome comfort, without ſome proſpect at leaſt, of redreſs.

"Permit me, ſire, further to obſerve, that whoever has already dared, or ſhall hereafter endeavour, by falſe inſinuations and ſuggeſtions, to alienate your majeſty's affections from your loyal ſubjects in general, and from the city of London in particular, and to withdraw your confidence to and regard for your people, is an enemy to your majeſty's perſon and family, a violator of the public peace, and a betrayer of our happy conſtitution as it was eſtabliſhed at the glorious and neceſſary Revolution."

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There not being any anſwer given to Mr. Beckford's reply, his lordſhip and company, after waiting about a minute, withdrew, and returned to the city, far from being ſatisfied with the iſſue of their application.

On the 22d of May her majeſty was happily delivered of a princeſs, who was afterwards baptized by the name of Elizabeth; and on the 30th, the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council, waited on his majeſty with a dutiful and loyal addreſs on the occaſion.

The next day the lord-mayor, attended by the ſheriffs and ſeveral of the aldermen, went in ſtate to the Old Bailey, where his lordſhip laid the firſt ſtone of the preſent building called Newgate. Under the ſtone were depoſited ſeveral gold coins of his preſent majeſty; and at the concluſion of the ceremony his lordſhip drank ſucceſs to the building, that the liberties of the people might be as laſting as that ſtone, and that the place might want inhabitants.

This was the laſt tranſaction that terminated the active part of Mr. Beckford's life; for his lordſhip having made an excurſion to his ſeat at Fonthill in Wiltſhire for the benefit of his health, he there contracted a ſevere cold; and ſuch was the anxiety of his mind on the diſcharge of his magiſterial duties, that he travelled an hundred miles in one day, and this brought on a rheumatic fever, of which he died at his houſe in Soho-ſquare, on the 21ſt of June.—If his lordſhip's character could want any additional luſtre, it would receive it from the circumſtance that occaſioned his death. He perſevered to the laſt in exerting his utmoſt endeavours to diſcharge the duties of his high office, and may be ſaid to have ſacrificed his life in the ſervice of his fellow-citizens. He lived univerſally beloved, and died univerſally lamented; and his name will ever be held in the moſt honourable and grateful remembrance.

Mr. Beckford's death occaſioned three vacancies, viz. that of chief magiſtrate; of alderman of Billingſgate-ward; and of one of the members of parliament for the city of London.

The day after Mr. Beckford died, a common-hall was held for the election of a lord mayor for the remainder of the year; when the ſhew of hands appeared as follow:

For alderman Trecothick ——	1601
Croſby ——	1434
Banks ——	437

The two former were accordingly returned to the court of aldermen, who made choice of alderman Trecothick; and he was immediately inveſted with the gold chain, and other inſignia of magiſtracy.

At the common-hall held on Midſummer-day, for the choice of city officers, the ſeveral aldermen below the chair, who had not ſerved the office of ſheriff, were put in nomination; when William Baker and Joſeph Martin, Eſqrs. having a general ſhew of hands, were returned, and declared duly elected.

The high eſteem in which the corporation of London held the memory of Mr Beckford, was particularly diſtinguiſhed at a court of common-council held the 5th of July; when a motion was made that a ſtatue of of the late right honourable William Beckford, Eſq. might be erected, with an inſcription containing his lordſhip's ſpeech to his majeſty on preſenting the city remonſtrance. This motion being agreed to, a committee of ſix aldermen and twelve commoners were appointed to carry it into execution, with power to draw on the chamberlain for any ſum not exceeding 1000l. At the ſame time it was agreed that the ſtatue ſhould be placed over the ſheriffs court at the weſt end of Guildhall; that it ſhould be of white marble, in the attitude he ſtood in when he addreſſed the king, and that the ſpeech ſhould be in gilt letters on a tablet of black marble. This ſtatue was compleated, and opened to public inſpection on Midſummer-day, 1772. It is executed in a very maſterly manner, and the likeneſs is inimitable.

On the 11th of July a common-hall was held for the choice of a member to ſerve in parliament for the city of London, inſtead of the right honourable William Beckford, Eſq. deceaſed; when Richard Oliver, Eſq. citizen and draper, was choſen without oppoſition. Mr. Oliver, after the ſheriffs had declared him duly elected, addreſſed the livery in a polite addreſs, the concluſive part of which ran thus: "I will endeavour, Gentlemen, to the utmoſt of my abilities, to act up to the ſtation in which you have placed me. My life will be happily employed, if I ſhall ever be able to render you ſervices in any meaſure equal to thoſe of your late much lamented repreſentative, whoſe memory will be dear to me, as it is to every good citizen: but though I ſhould fail in theſe wiſhes, I can at leaſt promiſe you in full confidence, that I will equal him in the integrity of his heart, and in the independence of his ſpirit."

On the 14th of July a wardmote was held in Butchers-hall, Pudding-lane, for the election of an alderman for Billingſgate-ward, in the room of the late right honourable William Beckford, Eſq. when the above gentleman was choſen without oppoſition.

The recorder of London having greatly offended the corporation, by refuſing to attend the late lord-mayor on his preſenting the city remonſtrance to the king, two motions were carried at a court of common-council held the 26th of July: the firſt of which was, "that the conduct of the recorder of this city be taken into conſideration at the next court of common-council, and that the lord-mayor be deſired to order notice of it to be inſerted in the ſummons." The other was, "that the oath taken by the recorder on his admiſſion into office be forthwith printed, and ſent to every member of this court."

The nation was at this time thrown into ſome conſternation from the conduct of the Spaniards, who had committed hoſtilities, by forcibly taking poſſeſſion of a ſmall Britiſh ſettlement off the coaſt of Patagonia, known by the name of Falkland Iſland. The government immediately made preparations for a conteſt; the ſhips, which were in dock, were ordered to be repaired with the greateſt expedition, and preſs-warrants were iſſued to all the principal ſea-ports and chief cities in England.

At a court of aldermen held at Guildhall the 25th of September, the old lord-mayor reported to the court, that he had received a letter from the lords of the admiralty, deſiring his lordſhip to back the preſs-warrants for the city of London; which letter his lordſhip read, as alſo the anſwer, ſignifying that it had never been uſual for the lord-mayor to ſign ſuch warrants unleſs applied to by the privy-council.——This application was afterwards made, and the lord-mayor complied with the requeſt; but it produced much diſturbance in the corporation, and ſeveral of thoſe who had been impreſſed in the city were diſcharged.

On the 27th a court of common-council was held at Guildhall, to take into conſideration the conduct of the recorder in neglecting to diſcharge the duties of his office. The lord-mayor and ſeveral of the aldermen attended, as did alſo the recorder. Great debates enſued, and ſo peremptory was the recorder in the propriety of his conduct, that he not only endeavoured to exculpate himſelf from having the leaſt tranſgreſſed, but alſo declared that he ſhould conduct himſelf in a like manner on any ſuch occaſion in future. In conſequence of this the following motion was made—"That it is the opinion of this court, that the recorder, by refuſing to attend the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons of this city with their humble addreſs, remonſtrance and petition, to his majeſty, acted contrary to his oath and the duty of his office." The motion was carried in the affirmative; but a diviſion being demanded, there appeared to be ſix aldermen and ninety commoners for it, and ſix aldermen and fifty-one commoners againſt it: after which the farther conſideration of it was poſtponed to a future meeting. The court then proceeded to the diſcharge of other buſineſs; in the courſe of which the city remembrancer informed the court, that the lords of the treaſury had reſolved to rebuild the Fleet-priſon on the ſpot where it now ſtood.

On the 29th a common-hall was held at Guildhall for the election of a lord-mayor for the year enſuing; when all the aldermen below the chair, who had ſerved the office of ſheriff, were put in nomination. The ſhew of hands was greatly in favour of Braſs Croſby and James Townſend, Eſqrs. and they were returned to the court of aldermen, who made choice of the former as the ſenior, and he was therefore declared duly elected. A motion was then made, that the thanks of the livery ſhould be given to the late ſheriffs, Townſend and Sawbridge, for their upright and impartial conduct in the diſcharge of their office; which was carried in the affirmative, and ordered to be entered in the records.

On the ſecond of October his majeſty's proclamation was read at the Royal Exchange, offering a bounty of 30s. to ſuch ſeamen as ſhould voluntarily enter into his majeſty's ſervice.

On the 10th, the firſt ſtone of the city of London Lying-in hoſpital, at the corner of the City Road in Old-ſtreet, was laid by the right hon. Barlow Trecothick, lord-mayor, and preſident of the ſaid hoſpital, accompanied by John Paterſon, Eſq. one of the vice-preſidents and treaſurer, and a great number of the governors. After the ceremony, the building committee and officers, together with the architect and the contractors for the building, were elegantly and politely entertained at dinner by his lordſhip at the Manſion-houſe.—This edifice was compleated the following year, and is a neat, airy ſtructure, well calculated for the purpoſes for which it was erected.

At a court of common-council held the 12th of October, the conſideration of the recorder's diſobedience was reſumed; when, after long and very obſtinate debates, the following reſolutions were agreed to by a great majority:

"That the order of this court made the 19th of June, 1716, ſo far as it relates to the recorder's being adviſed with in all caſes relating to the affairs of this city, where it may be neceſſary to have the opinion of any counſel learned in the law—be repealed."

"That James Eyre, Eſq. the preſent recorder, be no more adviſed with, retained or employed, in any affairs of this corporation; he being deemed by this court unworthy of their future truſt or confidence."

"That in all caſes relative to the affairs of this city, where it may be neceſſary to have the advice, opinion, or aſſiſtance, of any counſel learned in the law, John Glynn, Eſq. ſerjeant at law, ſhall for the future, on all ſuch occaſions, be adviſed with, retained, and employed."

"That the freedom of this city be preſented to John Dunning, Eſq. for having, when ſolicitor-general to his majeſty, defended in parliament, on the ſoundeſt principles of law and the conſtitution, the right of the ſubject to petition and remonſtrate."

At a court of aldermen held the eighth of November, Braſs Croſby, Eſq. the lord-mayor elect, was ſworn into that office for the year enſuing. On this occaſion

ſion Mr. Trecothick addreſſed himſelf to the aſſembly, and explained the motive of his conduct during his mayoralty. He obſerved that many ill-natured reflections had been thrown out againſt him for backing preſs-warrants in the city, and ſaid he thought himſelf juſtified by the precedents of all the former lord-mayors: that at a time, when the whole nation was alarmed with the enemy's great preparations for war, he ſhould have thought himſelf inexcuſeable, as chief magiſtrate, if he had thrown any obſtruction in the way, which might have retarded the manning of our fleet: that though he had his doubts with regard to the legality of preſs-warrants, yet, as an individual, though in ſo high a ſtation, he thought it too weighty a matter for him ſingly to determine upon, and the more particularly as the parliament was ſo near upon meeting, under whoſe conſideration only ſuch buſineſs could with propriety come. He ſaid farther, that he deſpiſed the low and illiberal means that had been made uſe of to prejudice him in the minds of the public; and as he had, in every reſpect, executed the buſineſs of chief magiſtrate to the beſt of his judgment and abilities, his conſcience was perfectly eaſy, and he did not doubt but he ſhould meet with the approbation of all his impartial fellow-citizens.

On the 15th of November a court of common-council was held at Guildhall, when it was unanimouſly agreed and reſolved, that the ſum of 40s. for every able ſeaman, and 20s. for every ordinary ſeaman, over and above the bounty granted to his majeſty, be given during the pleaſure of the court, and not exceeding one month from this day, to every ſuch ſeaman as ſhall enter at the Guildhall of this city into the ſervice of his majeſty's navy. It was alſo reſolved and ordered, that the remembrancer do immediately wait on the right honourable Sir Edward Hawke, firſt lord commiſſioner of the admiralty, with a copy of the reſolution fairly tranſcribed, and ſigned by the town-clerk; and ſignify the requeſt of the court, that his lordſhip will, at a proper opportunity, lay the ſame before his majeſty, as an humble teſtimony of their zeal and affection for his moſt ſacred perſon and government.

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At the ſame court, a motion was made and carried, that another humble addreſs, remonſtrance and petition be preſented to his majeſty, touching the violated right of election, and praying for a diſſolution of the parliament. A committee was immediately appointed to prepare the ſame, who withdrew for a ſhort time, and then returned with an addreſs, &c. which being read and approved, it was ordered to be fairly tranſcribed, ſigned by the town-clerk, and preſented to his majeſty by the whole court. The next day the ſheriffs, with the remembrancer, waited on his majeſty to know when he would be pleaſed to receive it: and the 21ſt being appointed for that purpoſe, Braſs Croſby, Eſq. the lord-mayor, with the aldermen Trecothick, Stephenſon, Townſend and Oliver; the two ſheriffs, and about 100 of the common-council, went with it in grand cavalcade to St. James's. On their arrival they were immediately admitted to his majeſty's preſence, when the remonſtrance was read by the town-clerk (the recorder not attending)—To which his majeſty was pleaſed to return the following anſwer:

"As I have ſeen no reaſon to alter the opinion expreſſed in my anſwer to your addreſs upon this ſubject, I cannot comply with the prayer of your petition."

On the firſt of December all the rendezvous lieutenants employed in the preſs ſervice attended the lord-mayor, to have their preſs-warrants backed by his authority; but this his lordſhip refuſed, alledging, that the bounty given by the city was intended to prevent ſuch violence.

At a court of common-council held Dec. 13, a motion was made, that the thanks of the court be given to the right hon. the lord-mayor and committee, for their diligence in proſecuting the intentions of the court, to procure ſeamen for his majeſty's ſervice; by which means the former diſagreeable method of impreſſing ſeamen was become unneceſſary, &c. which was unanimouſly agreed to. It appeared by the committee's account, that 402 men were entered, and received the city's bounty.

At another court of common-council held the 15th of January, 1771, a motion was made to cenſure Mr. alderman Harley, for having backed the preſs-warrants ſent into the city; but that gentleman not being preſent the motion was withdrawn. Another motion was made for prolonging the time for granting a bounty to ſuch ſeamen who ſhould voluntarily enter themſelves into the ſervice of his majeſty: the motion, however, met with great oppoſition; thoſe who diſapproved of it alledging, that the benefits ariſing from the bounty were entirely defeated by ſome of the aldermen backing the preſs-warrants; that the city could not be any longer conſidered as a ſanctuary, for notwithſtanding near 2000l. had been paid in bounty money, a ſet of lawleſs ruffians were let looſe upon the citizens, and, in the face of magiſtracy, had preſſed thoſe that had a deſire to enter voluntarily, and who were in their way to Guildhall for that purpoſe. While the court were contending on this motion, a meſſenger arrived from Trinity-houſe with an offer of adding 20s. more to the city bounty: this offer put an end to the diſputes, and it was agreed to continue the bounty for a farther time.

The backing of the preſs-warrants by ſome of the aldermen was ſo obnoxious to the common-council, that on the 22d of January they paſſed the following reſolution: "That if any perſon ſhall be impreſſed within this city or liberty into his majeſty's ſervice, by virtue of any warrant granted or backed by any of his majeſty's juſtices of the peace for this city, that this court will immediately direct their ſolicitor, at the city's expence, to proſecute, in the name of the perſon ſo impreſſed (if he deſires it) not only the juſtice of the peace who granted or backed the ſaid warrant, but the conſtable or peace officer who executed the ſame."

This reſolution, however, was ſuperſeded, and all farther conſideration on the ſubject cloſed, by the following letter ſent from the ſecretary of ſtate to the lord-mayor.

St. James's, Jan. 22, 1771.

"My Lord,

"I take the earlieſt opportunity of informing your lordſhip, that the Spaniſh ambaſſador hath this day, at two o'clock, ſigned a declaration relative to the expedition againſt Fort Egmont in Falkland Iſland, which his majeſty has been pleaſed to accept.

I am, my Lord,

Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient humble ſervant,

Lord-mayor. Rochford."

The month of February, 1771, was productive of circumſtances that gave freſh opportunities to the city magiſtrates of diſtinguiſhing themſelves in their endeavours to preſerve the privileges of the corporation. Complaint had been made by the houſe of commons againſt ſeveral printers, for having inſerted in their papers the proceedings of the houſe, contrary to the order of the ſpeaker, who, in each day's votes, expreſly forbids all other perſons to print them, but thoſe of his appointment. The houſe conſidering theſe meaſures as a breach of their privileges, iſſued orders for R. Thomſon the printer of the Gazetteer, and John Wheble, the publiſher of the Middleſex Journal, to attend at the bar of the houſe, in order to anſwer the complaints alledged againſt them. Theſe orders, however, not being obeyed by the parties, another was iſſued for taking them into the cuſtody of the ſerjeant at arms; but he not being able to find them, a proclamation was publiſhed on the eighth of March, offering a reward of 50l. for the apprehending of each.

In conſequence of this proclamation, on the 15th of March, Wheble was apprehended, and brought before Mr. Wilkes, the ſitting alderman, at Guildhall. The alderman on examining the perſon who apprehended him, finding that he had not any accuſation againſt Wheble, and that he had only taken him into cuſtody by virtue of the proclamation, immediately diſcharged him, and bound Wheble over to proſecute his accuſer, for aſſaulting and unlawfully impriſoning him. The apprehender then requeſted the alderman would grant him a certificate, that he might be entitled to the reward from the lords of the treaſury, as the proclamation directed. Mr. Wilkes readily complied with his requeſt, and gave him as follows:

"Guildhall, March 15, 1771.

"This is to certify, that John Wheble, the publiſher of the Middleſex Journal, was this day apprehended, and brought before me, one of his majeſty's juſtices of the peace for the city of London, by Edward Twine Carpenter, of Hoſier-lane, London, printer.

JOHN WILKES, Alderman."

About ſeven o'clock in the evening of the ſame day that Wheble was taken into cuſtody, R. Thompſon, printer of the Gazetteer, was alſo apprehended at his own door in Newgate-ſtreet, and carried before Mr. alderman Oliver at the Manſion-houſe, as being the perſon deſcribed in his majeſty's proclamation; but not being accuſed of having committed any crime, he alſo was diſcharged and ſet at liberty. The man who had apprehended him then deſired a certificate of his having acted in purſuance of the proclamation, in order to obtain the reward of 50l. which was immediately granted.

Mr. Miller, the printer of the London Evening Poſt, having been alſo complained againſt, and not attending the houſe, an order was made for taking him into cuſtody for contempt; and he was accordingly ſeized by a meſſenger at his own houſe, in virtue of a warrant from the ſpeaker. Mr. Miller finding the meſſenger had no warrant from a city magiſtrate, refuſed to go with him; and ſending for a conſtable gave him charge of the meſſenger for aſſaulting him in his own houſe; the conſequence of which was, the conſtable took the meſſenger, attended by Mr. Miller, to the Manſion-houſe, where he was examined before the lord-mayor, and alderman Wilkes and Oliver. In the mean time, the ſerjeant at arms being informed of this tranſaction, came to the manſion-houſe to demand the bodies of the meſſenger and of Miller; upon which the lord-mayor aſked the meſſenger, if he had applied to a magiſtrate to back the warrant, or to any peace officer of the city to aſſiſt him; he replied in the negative. His lordſhip then ſaid, that ſo long as he was in that high office, he looked upon himſelf as guardian of the liberties of his fellow-citizens; that no power had a right to ſeize a citizen of London, without an authority from him, or ſome other magiſtrate; and that he was of opinion, the ſeizing of Miller and the warrant were both illegal; he therefore declared Miller to be at liberty, and proceeded to examine witneſſes to prove the aſſault on him by the meſſenger; which being done, his lordſhip aſked the latter whether he would give bail? if not, he ſhould be committed to priſon. He at firſt refuſed; but the commitment being made out, and ſigned by the above three magiſtrates, the ſerjeant at arms ſaid, that he had bail ready for him; and two ſureties were bound in 20l. each, and the meſſenger in 40l. for his appearance at the next ſeſſions at Guildhall. The lord-mayor told the ſerjeant at arms, that he was ſurprized he ſhould trifle with him, and not give bail at firſt; to which he replied, that he had done no more than his duty.

In conſequence of theſe meaſures taken by the city magiſtrates, in oppoſition to the authority of the houſe of commons, the lord-mayor, as a member of the houſe, received an order to attend in his place on the 19th of March, to anſwer for obſtructing the execution of the ſpeaker's warrant, and for ſigning a warrant of commitment of the meſſenger for an aſſault, and holding him to bail. On the day appointed, about two o'clock in the afternoon, his lordſhip ſet out from the manſion-houſe in his coach, attended by Mr. alderman Oliver, and Mr. Evans, his lordſhip's chaplain. A prodigious crowd of the better ſort were at the manſion-houſe, and in the adjoining ſtreets, who teſtified their approbation by repeated huzzas, which were continued through all the ſtreets from thence to the houſe of commons. On his lordſhip's arrival there, one univerſal ſhout was heard for near three minutes, and the people, during the whole paſſage to the houſe, called out to the lord-mayor in ſuch terms as were expreſſive of his being "the people's friend, the guardian of the city's rights, and the nation's liberties."

When the lord-mayor was queſtioned concerning his conduct at the manſion-houſe, in ſigning a warrant of commitment for one of the meſſengers, his lordſhip replied, "That he had only done his duty as chief magiſtrate of the city of London, having acted conformable to his oath and the charters of the ſaid city, by which he was bound to protect the perſons, property, and franchiſes of his fellow citizens." After ſome time ſpent in debate, his lordſhip told Mr. Trecothick, that he was exceeding ill, and wiſhed to withdraw. Mr. Trecothick immediately intimated his lordſhip's wiſhes to the Speaker; and there not being any objections made by the houſe to this requeſt, the affair was poſtponed to the Tueſday following. About five o'clock his lordſhip left the houſe, attended by a great number of people; and when he came to St. Paul's, the populace took the horſes from the carriage, and drew it themſelves to the manſion-houſe.

On the 20th of March, between eight and nine o'clock in the morning, John Wilkes, Eſq. received an order to attend the houſe of commons that day; on which he ſent the following letter to the ſpeaker:

"Sir, London, March, 20, 1771.

"I this morning received an order commanding my attendance this day in the houſe of commons. I obſerve that no notice is taken of me in your order as a member of the houſe, and that I am not required to attend in my place. Both theſe circumſtances, according to the ſettled form, ought to have been mentioned in my caſe, and I hold them abſolutely as indiſpenſible. In the name of the freeholders of Middleſex, I again demand my ſeat in parliament, having the honour of being freely choſen by a very great majority, one of the repreſentatives for the ſaid county. I am ready to take the oath preſcribed by law, and to give in my qualifications as knight of the ſhire. When I have been admitted to my ſeat, I will immediately give the houſe the moſt exact detail, which will neceſſarily comprehend a full juſtification of my conduct relative to the late illegal proclamation, equally injurious to the honour of the crown and the rights of the ſubject, and likewiſe the whole buſineſs of the printers. I have acted entirely from a ſenſe of duty to this great city, whoſe franchiſes I am ſworn to maintain; and to my country, whoſe noble conſtitution I reverence, and whoſe liberties, at the price of my blood to the laſt moment of my life, I will defend and ſupport.

I am Sir,
Your humble ſervant,
JOHN WILKES."

Mr. Wilkes not complying with the mandate of the houſe, received a ſecond order, which being equally diſregarded, a third followed, requiring him to attend on the eighth of April. The houſe, however, after farther conſideration, ſufficiently foreſaw that Mr. Wilkes would not yield obedience, and that it would be a difficult matter to puniſh him for his contumacy. To elude, therefore, the renewal of a conteſt with ſo obſtinate and troubleſome an antagoniſt, they adjourned over the day appointed for his appearance, by which means all further diſputes with Mr. Wilkes, were entirely dropped.

On the 21ſt a court of common-council was held at Guildhall, when the thanks of the court were voted to the lord-mayor, and the aldermen Wilkes and Oliver, for ſupporting the privileges and franchiſes of the city; and a committee of four aldermen and eight commoners were appointed to aſſiſt them in their defence on the charge brought againſt them by the houſe of commons. The committee were empowered to employ ſuch counſel as they thought proper on the occaſion, and to draw on the chamber of London for any ſum not exceeding 500l.

Alderman Oliver having alſo received orders to attend the houſe, that gentleman on the 25th, went with the lord-mayor from the manſion-houſe to attend in their reſpective places in the houſe of commons, as repreſentatives for the city of London. As ſoon as they had taken their ſeats, the houſe proceeded to the diſcuſſion of the buſineſs before them. The debates relative to the lord-mayor were turned principally on theſe three points, Cenſure, Expulſion, or Commitment to the Tower. The majority ſeemed inclined to the ſecond: but early in the evening they divided twice, and the numbers on the ſecond diviſion, which was an adjournment, were 214 to 97. About ten o'clock his lordſhip finding his ſtrength exhauſted, and that he was unable to bear the pain and fatigue any longer, begged permiſſion to retire; which being granted, he returned to the city, attended by a vaſt concourſe of people, who teſtified their approbation of his conduct by the loudeſt acclamations, and repeated ſhouts of applauſe.

As ſoon as the lord-mayor was gone, the houſe proceeded to take into conſideration the conduct of Mr. Oliver; and that gentleman, after various debates, being aſked what he had to ſay in his defence, replied, that he owned and gloried in the fact laid to his charge: that he knew no juſtification could avert the puniſhment that was intended for him; that he was conſcious of having done his duty, was indifferent to the conſequences; and as he thought it in vain to appeal to juſtice, ſo he defied the threats of power. A motion was then made that he ſhould be ſent to the Tower. This produced great debates, in the courſe of which ſeveral attempts were made to bring Mr. Oliver to a ſubmiſſion, or at leaſt an acknowledgment of error; but he continued inflexible, declaring that he had acted from law and principle, and therefore would never ſubmit to the imputation of guilt. The debates laſted till between two and three o'clock in the morning; at the cloſe of which the queſtion was put for his commitment to the Tower, which was carried by 170 to 38. Mr. Oliver, however, was permitted to reſt at his own houſe in Fenchurch-ſtreet; but between ſeven and eight in the morning, the ſerjeant at arms attended, and conducted him to the Tower.

On the 27th, about one o'clock, the lord-mayor went again from the manſion-houſe to the houſe of commons, in order to know the ultimate determination of his fate. The whole city was in commotion, and the crowds of people were aſtoniſhing. The juſtices and conſtables of Weſtminſter all attended, and a party of guards, both horſe and foot, were ordered to be in readineſs, in caſe any tumult ſhould ariſe. His lordſhip ſeemed exceeding ill, and was defended againſt the effects of the weather, by his uſual precaution, the uſe of flannels, &c. He was ſupported to the door of the houſe by his friends, whither he was conducted amidſt the univerſal acclamation of the people. The confuſion and diſorder was ſo great, that it was evening before the houſe could proceed to buſineſs; when the order of the day, with reſpect to the lord-mayor, being called for, ſmart debates enſued; and his lordſhip being farther interrogated relative to his conduct, only replied, that he looked upon his caſe as already prejudged, and therefore would add nothing to what he had before urged in his defence. It was then obſerved by the houſe, that though the lord-mayor's crimes were of a higher nature than thoſe of Mr. Oliver, yet in conſideration of his ill ſtate of health, it ſhould only be moved to take him into the cuſtody of the ſerjeant at arms. The lord-mayor, however, utterly diſclaimed this intended favour, ſaying, he wiſhed for none; and that whatever ſtate his health might be in, he gloried in undergoing the ſame fate with his friend. The motion was accordingly amended, and the queſtion being put for his commitment to the Tower, it was carried by a majority of 163 voices. About twelve o'clock his lordſhip left the houſe, and was attended in his coach by the deputy ſerjeant at arms. Notwithſtanding the time of night, the populace took the horſes from the carriage, and drew it themſelves to Temple-bar, when having conceived ſome ſuſpicion of the officer who attended his lordſhip, they ſhut the gates, and informed him, that his company had been drawn to the utmoſt extent of their boundaries, and that they muſt now immediately get out. His lordſhip, however, conſidering the danger they might be expoſed to from ſuch conduct, told them that the gentlemen with him were his particular friends, who were to accompany him home: upon which they were ſatisfied, and immediately proceeded to the manſion-houſe. His lordſhip being greatly fatigued, reſted here till four o'clock, when he ſent for a hackney coach, which conveyed him to the Tower.

The following is a copy of the warrant for the commitment of the right honourable the lord-mayor to the Tower.

“ Whereas the houſe of commons have this day adjudged, that Braſs Croſby, Eſq. lord-mayor of the city of London, having ſigned a warrant for the commitment of the meſſenger of the houſe, for having executed the warrant of the ſpeaker, iſſued under an order of the houſe, and having held the ſaid meſſenger to bail, is guilty of a breach of the privilege of the ſaid houſe. And whereas the ſaid houſe have this day ordered, that the ſaid Braſs Croſby, Eſq. lord-mayor of the city of London, and a member of this houſe, be, for his ſaid offence, committed to the Tower of London:

Theſe are therefore to require you to receive into your cuſtody the body of the ſaid Braſs Croſby, Eſq. lord-mayor of the city of London, and him ſafely to keep during the pleaſure of the ſaid houſe. For which this ſhall be your ſufficient warrant. Given under my hand the 27th day of March, 1771.

Fl. Norton, Speaker.

“ To the lieutenant of his Majeſty's
Tower of London, or his deputy.”

On the 28th a motion was made and carried in the court of common-council, that ſuitable tables be provided for the lord-mayor and alderman Oliver in the Tower, at the expence of this city. But thoſe gentlemen, however, politely refuſed accepting the offer.

On the third of April the committee of the common-council appointed to conduct the affair of their magiſtrates, unanimouſly reſolved, “That Mr. Solicitor do immediately apply to Mr. ſerjeant Glynn, Mr. Dunning, and Mr. Lee, or ſuch of them as are in town, and, under their directions, to move for a writ of *habeas corpus* for the right honourable the lord-mayor, and alſo for Mr. alderman Oliver, now detained in the Tower of London. In conſequence of this reſolution, on the fifth, the lord-mayor was brought in a private manner to lord chief juſtice de Grey's in Lincoln's-inn-fields; when, after hearing counſel, the chief juſtice was of opinion, that he ſhould be re-committed, as the parliament was not prorogued. Mr. alderman Oliver was taken before lord Mansfield, at his chambers in Serjeant's-inn. The counſel's opinion, as alſo that of his lordſhip's, were the ſame with that of lord chief juſtice de Grey; in conſequence of which they were both remanded to the Tower.

The attention of the public was farther engaged at this time by a quarrel that happened between Mr. Wilkes and one of his patriotic aſſociates, the Rev.

Mr. Horne, vicar of Brentford. At a full meeting of the ſociety of the Bill of Rights held on the 9th of April, a violent altercation enſued between Mr. Wilkes and Mr. Horne. The former ſaid, that the latter's conduct, both to him and the public, had neither been conſiſtent with the truth of a clergyman, or the faith and honour of a gentleman. Mr. Horne ſaid, that the ſociety was become nothing more than a ſcene of perſonal quarrel; the public intereſts were abſorbed in the petty faction of one individual: that regularity, decency, order, and concord were baniſhed together: he therefore moved, "That the ſociety ſhould be diſſolved." It was in vain objected, that a motion of that conſequence ſhould be put ſo ſuddenly, whatever cauſe to it the preſent diſturbances might afford; that, in fact, the ferment in which the ſociety then was, ſhewed an improper temper of diſcuſſing ſo ſerious a queſtion; and that, at leaſt, the ſenſe of the ſociety ſhould be firſt taken, whether they would reſcind the reſtrictive reſolution againſt opening any new ſubſcriptions whatſoever, but for the private purpoſes of Mr. Wilkes, till the whole liſt of his debts was diſcharged. The queſtion, however, for diſſolving the ſociety was at length put, and was carried in the negative only by a majority of two voices. The members for diſſolving it appeared to be, Mr. alderman Sawbridge, Sir Robert Barnard, Sir Francis Delaval, Meſſrs, Bellas, Tooke, Horne, T. Oliver, Twogood, &c. Againſt it Meſſrs. R. Jones, Ellis, Bull, Baldy, Adair, Dr. Wilſon, Mr. Wilkes, Mr. Churchill, and other gentlemen who divided againſt putting the queſtion. Thoſe who were for the diſſolution, having failed in their motion, immediately proceeded to ſtrike out their names from the ſociety's book, which was firſt done by Mr. alderman Townſend, who alſo (being authorized ſo to do) ſtruck out the names of Sir Cecil Wray and Mr. Charles Turner. After this, they withdrew into another room, and there ſigned a reſolution to form a new ſociety to exiſt only upon the public ground. Some other gentlemen declared they would follow them in their ſeceſſion, unleſs the remaining members of the ſociety came to a reſolution to reſcind the vote of reſtriction againſt opening ſubſcriptions as public exigencies ſhould require, whether gentlemen were willing to contribute farther to the diſcharge of Mr. Wilkes's debts or not.

This ill-judged quarrel greatly contributed to weaken the popular party, and was productive of diſagreeable conſequences to Mr. Wilkes; the firſt effect of which appeared when that gentleman, by the advice of his friends, intimated his intentions of putting up for the office of ſheriff at Midſummer. Mr. Oliver was the perſon pitched on as a proper aſſociate; but when Mr. Wilkes waited on that gentleman in the Tower to inform him of theſe intentions, Mr. Oliver ſtrongly diſſuaded him from attempting to ſerve the office; but finding his perſuaſions ineffectual, and that Mr. Wilkes was determined to perſevere in his intentions, he afterwards ſent him the following letter:

"To John Wilkes, Eſq.

"Sir,

"That I may be explicit as early as poſſible after your deſire that I ſhould explain myſelf concerning the ſhrievalty, I muſt inform you that I am determined not to ſerve the office of ſheriff with you; becauſe I really do not think, from your own declarations, that your political aims are ſimilar to mine.

"This reſolution I muſt communicate to the livery, if you join me in your nomination.

"I am, Sir,

"Tower, "Your humble ſervant,

April 11, 1771. "Richard Oliver."

On the ſecond of April, the right honourable the lord-mayor was, by virtue of a writ of *habeas corpus*, brought to the court of Common-pleas to procure his enlargement. Mr. ſerjeant Glynn opened the buſineſs with great energy, and was ſeconded by Mr. ſerjeant Lee. Many learned arguments paſſed on both ſides; at the cloſe of which it was decided, that no court of juſtice had any juriſdiction over the houſe of commons, who, in the preſent caſe, were only acting with reſpect to their own members, a thing peculiar to every ſociety and ſhewing a power that was veſted in them by the very fundamentals of the conſtitution: that his lordſhip's deed was not only a contempt of the houſe of commons, but even of the citizens of London themſelves, who are virtually a part of the honourable houſe by repreſentatives; on which account the court found themſelves incapable of relieving his lordſhip. He was therefore once more remanded back to the Tower.

On the 30th, Mr. alderman Oliver was brought by writ of *habeas corpus* before the barons of the Exchequer, when Mr. ſerjeant Glynn made a motion for his enlargement, in which he ſupported with the greateſt propriety of argument; and was ſeconded by Mr. ſerjeant Jephſon, who quoted a number of caſes, in all of which the perſons found to be unlawfully committed, were diſcharged. The majority of the barons, however, diſſenting from the opinion of the council, he was remanded to the Tower.

Theſe gentlemen not being able to obtain any relief from the courts of law, had no other alternative than continuing in priſon till the power that detained them expired, namely, the prorogation of the parliament. During their confinement the lord-mayor was preſented with the freedom of the city of Worceſter, and of the town of Bedford. Addreſſes of thanks were likewiſe preſented to him and Mr. Oliver from the counties of Caermarthen, Pembroke and Cardigan; from the towns of Newcaſtle, Stratford and Honiton; from the Supporters of the Bill of Rights, and from the Weſtminſter Aſſociation of the Friends of Freedom at the Standard tavern. His lordſhip was alſo particularly complimented by the common-council of moſt of the city wards, who preſented him with their reſpective addreſſes on the occaſion.

The wiſhed-for day was now near at hand, the eighth of May being appointed for his majeſty to go to the houſe to prorogue the parliament. Previous to which at a court of common-council held on the third, a motion was made and carried, "That this court, with the city officers be deſired to attend the right honourable Braſs Croſby, lord-mayor, and Mr. alderman Oliver, in their gowns in proceſſion from the Tower to the manſion-houſe, on their enlargement from their preſent confinement.

When the day arrived, and it was certainly known that his majeſty would go to the houſe, ſummonſes were iſſued out to the aldermen and common-council to attend, agreeable to this reſolution, at Guildhall (the aldermen in their ſcarlet gowns) and from thence to proceed to the Tower, to conduct the lord-mayor and alderman Oliver to the manſion-houſe in the ſtate coach. Accordingly about two o'clock, part of the court of aldermen, and almoſt the whole common-council, preceded by the city marſhal and his deputy, went from Guildhall to the Tower. The proceſſion conſiſted of fifty-three carriages, and the grandeur of it was greatly augmented by the members of the artillery company who attended in their uniform. When his lordſhip and Mr. Oliver were brought to the Tower-gate by the proper officers of that fortreſs, they were ſaluted by twenty-one pieces of cannon belonging to the artillery company; and when they left the Tower they were received by the people with the greateſt acclamations, which were continued all the way to the manſion-houſe. On their arrival at the balluſtrades fronting the great gate, the lord-mayor and Mr. Oliver bowed in return to the populace aſſembled, and were again ſaluted with loud and univerſal huzzas. The city was grandly illuminated at night, and the ſatisfaction of the populace was teſtified by bonfires, ringing of bells, and other demonſtrations of joy.

At a court of common-council held the 28th of

May, it was reſolved and ordered, "That it be referred to the committee appointed to aſſiſt the lord-mayor and alderman Oliver in the Tower, to ſtate caſes, and take opinions, whether there is any, and what method to bring into a courſe of trial, the legality of an impriſonment by a vote of either houſe of parliament."—It was farther reſolved, "That in caſe the ſaid committee ſhould be adviſed, that the legality of the commitment of the lord-mayor and alderman Oliver can be put into a due courſe of trial by law, they be authorized ſo to do."

At another court of common-council held the fifth of June, the opinions of the counſel who had been conſulted by the committe abovementioned were read to the court, when it appeared they did not think any action could commence on that account. At the ſame time the report was made from the committee, who had been appointed to conſider of a proper mode of proceeding againſt the Goldſmiths, Grocers and Weavers companies for their diſobedience to the lord-mayor's precepts. This committee reported, that they had ſtated the following queries to counſel; namely, the power of the lord-mayor in calling common-halls—The obligation of the maſters and wardens of the ſeveral livery companies to obey the lord-mayor's precepts—And the method of puniſhing them on refuſal: whether they were puniſhable by the lord-mayor only, or by the court of aldermen, or court of common-council ſeparately, or by the common-hall or livery in common-hall aſſembled.

The anſwers to theſe queſtions were as follow:

"We conceive it to be the duty of the proper officers of the ſeveral companies, to whom precepts for ſummoning their reſpective liveries have been uſually directed, to execute thoſe precepts; and that a wilful refuſal on their parts is an offence puniſhable by disfranchiſement. If it be thought proper to proſecute with that view in the preſent caſe, we think it moſt adviſeable to proceed in the uſual way, by information to be filed by the common-ſerjeant in the mayor's-court, which the common-ſerjeant may file, *ex officio*, if he pleaſes, or at the inſtance of either of the bodies mentioned in the query.

Alex. Wedderburne.
J. Glynn.
J. Dunning.
T. Nugent."

CHAP. XXXVIII.

Addreſs to his majeſty on the birth of prince Erneſt Auguſtus—Election of Sheriffs—Remonſtrance preſented to his majeſty from the livery—His majeſty's anſwer—Death of her royal highneſs the princeſs dowager of Wales—Remarkable ſtorm of thunder and lightning—The taylors petition the magiſtrates to raiſe their wages—Serjeant Glynn elected recorder—Remarkable fog—Birth of prince Auguſtus Frederick—Addreſs to his majeſty on the occaſion—Fire in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet—Alderman Bull elected one of the city repreſentatives—Birth of prince Adolphus Frederick, and addreſs to his majeſty on the occaſion—Mr. Wilkes elected lord-mayor—His addreſs to the livery—Diſſolution of parliament—Election of the city repreſentatives—Proclamation for ſuppreſſing rebellion and ſedition—Election of chamberlain, &c. &c.

ON the 12th of June, the lord-mayor, accompanied by aldermen Stephenſon, Naſh, Sir James Eſdaile, Halifax, Roſſiter, the two ſheriffs, with 57 common-council, the town-clerk and city remembrancer, went about one o'clock from Guildhall to St. James's, and preſented to his majeſty a congratulatory addreſs on the birth of a prince, who was afterwards baptized by the name of Erneſt Auguſtus. They were all graciouſly received, and had the honour of kiſſing his majeſty's hand. The addreſs was read by Sir James Hodges; to which his majeſty returned a moſt gracious anſwer. After the ceremony was over, one of the lords in waiting aſked, if any gentleman choſe to receive the honour of knighthood; but this offered dignity was declined.

At a court of common-council held the 18th, a motion was made by Mr. alderman Wilkes, which produced the following reſolution of the court: "That the lord-mayor, or ſitting alderman, upon complaint made before him of any perſon or perſons, ſuſpected of foreſtalling, engroſſing, or regrating any kinds of proviſions, ſhall, if ſuch complaints appear to him well grounded, be empowered to direct the ſolicitor of the city to proſecute the offender or offenders at the expence of the city."

On the 24th of June (being Midſummer day) a common-hall was held for the election of ſheriffs, and other city officers, for the year enſuing. All the aldermen that had not ſerved the office, and who were below the chair, were put up in order; after which, Frederick Bull, Eſq. and ſeveral other gentlemen, were propoſed as ſheriffs. The ſhew of hands appearing greatly in favour of alderman Wilkes and Frederick Bull, Eſq. they were accordingly returned; but a poll was demanded for the aldermen Plumbe, Kirkman and Oliver. The ſheriffs then proceeded in the other elections; which being ended, Sir James Hodges read a motion for taking advice of counſel reſpecting the carrying on a legal proſecution againſt the ſuperior officers of the three companies, the Goldſmiths, Grocers and Weavers, for refuſing to iſſue ſummonſes for calling together the livery of the ſaid companies to meet at a common-hall, agreeable to a precept from the lord-mayor for that purpoſe. A motion being made, and the queſtion put, whether the common-hall were of opinion, that a proſecution for the disfranchiſement of ſuch officers of the three companies ſhould be ſet on foot, it was carried by a great majority. Some other buſineſs being adjuſted, a motion was made for preſenting another humble addreſs, remonſtrance and petition to his majeſty, ſetting forth the many grievances already complained of and ſtill unredreſſed, together with the injurious and unconſtitutional behaviour of the houſe of commons during the late ſeſſions, who had impriſoned the perſon of the lord-mayor their chief magiſtrate, and Mr. alderman Oliver, one of their repreſentatives. The remonſtrance being read to the livery, it was unanimouſly approved of, and ordered to be preſented by the lord-mayor, aldermen, ſheriffs, the city members, the common-council, and the livery of London, attended by the city officers. Another motion was made and carried, "that the livery of London do deſire the common-council to preſent a ſilver cup to the right honourable the lord-mayor of the value of 200l. with the city arms engraved thereon; and to the aldermen Wilkes and Oliver one each of the value of 100l. as marks of their gratitude for their upright conduct in the affair of the printers, and for ſupporting the city charters." Though this motion was readily agreed to by the livery, it met with ſome obſtacles in the court of common council; and ſo long was it before it was carried, that the cups were not preſented to the different parties till the month of January following.

On the 30th of June came on at Guildhall the trial of Edward Twine Carpenter, for an aſſault, in ſeizing and taking up the perſon of J. Wheble, according to the royal proclamation for that purpoſe, when he was found guilty, fined one ſhilling, and ordered to be impriſoned for two months in Wood-ſtreet Compter.

On the firſt of July, the poll for ſheriffs was finally cloſed; when the numbers for each candidate appeared as follow:

Mr. Alderman Wilkes	2315
Frederick Bull, Eſq.	2194
Mr. Alderman Kirkman	1949
Plumbe	1875
Oliver	245

On which the two former were declared duly elected.

On the fourth of July the ſheriffs waited on his majeſty at St. James's, to know when he would be pleaſed to receive the city remonſtrance. After waiting near two hours, they were admitted to an audience, when his majeſty appointed them to bring it on the 10th, at two o'clock. The lord mayor therefore iſſued precepts for ſummoning the aldermen, common-council, and the livery of the ſeveral companies to attend him in preſenting it: but in the evening preceding the day appointed, his lordſhip received the following letter:

“ My Lord,

“ As in conſequence of the notice given of the time your lordſhip propoſes ſetting out to-morrow, the livery may be induced to attend your lordſhip to St. James's, I have the king's commands to acquaint you, that it being unprecedented to admit the livery upon ſuch occaſions, as well as impracticable to introduce ſo numerous a body, no perſons beyond the number allowed by law to preſent petitions to the throne, will be admitted, except your lordſhip, the aldermen, common-council, and city officers.

“ I am, my lord, with the greateſt reſpect,
“ Your lordſhip's moſt obedient humble ſervant,
“ Groſvenor-ſtreet, July 9, 1771. HERTFORD.”

The next morning written copies of the above letter were ſtuck up in divers parts of the city, that the livery might have notice, and avoid the trouble of needleſs attendance. When the lord-mayor came to Guildhall, he read the letter to the livery then aſſembled; in conſequence of which a committee of ten (the number allowed by an act of parliament made in the reign of Charles II.) were appointed to attend his lordſhip on the occaſion. Accordingly, between 12 and one o'clock, the lord mayor, the aldermen Stephenſon, Trecothick, Townſend, Sawbridge and Oliver, the two ſheriffs, &c. with upwards of 100 of the common-council, attended by the above committee, proceeded in cavalcade to St. James's palace, amidſt the greateſt acclamations of the people. The remonſtrance, &c. was read to his majeſty by Sir James Hodges, the town-clerk; the ſubſtance of which, as already obſerved, was no more than a repetition of the grievances alledged in the former ones, with the addition of the illegal meaſures taken by the houſe of commons in impriſoning the lord-mayor and alderman Oliver. As ſoon as the town-clerk had done reading it, his majeſty returned the following anſwer:

“ I ſhall ever be ready to exert my prerogative, as far as I can conſtitutionally, in redreſſing any real grievances of my ſubjects; and the city of London will always find me diſpoſed to liſten to any of their well-founded complaints: it is therefore with concern that I ſee a part of my ſubjects ſtill ſo far miſled and deluded, as to renew, in ſuch reprehenſible terms, a requeſt, with which I have repeatedly declared, I cannot comply.”

On the 16th of July a court of Eſcheats was held at Guildhall before the right honourable the lord-mayor, by virtue of his majeſty's commiſſion, iſſued by the court of chancery, directed to his lordſhip, as the king's eſcheator in the city of London; to enquire into that kind of eſcheat, of an eſtate devolved to the crown *pro defectu ſanguinis*, or want of an heir. The caſe was, the late major-general Browne, who died in 1764, was proved to be an illegitimate ſon of one Mrs. Elizabeth Dean, by the honourable Mr. Lumley. Mrs. Dean, the general's mother, deviſed ſeveral real eſtates to Mr. Browne in fee: he lived and died unmarried, therefore could not have any heir; however, by his will properly atteſted, he gave ſeveral of his mother's eſtates to the Foundling Hoſpital; which bequeſt, by the mortmain act, was void in law. The teſtator, diſcovering this miſtake, in ſix days after, endeavoured to cure it by a codicil: and if the charitable legacy proved ineffectual, gave the eſtate to one Mrs. Beecroft. Fatally for her, this codicil was atteſted by only a ſingle witneſs, which by ſtatute law is void; ſo that the general may be ſaid to have died without a will, and his eſtates, therefore, eſcheated to the crown; and ſo they were found, and returned by the inquiſition.

The lord-mayor made a point at firſt as to the return of the inquiſition by virtue of the king's writ, inſiſting on his having an independent juriſdiction, by virtue of charters, and his oath; but the writ being iſſued on the petition of Mrs. Beecroft, praying to obtain the eſtate, or ſome part of it, his lordſhip waved in this inſtance his objection, but inſiſted for the future, that informations of eſcheats ſhould be originally brought to the lord-mayor, who would officially proceed in ſuch enquiries without any royal mandate.—There had not been a like court held ſince the mayoralty of Sir Wolaſton Dixie, who was lord-mayor of London in the year 1585.

The day after this court was held at Guildhall, the lord-mayor, Sir Richard Glynn, Mr. alderman Peers, ſeveral of the city officers, the gentlemen of his lordſhip's houſhold, attended by the city-marſhal and under marſhalmen, held a court of Conſervancy at Stratford for the county of Eſſex; after which they went to Woolwich, and held another court for the county of Kent. They then embarked on board two yatchs and proceeded down the river, as far as the city's juriſdiction extends, to ſee what encroachments had been made, that the parties offending might be proceeded againſt according to law. His lordſhip arrived at Rocheſter on Tueſday afternoon, and was immediately complimented by ſome of the principal perſons in the town. The next morning the whole company embarked again, and landing near Upnor-caſtle, marched in proceſſion to the ſtone that marks the bounds of the city juriſdiction; on which the ſword of ſtate was immediately laid. His lordſhip obſerving ſome letters freſh cut on the ſide of the ſtone next the land, and being told they were intended to ſignify a claim of Mrs. Hill, lady of the manor, he ordered them to be eraſed, and attended while the following inſcription was cut on it—“Braſs Croſby, Eſq. Lord-mayor, 1771.” Silence being then proclaimed, ſeveral public toaſts were drank by the whole company, and many pieces of ſmall ſilver were diſtributed among the populace.

On the 23d of July the preſident, directors, and fellows of the Society of Artiſts of Great Britain, aſſembled at the Crown and Anchor tavern in the Strand, and proceeded from thence to a piece of ground which had been purchaſed by the ſociety, between Exeter-ſtreet and the Strand, for the purpoſe of erecting an academy for themſelves; when the firſt ſtone of the intended building was laid by James Paine, Eſq. preſident. On the ſtone, and on a ſilver medal of his majeſty depoſited under it, was the following inſcription: “Hoc (una cum directoribus et ſociis) poſuit Jacobus Paine, armiger, architectus; artificum ſocietatis Magnæ Britanniæ, diplomate Regio incorporatæ 26 die Januarii 1765, præſes, 1771.”

On the 29th of September (being the annual day for the election of lord-mayor for this city) there was a very numerous and reſpectable appearance of the livery for that purpoſe. About twelve o'clock the lord-mayor, attended by the ſheriffs, and ſheriffs elect, the aldermen Naſh, Eſdaile, Shakeſpear, Halifax, Stephenſon,

phenſon, Sawbridge, Townſend, and the city officers, aſcended the huſtings, when the aldermen Wilkes and Bull were ſworn in ſheriffs for the year enſuing. The aldermen then withdrew, and the names of thoſe below the chair being called over, alderman Croſby, the lord-mayor, was by deſire propoſed again. The ſhew of hands appeared in favour of the lord-mayor and Mr. Sawbridge; but a poll was demanded on the part of Henry Banks, Meſſrs. Naſh, Halifax and Townſend; which began immediately. Before the common-hall was cloſed, Mr. ſheriff Wilkes, to prevent the livery from being under any conſtraint in voting, declared from the huſtings, that the poll ſhould not be publiſhed. This declaration was received with the greateſt applauſe, as the poll for the city members at the laſt general election had been publiſhed, with a view to point out thoſe who had voted for Mr. Wilkes, and expoſe them to all the conſequences that might ariſe from the diſcovery of their independent principles.

On Saturday the ſixth of October, the poll for lord-mayor was finally cloſed; when the numbers on the books appeared as follow:

For alderman	Naſh	2199
	Sawbridge	1875
	Croſby	1795
	Halifax	846
	Townſend	151
	Bankes	36

The return was made to the court of aldermen on Tueſday the eighth, when they were pleaſed to make choice of Mr. alderman Naſh, who was accordingly declared duly elected. As ſoon as the recorder had made the declaration, the lord-mayor elect, being inveſted with the gold chain, addreſſed the aſſembly as follows:

"Gentlemen,

"I beg leave to return you my thanks for the high honour you have conferred upon me, by chuſing me your chief magiſtrate for the year enſuing.

"When I conſider the dignity and importance of that exalted ſtation, I cannot help reflecting how unequal I am to the great and arduous taſk. But, Gentlemen, if a ſacrifice of my private concerns, by a conſtant attendance on the duties of the office; if a watchful attention to the franchiſes, intereſt and proſperity of my fellow-citizens, can merit your eſteem, you may be aſſured of my utmoſt endeavours to deſerve it; and in which, as I have the example, ſo I hope I ſhall have the kind aſſiſtance of my brethren.

"Providence having crowned my induſtry with an independent fortune, I am determined to be an independent magiſtrate, uninfluenced by any motives that may lead me from the public ſervice to my own advantage.

"I cannot conclude without publicly acknowledging my obligations to the lord-mayor and the ſheriffs, for their ready attention to the preſervation of the peace, and the ſecurity of my perſon, in coming to and going from this place, during the poll."

The lord-mayor then returned his thanks to the livery, for all their favours, particularly for their late numerous appearance for him on the election. He told them, "One thing, Gentlemen, you may always be ſure of. I have an honeſt heart, and ſhall never deceive you."

The ſame day the city ſolicitor filed informations of disfranchiſement in the mayor's-court, againſt the maſters and wardens of the three refractory companies of Goldſmiths, Grocers and Weavers, for refuſing to obey the lord-mayor's precept for a common-hall. Mr. alderman Plumbe, as late maſter of the Goldſmiths company, was one of the delinquents.

On the 16th of October John Wilkes and Frederick Bull, Eſqrs. the two ſheriffs, ſent the following letter to the keeper of Newgate:

"Mr. Reynolds's office, No. 39,
Lime-ſtreet, October 16, 1771.

"Sir,

"We are very well ſatisfied with your general conduct in the office you hold under us, and in particular with the humanity you always ſhew to the unhappy perſons under your care. There are, however, two glaring abuſes of importance, which we are determined to rectify at the enſuing ſeſſion on Wedneſday next, and all the ſubſequent ſeſſions during the time we are in office.

"The firſt is, the priſoners remaining in irons at the time of arraignment and trial. This we conceive to be equally repugnant to the laws of England and of humanity. Every perſon at ſo critical a moment ought to be without any bodily pain or reſtraint, that the mind may be perfectly free to deliberate on its moſt intereſting and awful concerns in ſo alarming a ſituation. It is cruelty to aggravate the feelings of the unhappy in a ſtate of ſuch diſtraction; and injuſtice to deprive them of any advantage for the defence of ſuppoſed innocence, by calling off the attention by bodily torture, at the great moment when the full exertion of every faculty is moſt wanted. No man in England ought to be compelled to plead while in chains. We therefore are determined to aboliſh the preſent illegal and inhuman practice; and we direct you to take off the irons before any priſoner is ſet to the bar, either for arraignment or trial.

"The other abuſe we are determined to reform is, the taking of money for admiſſion into the court at the Old Bailey. This, likewiſe, we hold to be contrary to law. It is one of the moſt glorious privileges of this nation, that our courts of juſtice muſt always be open and free, that no judicial proceedings can be had in a ſecret, clandeſtine manner, but that the conduct of the judges, juries and witneſſes, is ſubmitted to the eye of a judicious and impartial public, without any expence, fee, or gratification whatever. We need not enumerate to you, the conſtant complaints made on this ſubject every ſeſſion, and the tumults occaſioned by the exactions of the officers, &c. We have given orders to our officers to admit gratis all perſons who behave decently, into any part of the court, not particularly aſſigned to the judges, aldermen, grand or petty juries, witneſſes, or officers of the court. We expect the like orders from you to all your ſervants. To inform the public of this regulation, we deſire you to affix the following words in large letters on the ſeveral entrances into the court, "No money "is to be taken for admiſſion into any part of this "court of juſtice."

"To Mr. Richard Akerman, John Wilkes.
keeper of Newgate. Fred. Bull."

At a court of aldermen held the 19th of October, a committee was appointed to meet on the 29th, in conformity to the will of Sir James Langhorn, to elect 25 poor ſailors, and 25 poor ſoldiers, who have families, and receive no penſion from government, to a gift of 4l. each.

Meſſrs. Adam, the undertakers of the new buildings in Durham-yard, had offered a plan to the ſociety for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce, for erecting an elegant edifice there for their uſe. On the 18th of December the ſociety took the propoſal into conſideration, and agreed to give them 1000l. immediately, with the annual rent of 270l. for the term of 94 years.

The firſt material circumſtance that occurred in the year 1772, was that of the death of her royal highneſs the princeſs dowager of Wales, which happened at Carlton-houſe, on the eighth of February, about ſix o'clock in the morning. In the evening preceding her death, the phyſician felt her pulſe, and told her it was more regular than it had been for ſome time: her highneſs anſwered, "Yes: and I think I ſhall have a good night's reſt." She then embraced the king, and he obſerved nothing particular in her, except that ſhe ſeemed

1772

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On the 15th the corpſe of her royal highneſs was interred with the uſual ſolemnities in Henry the VIIth's chapel in Weſtminſter-abbey.

The following requiſition being ſigned by 143 liverymen, was preſented to the lord-mayor, by Mr. Sommers of Walbrook, on the 12th of February:

"We the underwritten liverymen, in behalf of ourſelves and brethren the livery of London, do moſt earneſtly requeſt your lordſhip will ſummon a common-hall on any convenient day previous to the 15th inſtant, for the purpoſes of giving public inſtructions to our repreſentatives in parliament, relative to the very important motion intended to be made by Mr. alderman Sawbridge in the houſe of commons, for ſhortening the duration of parliaments."

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When this meſſage was read to the livery aſſembled to receive it, twenty members of the common council were deputed to deſire his lordſhip would call a court of common-council on Tueſday the 18th; to which his lordſhip replied, that he would call a court on ſome convenient day in the next week.

Accordingly a court of common-council was held on the 20th, when the following motion was made, and carried by a great majority: "That the right honourable the lord-mayor be deſired to iſſue his precepts for calling a common-hall on any convenient day in the courſe of the next week, for the purpoſe of the liverymen of this city giving inſtructions to their repreſentatives in parliament to ſupport the very important motion intended there to be made, by Mr. alderman Sawbridge, for ſhortening the duration of parliaments." The lord-mayor declared, that he neither could, nor would comply with their requiſition. He referred them for the reaſons of his refuſal to the anſwer he had formerly given them.

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At the ſeſſions of the peace for the city of London, held the 27th of April, the journeymen taylors preferred a petition to the magiſtrates, praying an augmentation of their wages, on account of the dearneſs of proviſions, which petition was taken into conſideration, and the prayer of it granted; and at the ſame time they received the applauſe of the court, for the propriety of their behaviour, in ſeeking redreſs in a legal manner, without having recourſe to violent methods, by which they could only expect to bring ruin on themſelves, and diſtreſs upon their employers. Their wages were ordered to be advanced ſixpence a day at ordinary times, and one ſhilling a day in times of general mourning.

The refractory city companies having removed ſeveral informations of disfranchiſement, from the Mayor's court to the court of King's-bench, and the city ſolicitor having obtained rules for them to ſhew cauſe why the ſeveral writs of *certiorari* for removing the ſame ſhould not be quaſhed, the matter was argued in that court on the firſt of June, when lord Manſfield gave the opinion of the court thereon, which was, That the writs had been improvidently granted; that cauſes of that nature had no buſineſs in Weſtminſter-hall: that every corporation *inter ſe*, was the ſole judge of its own rights and franchiſes; and that the corporation of London had the right and power of determining the preſent cauſe ſolely in their own hands. In conſequence of this, on the 23d of June, the city ſolicitor ſigned judgment of disfranchiſement againſt the maſter and wardens of the three companies in the mayor's court; but in the afternoon the recorder ſet the judgment aſide, in order as he alledged, to give the parties an opportunity of trying the merits of the cauſe at large.

At the common-hall held on Michaelmas-day, 1772, for the choice of a lord-mayor for the year enſuing, the candidates were aldermen Wilkes, Townſend, Halifax, Shakeſpear, and Sir Henry Banks. The ſhew of hands was greatly in favour of the two former, but a poll being demanded by the friends of the latter, the ſame immediately commenced, and continued till the ſixth of October, at the cloſe of which the numbers on the books ſtood as follow:

Mr. alderman Wilkes	2301
Townſend	2278
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The return was made to the court of aldermen on the eighth; but a ſcrutiny being demanded by Meſſrs. Halifax and Shakeſpear, the ſame was immediately begun, at the cloſe of which the ſheriffs reported to the court that Meſſrs. Wilkes and Townſend had the majority, and accordingly declared them duly elected; when the court made choice of alderman Townſend to ſerve the office of lord-mayor for the year enſuing.

At a court of common-council held the 13th of November, the two following motions were made and carried in the affirmative:

Reſolved, that the late lord-mayor having refuſed to call a common-hall on a moſt important public buſineſs, at the requiſition of many reſpectable gentlemen of the livery; having denied a conſiderable body of this court, to call a court of common-council; having refuſed to put queſtions in common-hall of the utmoſt conſequence to the rights of the livery; and having ordered the ſword to be taken up, both in common-hall and in this court, before the public buſineſs was finiſhed, has been guilty of violating the rights and privileges of this city. A diviſion being demanded on this queſtion, there appeared to be for it, ſix aldermen and 90 commoners. Againſt it, five aldermen and 45 commoners. Majority for the vote of cenſure, 46.

Reſolved, That if any future recorder ſhould accept the office of a judge in any of his majeſty's courts at Weſtminſter, or has or may hereafter accept the office of attorney or ſolicitor-general to the king or queen, or any patent of precedence from the crown, if appointed recorder of this city ſhall from that time receive only the antient ſalary of 120l. for himſelf and deputy.—This was alſo carried in the affirmative by a great majority.

On the 17th a court of aldermen was held for the choice of a recorder for the city of London, in the room of Sir James Eyre, made a baron of the Exchequer. The candidates were, Mr. ſerjeant Glynn, Mr. Bearcroft, and Mr. Hyde, the ſenior city council; the former of whom was choſen by a majority of only one voice. All the aldermen were preſent, and the numbers for each candidate were as follow: Mr. ſerjeant Glynn 13. Mr. Bearcroft 12. Mr. Hyde 1.

In the morning of the 23d of December there fell in London one of the greateſt fogs that had ever been remembered, by which great damage was done, and ſeveral people loſt their lives. Two horſes belonging to a dray got looſe from their driver in the Haymarket, and running furiouſly along, beat down two men, and killed them on the ſpot. A poor man in the Strand was run over by a cart, and was bruiſed in ſuch a manner that he died before he could be conveyed to the hoſpital. The darkneſs was ſo great that carriages of the nobility and gentry were attended with lights, the ſame as at midnight. A gentleman and a lady were overturned in a one-horſe chaiſe about one o'clock, from not being perceived by the driver of one of the weſtern ſtages, by which accident the lady had one of her arms broke, and the gentleman's ſkull was ſo fractured that he died before he could be brought to town. The fog continued all the night, and in the morning ſeveral people were found dead in the adjacent fields and places near the metropolis, who not being able to find their way, were ſuppoſed to have periſhed from the inclemency of the weather.

The following is an account of the toll collected at Blackfriars-bridge for two years, viz.

	l.	s.	d.
From Sept. 1770 to 1771	4709	16	8½
Sept. 1771 to 1772	5996	4	2½

On the laſt day of December, 1772, died Sir Richard Glynn, Bart. member for Coventry, alderman of Dowgate ward, London, and preſident of Bridewell and Bethlehem hoſpitals. And in the month of January following died Mr. Naſh, lord-mayor of London for the year 1772.——It is worthy of remark, that no leſs than eleven aldermen died, and one reſigned, in the courſe of four years, viz. from the beginning of the year 1769 to the month of January, 1773. They were as follow: Sir Francis Goſling dead, ſucceeded by Mr. Wilkes. Sir Matthew Blackiſton, reſigned, ſucceeded by Mr. Townſend. Sir Joſeph Hankey, dead, ſucceeded by Mr. Sawbridge. Sir Thomas Rawlinſon, ſucceeded by Mr. Roſſiter. Sir William Baker, ſucceeded by Mr. Bird. William Beckford, Eſq. ſucceeded by Mr. Oliver. None died in 1771. In 1772 died Richard Peers, Eſq. who was ſucceeded by Mr. Bull. Sir Robert Kite, ſucceeded by Mr. Lewes. Mr. Bird, ſucceeded by Mr. Plomer. Sir Richard Glynn, ſucceeded by Mr. Rawlinſon. And laſtly, Mr. Naſh, ſucceeded by Mr. Thomas.—Theſe

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The return was made to the court of aldermen on the eighth; but a ſcrutiny being demanded by Meſſrs. Halifax and Shakeſpear, the ſame was immediately begun, at the cloſe of which the ſheriffs reported to the court that Meſſrs. Wilkes and Townſend had the majority, and accordingly declared them duly elected; when the court made choice of alderman Townſend to ſerve the office of lord-mayor for the year enſuing.

At a court of common-council held the 13th of November, the two following motions were made and carried in the affirmative:

Reſolved, that the late lord-mayor having refuſed to call a common-hall on a moſt important public buſineſs, at the requiſition of many reſpectable gentlemen of the livery; having denied a conſiderable body of this court, to call a court of common-council; having refuſed to put queſtions in common-hall of the utmoſt conſequence to the rights of the livery; and having ordered the ſword to be taken up, both in common-hall and in this court, before the public buſineſs was finiſhed, has been guilty of violating the rights and privileges of this city. A diviſion being demanded on this queſtion, there appeared to be for it, ſix aldermen and 90 commoners. Againſt it, five aldermen and 45 commoners. Majority for the vote of cenſure, 46.

Reſolved, That if any future recorder ſhould accept the office of a judge in any of his majeſty's courts at Weſtminſter, or has or may hereafter accept the office of attorney or ſolicitor-general to the king or queen, or any patent of precedence from the crown, if appointed recorder of this city ſhall from that time receive only the antient ſalary of 120l. for himſelf and deputy.—This was alſo carried in the affirmative by a great majority.

On the 17th a court of aldermen was held for the choice of a recorder for the city of London, in the room of Sir James Eyre, made a baron of the Exchequer. The candidates were, Mr. ſerjeant Glynn, Mr. Bearcroft, and Mr. Hyde, the ſenior city council; the former of whom was choſen by a majority of only one voice. All the aldermen were preſent, and the numbers for each candidate were as follow: Mr. ſerjeant Glynn 13. Mr. Bearcroft 12. Mr. Hyde 1.

In the morning of the 23d of December there fell in London one of the greateſt fogs that had ever been remembered, by which great damage was done, and ſeveral people loſt their lives. Two horſes belonging to a dray got looſe from their driver in the Haymarket, and running furiouſly along, beat down two men, and killed them on the ſpot. A poor man in the Strand was run over by a cart, and was bruiſed in ſuch a manner that he died before he could be conveyed to the hoſpital. The darkneſs was ſo great that carriages of the nobility and gentry were attended with lights, the ſame as at midnight. A gentleman and a lady were overturned in a one-horſe chaiſe about one o'clock, from not being perceived by the driver of one of the weſtern ſtages, by which accident the lady had one of her arms broke, and the gentleman's ſkull was ſo fractured that he died before he could be brought to town. The fog continued all the night, and in the morning ſeveral people were found dead in the adjacent fields and places near the metropolis, who not being able to find their way, were ſuppoſed to have periſhed from the inclemency of the weather.

The following is an account of the toll collected at Blackfriars-bridge for two years, viz.

	l.	s.	d.
From Sept. 1770 to 1771	4709	16	$8\frac{1}{2}$
Sept. 1771 to 1772	5996	4	$2\frac{1}{2}$

On the laſt day of December, 1772, died Sir Richard Glynn, Bart. member for Coventry, alderman of Dowgate ward, London, and preſident of Bridewell and Bethlehem hoſpitals. And in the month of January following died Mr. Naſh, lord-mayor of London for the year 1772.—It is worthy of remark, that no leſs than eleven aldermen died, and one reſigned, in the courſe of four years, viz. from the beginning of the year 1769 to the month of January, 1773. They were as follow: Sir Francis Goſling dead, ſucceeded by Mr. Wilkes. Sir Matthew Blackiſton, reſigned, ſucceeded by Mr. Townſend. Sir Joſeph Hankey, dead, ſucceeded by Mr. Sawbridge. Sir Thomas Rawlinſon, ſucceeded by Mr. Roſſiter. Sir William Baker, ſucceeded by Mr. Bird. William Beckford, Eſq. ſucceeded by Mr. Oliver. None died in 1771. In 1772 died Richard Peers, Eſq. who was ſucceeded by Mr. Bull. Sir Robert Kite, ſucceeded by Mr. Lewes. Mr. Bird, ſucceeded by Mr. Plomer. Sir Richard Glynn, ſucceeded by Mr. Rawlinſon. And laſtly, Mr. Naſh, ſucceeded by Mr. Thomas.—Theſe are circumſtances not to be parelleled, in ſo ſhort a ſpace as four years, in the annals of this metropolis.

On the 27th of January, 1773, her majeſty was ſafely delivered of a prince, who was afterwards baptized by the name of Auguſtus Frederick: on which occaſion the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council, on the fifth of February following, waited on his majeſty with the following congratulatory addreſs, which was ſpoken to his majeſty by John Glynn, Eſq. the recorder:

"Moſt gracious Sovereign,

"We your majeſty's loyal ſubjects, the lord-mayor, aldermen and commons of the city of London, in common-council aſſembled, approach your majeſty with their congratulations on the happy delivery of their moſt amiable queen, and the birth of another prince.

"Your faithful citizens of London, ever zealous for your majeſty's happineſs, and the true honour and proſperity of your reign, will continue to rejoice in every event which adds to your majeſty's domeſtic felicity; and they hope that every branch of the auguſt houſe of Brunſwick will add further ſecurity to thoſe ſacred laws and liberties, which their anceſtors would not ſuffer to be violated with impunity; and which, in conſequence of the glorious and neceſſary Revolution, that illuſtrious houſe was called forth to protect and defend."

To this addreſs his majeſty was pleaſed to return the following anſwer:

"I thank you for this dutiful addreſs, and your congratulations on the happy delivery of the queen, and the birth of another prince. The religion, laws, and liberties of my people have always been, and ever ſhall be, the conſtant object of my care and attention."

After which his majeſty was pleaſed to confer the honour of knighthood on Thomas Halifax and Watkin Lewes, Eſq. aldermen; as alſo on one of the ſheriffs: and the whole company had the honour of kiſſing his majeſty's hand.

On the 18th of February, about ſix o'clock in the morning, a dreadful fire broke out in the houſe of Mrs. Collier and Miſs Smith, milliners, in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, which burnt with ſuch violence, that only three perſons out of eleven, who went to bed in perfect health, were found alive in the morning. A ſawyer going to his work was the firſt who diſcovered the fire in the lower part of the houſe, and endeavoured to awake the family. The man ſervant, who lay up three pair of ſtairs, was the only perſon who heard the alarm: he had but juſt time to knock at his maſter's door, and to awake Mr. Jewſon, a caſhier of the Bank, who lodged in the houſe, before the ſmoak and flames aſcended ſo faſt, as to force him to ſave his life by creeping acroſs a beam to a window in the adjoining houſe. He was followed by a young woman, who in her fright fell down into a court and was greatly bruiſed. Another young woman had juſt reached the beam, when the floor gave way under her, and ſhe ſunk in the ruins. Mr. Jewſon, on opening the door of his room, was met by the ſmoak and flames, and called out to his wife to follow him: he, with great difficulty got to a window in the dining-room, and threw himſelf out, but his wife fell a victim to the flames. One of the maid ſervants, and Miſs Milne, threw themſelves out of a two pair of ſtairs window, and were both killed on the ſpot. The unfortunate maſter and miſtreſs of the houſe ſunk alſo in the flames, as did likewiſe another maid ſervant, and Miſs Noble, an apprentice.—This melancholy cataſtrophe was occaſioned by a great fire being made in the kitchen to dry linen, which was hung near it, and left in that ſtate when the family went to bed.

On the 11th of March, 1773, a common-hall was held at Guildhall, by virtue of the lord-mayor's precepts iſſued for that purpoſe. The livery being met, the common-ſerjeant informed them, that the buſineſs about which they were aſſembled, was to conſider of a farther application to the throne for a redreſs of grievances. Mr. Biſhop then came forward, and acquainted the livery, that having the honour to be chairman of the committee appointed to draw up a petition for that purpoſe, they had prepared the ſame, and if it were the pleaſure of the common hall, it ſhould be read. This being agreed to, it was twice read by the town-clerk, and was in general approved, not above ſix hands being held up againſt it. The petition was immediately ordered to be engroſſed; and a motion was made and carried, that the lord-mayor and city repreſentatives, attended by the ſheriffs, aldermen, common-council, and ten of the livery, in their gowns, do preſent the ſame. The ſheriffs were likewiſe ordered to wait on his majeſty to know when he would be pleaſed to receive it.

This buſineſs being adjuſted, Sir Watkin Lewes came forward, and, after a ſhort ſpeech to the livery, propoſed a reſolution for ſhortening the duration of parliaments; which paſſing in the affirmative, a motion was made to thank the lord-mayor for his readineſs in convening a hall, which was likewiſe carried in the affirmative.

The above reſolution was as follows:

"We the liverymen of the city of London, in common-hall aſſembled, taking into our ſerious conſideration the pernicious effects of long parliaments, and being convinced that the moſt effectual remedy for the many grievances under which the people of this country have ſo long laboured, is to be found in a frequent appeal to the people by ſhort parliaments; do reſolve, that we will *not* vote for, countenance, or ſupport, either directly, or indirectly, any candidate to repreſent this city in parliament, until he ſhall have, previous to his ſtanding forth as a candidate, ſolemnly aſſented to, and ſigned, an engagement for ſhortening the duration of parliaments."—This engagement was as follows:

"I A. B. do ſolemnly engage my word and honour, that as long as I live I will faithfully and ſincerely endeavour, to the utmoſt of my power, to promote and procure, and having procured, to maintain and continue a perpetual act of parliament to ſhorten the duration of parliaments, and to reſtore and preſerve to the people their conſtitutional right of an annual, or, if that cannot be obtained, at leaſt a triennial choice of repreſentatives; and if I am a member of either houſe of parliament, when a motion ſhall be made I will not fail to attend, and give my utmoſt ſupport to ſuch motion."

On the 26th of March, (agreeable to his majeſty's appointment) about two o'clock, the lord-mayor, attended by the recorder, alderman Bull, Mr. ſheriff Lewes, the city remembrancer, the town clerk, and eight of the livery, went to St. James's, when being admitted to his majeſty's preſence, the recorder read the addreſs, petition and remonſtrance from the city of London: to which his majeſty was pleaſed to return the following anſwer:

"I have the ſatisfaction to think that my people don't doubt of my readineſs to attend to their complaints, or of my ardent deſire to promote their happineſs, which I cannot more effectually do, than by reſiſting every attempt to ſow groundleſs jealouſies among them.

"Your petition is ſo void of foundation, and is beſides conceived in ſuch diſreſpectful terms, that I am convinced you do not ſeriouſly imagine it can be complied with."

At a court of common-council held the 16th of June, the recorder's ſalary was augmented to 1000l. per annum, during the pleaſure of the court; and at the ſame time an additional ſalary of 200l. per annum, was granted to the common-ſerjeant.

The month of June, 1773, was remarkable for an excurſion taken by his majeſty to Portſmouth, in order to inſpect the ſtate of the dock-yard, forts, &c. at that place; as alſo to review the fleet at Spithead aſſembled there for that purpoſe. On his majeſty's arrival at Portſmouth, he was received by a royal ſalute of twenty-one guns. On his majeſty's entering the Land Port Gate, he was ſaluted by a triple diſcharge of 232 pieces of cannon mounted on the ramparts of Portſmouth, at Blockhouſe Fort, and at South-ſea Caſtle. His majeſty then proceeded through the town to the Dock-yard, and arrived at the commiſſioner's houſe a little before eleven o'clock. The artificers and workmen belonging to the yard, being all aſſembled before the houſe, gave three cheers as his majeſty entered, and then immediately diſperſed, and returned to their ſeveral employments.

After his majeſty had taken ſome refreſhment, he went to the governor's houſe in the town, attended by a great number of the nobility, and there held a public levee, at which a great number of the officers of the navy and army were preſent, as alſo many gentlemen of the country, who on this occaſion, came to pay their duty to his majeſty. The mayor, recorder, aldermen and burgeſſes of the town of Portſmouth, alſo waited on his majeſty with a dutiful and loyal addreſs. They were all graciouſly received, and had the honour to kiſs the king's hand; after which his majeſty was pleaſed to confer the honour of knighthood on John Carter, Eſq. the mayor.

When the levee was over, his majeſty returned to the dock-yard, and about two o'clock embarked in a barge (in which his royal ſtandard was immediately hoiſted) attended by the earl of Sandwich, firſt commiſſioner of the admiralty, and ſeveral others of the nobility. He then proceeded to Spithead, attended by the barge of the board of admiralty, with the flag of their office, the three admirals of the ſquadron (which conſiſted of twenty ſhips of the line, two frigates and three ſloops with their flags) and all the captains of the fleet with their pendants in their barges.

As ſoon as his majeſty arrived at Spithead, he went on board the Barfleur of 90 guns, where he was received by the board of Admiralty, the captain being at the head of the accommodation ladder, and the ſide manned by the lieutenants of the ſhips. When his majeſty paſſed the guard of marines on the quarter-deck, the flag of the lord high admiral, which was then flying, was ſtruck, and the royal ſtandard hoiſted at the main-top-maſt head, the lord high admiral's flag at the fore-top-maſt head, and the union flag at the mizen top maſt head; on the ſight of which all the ſhips, except the Barfleur, ſaluted with 21 guns each. The ſhip being cleared the ſame as for action, and the officers and men at their reſpective quarters, his majeſty (after the nobility and the flag officers had paid their duty to him on the quarter-deck) walked fore and aft on the lower gun deck, and took a circumſpect view of the whole.

At half an hour after three o'clock his majeſty ſat down to a table of thirty covers, at which many of the nobility and perſons of diſtinction, as well as officers of the navy and army of the rank of colonel and upwards, were admitted to the honour of dining. After dinner, the queen's health being drank, the whole fleet ſaluted with twenty-one guns; and, on his majeſty's retiring from table, his health was likewiſe drank with the ſame ſalute.

At ſix o'clock his majeſty left the Barfleur, and went on board the Auguſta Yacht, where he was received by the board of Admiralty. The royal ſtandard, with the lord high admiral's flag and union flag were immediately hoiſted, as they had been on board the Barfleur; and his majeſty ſailed into the harbour. The ſhips at Spithead ſaluted in the ſame manner as when his majeſty came out, and the admirals and captains attended him to the harbour's mouth; after which they returned to their reſpective ſhips. His majeſty landed at the dock about eight o'clock, and returned to the commiſſioner's houſe, where he reſided during the whole time of his ſtay at Portſmouth.

The next morning (Wedneſday June 23) about eight o'clock his majeſty began to view the dock-yard, the ſhips building and repairing, and the reſpective magazines. At eleven he went in his barge, and proceeded up the harbour to view the ſhips lying in ordinary: three of which his majeſty went on board of, viz. the Britannia, a firſt rate, of 100 guns; the Royal William, a ſecond rate, of 84 guns; and the Defiance, a third rate, of 64 guns. At half an hour after two his majeſty went off to Spithead to dine on board the Barfleur, attended by the commiſſioners of the admiralty, the flag officers and captains in their barges as before. At ſix o'clock his majeſty went from the Barfleur on board the Auguſta Yacht, and ſailed towards St. Helen's till near eight, and then ſtood in for the harbour: but, it falling calm, his majeſty left the yacht, and was rowed to the dock in his barge, where he arrived at half an hour after nine, the ſhips and fortifications ſaluting, and the flag officers and captains attending him to the mouth of the harbour, as they had done the day before.

Thurſday June 24. At ſix o'clock in the morning his majeſty went to the gun-wharf, where he was received by the maſter-general of the ordnance, the lieutenant-general and principal officers of that department, and minutely viewed the magazines, artillery and ſtores. At ſeven his majeſty returned to the dock-yard, and viewed ſuch parts of the yard, magazines, and works carrying on, as he had not ſeen before. At ten his majeſty went on board the Venus, a frigate of 36 guns, lying in ordinary, and from thence he went to Weovil, where he viewed the brewery, cooperage and magazines, and then returned to the dock. At two o'clock his majeſty went off to Spithead, in the ſame ſtate as on the preceding days, to dine on board the Barfleur. At half after five he went on board the Auguſta Yacht, attended as before, and, having ſailed through part of the line of ſhips, ſtood into the harbour, and landed at the dock at half after ſeven, the flag officers and captains attending his majeſty in their barges to the mouth of the harbour, and the fortifications ſaluting as on the former days. His majeſty this day conferred the honour of knighthood on vice-admiral Pye, and likewiſe promoted him to the rank of admiral of the blue. He alſo conferred the honour of knighthood on Richard Spry, rear-admiral of the White; captain Knight of the Ocean, captain Edward Vernon, of the Barfleur; and captain Richard Bickerton of the Auguſta Yacht.

Friday, June 25. Between five and ſix in the morning his majeſty went from the dock-yard to view the new works and fortifications of Portſmouth, beginning from the fartheſt part of the common round to the ſaluting platform. At ſeven his majeſty returned to the dock, and embarked on board the Auguſta Yacht for Spithead, from whence he proceeded as far as Sandown Bay, where the ſtandard was ſaluted by the caſtle. About five o'clock his majeſty returned to Spithead, and after ſailing along the line of ſhips he ſtood towards the harbour, and came to an anchor within half a mile of South Sea Caſtle, where his majeſty was attended by the admiral, the rear-admiral, and all the captains and lieutenants of the fleet at Spithead, who had ſeverally the honour of kiſſing his majeſty's hand. While the yacht was at anchor, the ramparts of the town being lined with land forces and marines, fired a *feu de joy* at ten o'clock, by a triple diſcharge of cannon and muſquetry all round the works; immediately after which the yacht weighed, proceeded into the harbour, and landed his majeſty at the dock at half paſt ten o'clock.

In all the proceſſions above-mentioned to Spithead and back again, the ſhores, both on the Portſmouth and Goſport ſides, were lined with an incredible number of people, who expreſſed their loyalty, by ſaluting his majeſty with guns, acclamations and other demonſtrations of joy: and the houſes were illuminated every evening during his majeſty's ſtay.

The king was pleaſed to expreſs the higheſt approbation of the good order and diſcipline of his fleet, the excellent condition of the dock-yard, arſenals and garriſon, and the regularity with which every thing was conducted; and ſhewed the utmoſt ſatisfaction at the demonſtration of loyalty and affection, with which he was received by all ranks of people.

His majeſty ſet out from the commiſſioner's houſe at Portſmouth about ſeven o'clock on the Saturday morning, and arrived at Kew in perfect health about two o'clock in the afternoon.

Previous to his majeſty's departure from Portſmouth, he was pleaſed to order the following ſums to be diſtributed, viz.

To the artificers, workmen and labourers of the dock-yard, victualling-office, and gun-wharf, 1500l. To the companies of the Barfleur and Auguſta yacht, and the crew of his majeſty's barge, 350l. To the poor of Portſmouth, Portſea, and Goſport, 250l. He was alſo pleaſed to make ſome other ſmall gratuities, and to releaſe the priſoners confined in Portſmouth goal for debt.

On the 14th of July came on at Guildhall the long depending cauſe between the common ſerjeant of the city of London, plaintiff, and Samuel Plumbe, Eſq. prime warden (or maſter) of the company of Goldſmiths, defendant. The ſuit was inſtituted againſt the defendant for refuſing to obey a precept iſſued in the year 1770, by the then lord-mayor (Mr. Beckford) to convene the livery of the ſaid company to a common-hall. The cauſe was opened in a brief manner by Mr. Allen, on the part of the plaintiff; after which Mr. Dunning entered more minutely into the buſineſs, and ſpoke for near two hours. He acquainted the jury, that the charge brought againſt the defendant was a wilful diſobedience of that authority, to which (in the preſent caſe) he was bound, both as a liveryman and a freeman, to pay a ſubmiſſion: that the defendant acknowledged the charge, but pleaded in his juſtification, that the company of Goldſmiths were poſſeſſed of a prerogative, which in ſome inſtances (particularly the preſent) exempted them from ſubmiſſion to the mandates of the lord-mayor: that the defendant alſo attempted to juſtify himſelf on the plea, that the lord-mayor had no authority to call a common-hall, ſave for the purpoſe of elections of members of parliament, lord-mayor, ſheriffs, &c. that in order to invalidate this defence, extracts from the city records ſhould be read to them, from whence it would clearly appear, that the lord-mayor of London had, from the earlieſt periods, been inveſted with that power, which the defendant pretended, on the preſent occaſion, to deny the exiſtence of.

The city records were then produced, and many extracts from them were read, tending to prove the authority of the lord-mayor to convene a common-hall for other purpoſes than ſimply thoſe of elections. Theſe extracts being gone through, Mr. ſerjeant Burland roſe, and in a very maſterly ſpeech, entered upon his client's defence, in anſwer to Mr. Dunning. The defendant's council having finiſhed their pleadings, Mr. Dunning next roſe, and made a final reply to their arguments. He quoted a multiplicity of caſes from the Refertory book, all demonſtratively ſhewing that ſimilar precepts had, in former times, been iſſued by the mayor for convening the livery on other purpoſes than that of elections; that implicit obedience had always been paid to ſuch precepts, conſequently their validity was eſtabliſhed by preſcription, and their legality acknowledged by the ſubjection ſo readily yielded to them. He then recognized thoſe matters alledged in the defendant's plea, relative to the "antiquity of the Goldſmiths company, and power to make bye-laws for the government of their own members." As to bye-laws (ſaid he) undoubtedly every company has a right to frame ſuch as ſhall more immediately conduce to the good government of the company: amongſt every ſociety of men bye-laws are admitted; but then the bye-laws muſt be ſuch as do not claſh with that relation in which a ſingle company ſtand to the city at large, a relation which is as a part to the whole. The bye-laws, therefore, of every company are framed for internal government; but will any man pretend to ſay that exigencies may not ariſe wherein it would be highly proper to take the ſenſe, not of this or that company, but of the city bodies at large? and how ſhall this ſenſe be taken, unleſs a power of convening is ſuppoſed to reſide ſomewhere? And if the neceſſity of the exiſtence of ſuch a power be admitted, where ought it to reſide, in whoſe hands ought it to be entruſted? From every conſideration of policy and of wiſdom, the power of convening ſhould reſide in the chief magiſtrate, who ſhould be allowed to judge when and how far the exerciſe of ſuch power may conduce to the welfare of the whole. To ſuppoſe the Goldſmiths, or any other company to be ſelf-exiſtent, independent, ſubject to no laws but thoſe of its own will; to allow this is to ſuppoſe a part to bear no relation to, but to be altogether independent of, the whole; a propoſition which carries abſurdity upon the very face of it! A propoſition which, if admitted, would ſtrike at the very exiſtence of the city as a corporation! For the different companies, like ſo many component parts, make but one whole: they form, in an aggregate ſenſe, the corporation. It is not when apart that the corporation is diſcernible, but when the members are aſſembled in convention; ſo that a power of convening is not only eſſential to the exiſtence, but is alſo involved in the very idea of a corporation.

Mr. ſerjeant Burland, in the courſe of his pleadings, having remarked, that the inſtances produced by Mr. Dunning from the city records were but few in number, Mr. Dunning replied, "That as to the paucity of inſtances the gentleman had no right to complain. Quevedo (ſays he) when in the romance, he is made to viſit hell, he ſaw ſeveral kings there, and expreſſing his ſurprize that he ſaw no more, his guide told him, there were all that had ever reigned;—and I have brought all the inſtances that are to be produced."

The arguments being finally cloſed, the whole was then recommended to the ſerious attention of the jury by the recorder, who ſummed up the evidence; and the jury, after deliberating on the matter about three quarters of an hour, brought in a verdict for the plaintiff.

On the 13th of Auguſt, a violent ſtorm of thunder and lightning, accompanied by frequent guſts of wind, and torrents of rain, happened in London and its neighbourhood. It began between nine and ten o'clock at night, and, with ſome ſlight intermiſſions, continued till near ſeven o'clock the next morning. Conſiderable damage was done by the lightning, and ſeveral perſons loſt their lives. The church of St. Peter, Cornhill, was much hurt, and a woman paſſing by loſt one of her eyes. The north ſide of the obeliſk in St. George's Fields was ſtruck with ſuch violence, that the crown ſtone of the baſe was opened about an inch, and the ſeventh ſtone from the top of the ſpire was cracked. A houſe was ſplit aſunder at Limehouſe; and a cottage, with a ſhed adjoining to it, on Sydenham common was ſet on fire, and burnt to the ground. The ſon of a cheeſemonger in Oxford-ſtreet, a youth about 17 years of age, ſtanding at his father's door, was ſtruck dead; as was alſo a man coming from Iſlington. Conſiderable damage was likewiſe done to the ſhipping below bridge, many maſts being ſhivered to pieces, and ſeveral ſailors loſt their lives. In ſhort, the calamities ariſing from this ſtorm in and about London were greater than had been known from a like cauſe for many years.—The day preceding the tempeſt was ſultry hot, and the air ſurcharged with ſulphurous matter, which, had it not been rarified and diſperſed by the ſubſequent ſtorm, might have proved fatal to ſome thouſands of the inhabitants of London and its environs.

Great damage was likewiſe done in London and its neighbourhood by a violent ſtorm of wind and rain, which

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which happened in the evening of the 19th of Auguſt. Among other accidents ariſing from the ſtorm were the following: An old houſe, the corner of Dobb's-court, Southwark, was thrown down, and a poor woman and two ſmall children were buried in the ruins. Two cuſtom-houſe officers were drowned at Graveſend, as were alſo a lighterman and his apprentice, by the veſſel being overſet below bridge. The roof of a houſe was blown off in Shoe-lane, Fleet-ſtreet, and a great part of the new brick wall at the bottom of the King's-bench walks in the Temple, was entirely deſtroyed. The rain was ſo heavy during the courſe of the night, that many of the ſtage-coaches that left London in the morning were obliged to return to their reſpective inns, being unable to proceed from the great depth of water in the roads: And ſeveral of thoſe that were coming to town were obliged to ſtop till the waters had ſubſided.

On the 29th of September came on at Guildhall the election of a lord-mayor for the year enſuing; when the candidates were, Meſſrs. Wilkes, Bull, Sawbridge and Oliver. The ſhew of hands was greatly in favour of the two former: but a poll being demanded on the parts of the latter, the books were immediately opened, and the poll was finally cloſed on the ſixth of October, when the numbers appeared as follow:

Alderman	Wilkes	1683 }	506 {	majority.
	Bull	1649 }	472 {	
	Sawbridge	1177		
	Oliver	1093		

Meſſrs. Wilkes and Bull were accordingly returned to the court of aldermen by the ſheriffs, as having the majority of votes; when the number of aldermen who ſcratched for each being equal, it was decided in favour of alderman Bull, by the caſting voice of the lord-mayor, who, on this occaſion, had two votes.

The manner in which the aldermen ſcratched was as follows:

For Wilkes.	For Bull.
Sawbridge	Bankes
Stephenſon	Kennet
Hopkins	Eſdaile
Plomer	Oliver
Thomas	Trecothick
Bull	Alſop
Lewes	Townſend
Croſby	Wilkes
Turner	Plumbe
	Lord Mayor.

By the death of Sir Robert Ladbroke, there happened a vacancy for a repreſentative in parliament for the city of London, the election for which came on at Guildhall on the 27th of November. The candidates were, Mr. alderman Bull, (the lord-mayor) and Mr. Roberts, formerly a director of the Eaſt-India company. The ſhew of hands appeared greatly in favour of alderman Bull; but the friends of Mr. Roberts having demanded a poll, the books were opened for that purpoſe, and ſo continued till the fourth of December, when the poll was finally cloſed, and the numbers on the books appeared as follow:

For Mr. Bull	———	2695
Mr. Roberts	———	2481

A ſcrutiny, however, was demanded by the latter, the determination of which was poſtponed to the twenty-third, when the ſcrutineers met at Guildhall. Thoſe on the part of Mr. Roberts had retained Mr. ſerjeant Davy and Mr. Bearcroft; but the ſheriffs refuſing to admit the interference of counſel, Mr. Roberts's friends would not proceed on the ſcrutiny, but left the hall, declaring that they ſhould ſeek redreſs in another quarter. The ſheriffs then opened the court of huſtings, and immediately adjourned to the court of King's-bench, where Mr. Roberts and his ſcrutineers were with the uſual form called to attend to the ſcrutiny, but none of them appeared. The lord-mayor and his ſcrutineers were then called upon, who inſtantly attended; but Mr. alderman Wilkes, in the name of the whole, ſaid, that as Mr. Roberts's ſcrutineers did not attend, they ſhould not offer the leaſt objection to any of his votes; upon which the ſheriffs adjourned to the next day, and gave notice they would then, at eleven o'clock preciſely, declare the numbers on the poll. Accordingly, at the time appointed, the ſheriffs attended, and declared the number for each candidate to be the ſame as at the cloſe of the poll; on which Frederick Bull, Eſq. the lord-mayor, was declared duly elected.

On the 24th of February, 1774, her majeſty was ſafely delivered of a prince (being the tenth child) who was afterwards baptized by the name of Adolphus Frederick: and on the fourth of March the lord-mayor, aldermen and common-council, waited on his majeſty with the following congratulatory addreſs on the occaſion:

"Moſt gracious Sovereign,

"We your majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the lord-mayor, aldermen and commons of your antient city of London, in common-council aſſembled, beg leave to approach your majeſty's ſacred perſon with our warmeſt congratulations on the happy delivery of our moſt excellent queen, and the auſpicious birth of another prince.

"With gratitude to the Divine Goodneſs we behold the increaſe of your majeſty's auguſt houſe, as it augments your majeſty's domeſtic felicity, and gives a more permanent ſecurity to the civil and religious liberties of your people."

To which addreſs his majeſty was pleaſed to return the following anſwer:

"I receive with pleaſure this dutiful and affectionate addreſs. Your congratulations, and the ſentiments which you expreſs on the farther increaſe of my family, cannot fail of affording me great ſatisfaction."

They had all the honour of kiſſing his majeſty's hand, after which his majeſty was pleaſed to confer the honour of knighthood on Walter Rawlinſon, Eſq. one of the aldermen.

On the ſeventh of March the recorder gave judgment at Guildhall, in the cauſe of the common ſerjeant againſt alderman Plumbe, which was, that the information was legal, and ſufficient to ſupport the conviction.

The exceſſive rains that fell in the courſe of this month raiſed the waters in many rivers (but principally thoſe weſtward of London) to a greater height than had been known in the memory of man. The levels on the ſides of Chelſea and Batterſea were entirely overflowed, and conſiderable damage done to the gardeners grounds and young plantations. The force of the current in the river was ſo ſtrong, that two weſt country barges were carried out of the channel, and left in Batterſea-fields, when the flood abated. Many of the weſtern roads were rendered impaſſable; and the towns in general adjoining to the rivers received conſiderable injury from the violence of the inundation.

Among other bills that had paſſed both houſes of parliament in the month of June, was one that occaſioned univerſal diſcontent. It was entitled, "An act for the future government of Quebec." The principal clauſes that gave offence were two: by the firſt of which the Romiſh clergy were to have the exerciſe of their religion, as eſtabliſhed by the firſt of queen Elizabeth; and might enjoy and receive the accuſtomed dues and rights from perſons profeſſing the Romiſh religion. By the ſecond clauſe, all controverſies relative to property and civil rights were to be determined by the Canada laws then in being, or ſuch as might be afterwards enacted by the governor, lieutenant governor, and legiſlative council. To prevent this bill receiving the royal aſſent, on the 22d of June (the day his majeſty was to go to the houſe) the lord-mayor, the aldermen Croſby, Lewes, Plomer and Sawbridge, the recorder, city officers, and upwards of 150 of the common-council, went in proceſſion from Guildhall to St. James's in order to preſent an addreſs and petition to his majeſty againſt ſigning it. They arrived at St. James's a quarter before one, juſt as his majeſty was preparing to go to the houſe; and, previous to their admittance, the lord Hertford delivered to the lord-mayor the following paper:

"As your petition relates to a bill agreed on by the two houſes of parliament, of which his majeſty cannot take public notice until it is preſented to him for his royal aſſent in parliament, I am commanded by the king to inform you, that you are not to expect an anſwer."

The lord-mayor, immediately on reading it, ſent the remembrancer to preſent his duty to the king, and to inform his majeſty, that he waited officially to preſent to his majeſty an addreſs from the city of London: on which, after ſome little heſitation, they were admitted, and the ſame was read by the recorder.

His majeſty then went in the uſual ſtate to the houſe of peers, and gave the royal aſſent to ſuch bills as were ready; among which was that ſo recently petitioned againſt by the citizens of London.

At the common-hall held on Midſummer-day for the choice of ſheriffs for the year enſuing, the perſons nominated were, alderman Plomer, John Hart, Eſq. John Williams, Eſq. and George Grieve, Eſq. The ſhew of hands was greatly in favour of the two former, but a poll being demanded on the parts of John Williams and George Grieve, Eſqrs. the books were immediately opened, and at the cloſe of the poll on the fourth day, the numbers appeared as follow:

For alderman Plomer —— 900
John Hart, Eſq. —— 908
John Williams, Eſq. —— 312
George Grieve, Eſq. —— 300

The two latter gentlemen, finding themſelves thus ſituated, declined any farther conteſt; in conſequence of which alderman Plomer, and John Hart, Eſq. were declared ſheriffs elect for the year enſuing.

On the 27th of Auguſt a dreadful accident happened by the falling of two houſes in the Mint, Southwark. Fourteen perſons were taken out of the ruins dead, two more afterwards died in the hoſpital; and ſeveral others were ſhockingly maimed and wounded. A man, his wife and child were in bed in one of the houſes that fell: the huſband hearing a great crack, jumped out of bed, took the child in his arms, and got under the chimney, by which they were both ſaved; but the floor falling in before the wife could reach them, ſhe was buried in the ruins, and killed. Among the dead taken out of the ruins was a poor woman near her time, from whom the child was taken by inciſion with ſuch ſucceſs, that it had all the appearance of being likely to live.

On the 29th of September, being Michaelmas-day, a common hall was held as uſual for the election of a lord-mayor for the year enſuing. After the hall was opened by the common cryer, the ſeveral aldermen below the chair were put up, when the ſhew of hands was almoſt univerſal in favour of the right honourable the lord-mayor, and Mr. alderman Wilkes; but a poll being demanded in favour of aldermen Kennet and Eſdaile, the ſame was admitted, and the books for that purpoſe were immediately opened.

The next day (September 30) his majeſty's royal proclamation was iſſued for diſſolving the preſent parliament, and writs were made out for calling a new one, which were to be returnable on the 29th of November following.

In conſequence of the diſſolution of the parliament, a meeting of the freeholders of Middleſex was held at the Aſſembly-room at Mile-end, agreeable to an advertiſement of the ſheriffs, for the nomination of two fit and proper perſons to repreſent the county of Middleſex, when Mr. ſerjeant Glynn and John Wilkes, Eſq. were almoſt unanimouſly approved, there being only four objectors to Mr. Wilkes's nomination.

The poll for lord-mayor of London being cloſed, a common-hall was held the eighth of October, for the purpoſe of receiving the return of the court of aldermen; as alſo for the election of repreſentatives in parliament for the city of London. About twelve o'clock the ſheriffs came on the huſtings, and after the common cryer had opened the hall, the common ſerjeant declared the ſtate of the poll to be as follows:

For John Wilkes, Eſq. —— 1957
The Rt. Hon. Frederick Bull 1923
Sir James Eſdaile —— 1474
Alderman Kennet —— 1410

The common cryer afterwards reported, that the ſheriffs were therefore of opinion, that the election had fallen on John Wilkes, Eſq. and the right hon. the lord-mayor.

The ſheriffs then returned to the court of aldermen, when about one o'clock they came again on the huſtings with the lord-mayor, aldermen Wilkes, Croſby, Lewes, Townſend, Harley, Eſdaile, Oliver, Hopkins, &c. when the recorder declared the election of the court of aldermen for a lord-mayor for the enſuing year to have fallen on John Wilkes, Eſq. which declaration was returned with repeated ſhouts of applauſe. Mr. Wilkes then came forward, and was inveſted with the uſual inſignia of office; after which he addreſſed the common-hall as follows:

"Gentlemen,

"Permit me to return you my moſt hearty thanks for the greateſt honour a ſubject can receive, the being called by the voice of free citizens to the chief magiſtracy of the metropolis of the Britiſh empire. The firſt idea, which muſt ariſe in a liberal mind is, that the important and extenſive power and authority with which I am now intruſted by you, are delegated to me only for your good, and the general benefit. You have enlarged my powers of being uſeful to you, and conſtituted me the firſt guardian of our common rights and franchiſes. Give me leave to aſſure you, that ſo far from harbouring the impious thought of invading your liberties myſelf, I ſhall think it my duty always firmly and boldly to ſtand forth againſt the enemies of public and legal freedom. In this noble cauſe I will moſt readily join you, in all ſalutary meaſures for the preſervation, or improvement, of the conſtitution of our country, and for the welfare of the capital. I ſhall therefore moſt chearfully call common-halls and common-councils on all important occaſions at your requiſition.

"As chief magiſtrate of the firſt city in the world, I promiſe you an upright and regular adminiſtration of the public juſtice, and I rely with confidence on your favourable acceptance of my ſincere and zealous endeavours in your ſervice."

When Mr. Wilkes had finiſhed, the lord-mayor came forward, and thus addreſſed himſelf to the livery:

"I congratulate you, and with you every friend to this city, and to public liberty, on your ſucceſs this day.

"You have been long engaged in an important conteſt, and your fortitude and perſeverance have at length prevailed.

"May ſimilar victories crown all your attempts in the public cauſe, as I hope and believe the ſame noble zeal for liberty, the ſame firmneſs and independence, will ever mark the conduct of the citizens of London."

The hall was then adjourned, and immediately after opened for the election of repreſentatives in parliament; when, after the writ had been read, as alſo the act againſt bribery and corruption, the names, as uſual, of the ſeveral aldermen were put up, together with the lord-mayor, William Baker, and John Roberts, Eſqrs. The ſhew of hands appeared greatly in favour

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of the lord-mayor, Braſs Croſby, Eſq. John Sawbridge, Eſq. and George Hayley, Eſq. But polls being reciprocally demanded by the friends of each candidate, the books were immediately opened, and at the final cloſe of the poll on the 15th, the numbers appeared as follow:

The right hon. the Lord-mayor		3096
John Sawbridge, Eſq.	—	3456
George Hayley, Eſq.	—	3390
Richard Oliver, Eſq.	—	3354
William Baker, Eſq.	—	2802
Braſs Croſby, Eſq.	—	1913
John Roberts, Eſq.	—	1398

On which the firſt four were declared duly elected.

On the 20th of October came on at Brentford the election of knights of the ſhire for the county of Middleſex. Mr. Wilkes and ſerjeant Glynn, the two avowed candidates, ſet off about eight o'clock in the morning, in the lord-mayor's coach and ſix, accompanied by his lordſhip and a very large train of voters in carriages and on horſeback. The two candidates appeared on the huſtings about eleven o'clock, and were alternately propoſed and ſeconded. The ſheriffs repeatedly aſked, whether there were any other candidates? but no anſwer being made, nor any other perſons offering themſelves, the ſheriffs declared John Wilkes and John Glynn, Eſqrs. duly elected.

The members choſen for Weſtminſter were,
Lord Percy, and Lord Clinton.

At a court of aldermen held the firſt of November, alderman Trecothick deſired leave to reſign his gown, as alderman of Vintry ward, on account of his ill ſtate of health, which the court accepted; and Nathaniel Newnham, Eſq. was afterwards choſen in his ſtead.

At another court of aldermen held the 18th of November, it was unanimouſly agreed to return thanks to Frederick Bull, Eſq. the late lord-mayor, for his indefatigable attention to the duties of that important office: for his upright and impartial adminiſtration of public juſtice; and for his diligence on all occaſions to promote the welfare and true intereſt of this city, and for his unblemiſhed conduct and exemplary behaviour during the whole courſe of his mayoralty.

On the 25th a court of lord-mayor, aldermen and common-council was held at Guildhall, in order to chuſe a town-clerk for the city, in the room of Sir James Hodges, deceaſed. There were ſeveral candidates, but Mr. Rix, the preſent town-clerk, was choſen by a majority of 66.

The writs for calling a new parliament being returnable on the 29th, his majeſty, on that day, went to the houſe of peers, and being in his royal robes ſeated on the throne, commanded the attendance of the houſe of commons; who being come, his majeſty, by his chancellor, ſignified his pleaſure that they ſhould return and chooſe a ſpeaker, to be preſented next day for his majeſty's approbation. They accordingly returned, and unanimouſly choſe Sir Fletcher Norton. The next day his majeſty went in the uſual ſtate to the houſe of peers, and having approved of the commons' choice of a ſpeaker, opened the ſeſſion with a moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

On the ſecond of December, the right honourable John Wilkes, Eſq. lord-mayor of London, was ſworn into parliament as a member for Middleſex, and delivered in his qualification upon oath accordingly.

On the third of February, 1775, came on to be argued, before the judges of appeal in Serjeant's Inn, Chancery-lane, the long depending cauſe relative to the disfranchiſement of alderman Plumbe, brought by writ of error before their lordſhips, when Mr. Mansfield, as counſel for the plaintiff in error, endeavoured to prove that the client, as a citizen of London, was not ſubject to disfranchiſement for not obeying the lord-mayor's precept, to ſummon, as chief warden of the Goldſmiths company, the livery of the ſaid company to attend in Guildhall, to hear his majeſty's anſwer to the humble addreſs and remonſtrance of the corporation of London; as the only legal buſineſs of convening the livery, he ſaid, was for them to elect their members of parliament, magiſtrates, and other officers; all other corporate buſineſs of the city coming under the cognizance of the common-council; and he recited many law-reports to confirm his argument. Mr. Davenport, as counſel for the defendant in error, obſerved, that it was the duty of the plaintiff to obey the lord mayor's precept, and that he was obliged to do ſo by his oath as a freeman; that it was impoſſible to know the ſenſe of the citizens but by ſuch meetings; that no perſon was ſo proper to call them together as the lord mayor or chief magiſtrate; and he enforced his arguments by many pertinent caſes in law. The judge, however, adjourned the further arguing of the cauſe to a future day.

On the 22d of February the right honourable John Wilkes, Eſq. the lord-mayor, made a motion in the houſe of commons, that the proceedings of that houſe of the 17th of February, 1769, might be read; which being done, ſome other extracts which his lordſhip called for, were likewiſe read. He then made a ſpeech upon what he called proceedings unjuſtifiable, illegal and unwarrantable; and moved, that the reſolution of the 17th of February, 1769, which declares, "That John Wilkes, Eſq. having been this preſent ſeſſion of parliament expelled the houſe, *was, and is incapable* of being elected a member to ſerve in this preſent parliament," be expunged from the journals of this houſe, as ſubverſive of the rights of the whole body of electors of this kingdom. Mr. ſerjeant Glynn ſeconded the motion, and a general debate enſued, in which the honourable Charles Fox, the attorney and ſolicitor general, captain Luttrell, and ſeveral others, were ſpeakers. The arguments were warm and to the point. The queſtion was repeatedly attempted to be put, but was as often prevented by new ſpeakers riſing. At length, after about eight hours debate, "The queſtion, the queſtion," was ſo far the prevailing call, that it was put, and the houſe divided, when the numbers were, for the motion 171, againſt it, 239.

On the 18th of March, about one o'clock in the morning, a terrible fire broke out at Mr. Hopkins's, hoſier, the corner of Warwick-lane, Newgate-ſtreet. The fire had made conſiderable progreſs before it was diſcovered, but not to prevent Mrs. Hopkins nearly reaching the ſtreet door, when, recollecting that ſhe had left her children behind, ſhe went again up ſtairs, but the fire had got to ſo great a height as to prevent her return, and leave her (after ſome fruitleſs attempts to eſcape from the top of the houſe) no alternative but to fling herſelf from thence into a blanket, which was held by the people below in the ſtreet, to break her fall; ſhe fell upon her back without breaking any of her limbs, or being in the leaſt bruiſed, notwithſtanding which, about four o'clock the ſame evening ſhe expired. The eldeſt daughter, about nineteen, threw herſelf into the ſtreet and was dreadfully bruiſed. The youngeſt daughter in town, about ſeven, together with the nurſery-maid, periſhed in the flames. A ſervant maid clung to the leads upon the houſe till ſhe was nearly ſuffocated, when ſhe let go her hold and fell into the ſtreet, by which ſhe was dreadfully bruiſed, and immediately carried to the hoſpital. The adjoining houſe, with that at the oppoſite corner of the lane, were greatly damaged. Mr. Hopkins and two of his daughters were in the country, whither he had gone to place them at ſchool. The account books were ſaved; but the ſtock in trade, and the furniture were all deſtroyed.

On the firſt of May lord Petre, accompanied by the officers of the grand lodge of Free-maſons of England, laid the foundation ſtone of Free-maſons hall, in Great Queen-ſtreet, Lincoln's-inn-fields, the ceremonies attending which were as follow: lord Petre, grand-maſter, preceded by the grand ſtewards, paſt and preſent grand officers in their regalia, and an excellent band of martial muſic, went in proceſſion to the ground about twelve o'clock; when his lordſhip, attended by his deputy, wardens, ſecretary, treaſurer and architect, went down into the trench, and laid the ſtone; after which an anthem was ſung, and an oration pronounced on the occaſion. The company then returned in proceſſion to Leather-ſellers-hall, where an elegant entertainment was provided.

A common-hall was held, as uſual, on Midſummer-day for the election of ſheriffs. The ſhew of hands appeared greatly in favour of aldermen Hayley and Newnham; but a poll being demanded on the parts of aldermen Rawlinſon and Thomas, the books were opened at three o'clock, and the poll continued till ſix. The next day, however, the two latter declined the poll, and the two former were, in conſequence thereof, duly elected.

On the ſeventh of July, lord chief juſtice de Grey, lord chief baron Smythe, Mr. juſtice Aſton, and Mr. juſtice Aſhurſt (the commiſſioners appointed to review the proceedings on an information of disfranchiſement filed againſt Mr. alderman Plumbe) met, according to their adjournment, at Guildhall, and delivered their judgment, which was, That they were unanimouſly of opinion, that the information was erroneous in many particulars, which they ſeverally ſpecified; and that Mr. alderman Plumbe, by neglecting to ſummon the livery of the Goldſmiths company, of which he was prime warden, to attend alderman Beckford, when lord-mayor, at a common-hall, had not been guilty of any offence againſt his oath and duty as a freeman; conſequently the judgment of disfranchiſement pronounced againſt him in the mayor's court by the recorder, was by them reverſed.

On the 14th, the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council waited on his majeſty at St. James's with the following addreſs:

"To the king's moſt excellent majeſty.

"The humble addreſs and petition of the lord-mayor, aldermen and commons of the city of London, in common-council aſſembled.

"Moſt gracious Sovereign,

"Your majeſty's moſt loyal and dutiful ſubjects, the lord-mayor, aldermen and commons of the city of London, in common-council aſſembled, with all humility beg leave to lay themſelves at your royal feet, humbly imploring your benign attention towards the grievous diſtractions of their fellow-ſubjects in America.

"The characteriſtic of the people, Sire, over whom you reign, has ever been equally remarked for their unparalleled loyalty to their ſovereign, whilſt the principles of the conſtitution have been the rule of his government, as well as for a firm oppoſition whenever their rights have been invaded.

"Your American ſubjects, Royal Sire, deſcended from the ſame ſubjects with ourſelves, appear equally jealous of the prerogatives of freemen, without which they cannot deem themſelves happy.

"Their chearful and unaſked for contributions, as well as willing ſervices to the mother country, whilſt they remained free from the clog of compulſory laws, will, we are ſure, plead powerfully with the humanity of your diſpoſition, for graciouſly granting them every reaſonable opportunity of giving, as freemen, what they ſeem reſolutely determined to refuſe under the injunction of laws made independent of their own conſent.

"The abhorrence we entertain of civil bloodſhed and confuſion will, we truſt, Sire, if not wholly exculpate us in your royal mind, yet plead powerfully in our favour, for the warmth with which we lament thoſe meaſures, whoſe deſtructive principles have driven our American brethren to acts of deſperation.

"Convinced of the earlieſt diſpoſition of the coloniſts to remain firm in all duteous obedience to the conſtitutional authority of this kingdom, permit us, moſt gracious ſovereign, to beſeech you that thoſe operations of force, which at preſent diſtract them with the moſt dreadful apprehenſions, may be ſuſpended; and that, uncontrouled by a reſtraint incompatible with a free government, they may poſſeſs an opportunity of tendering ſuch terms of accommodation as, we doubt not, will approve them worthy of a diſtinguiſhed rank among the firmeſt friends of this country."

Signed by order of the court,
WILLIAM RIX.

To which addreſs and petition his majeſty was pleaſed to return the following anſwer:

"I am always ready to liſten to the dutiful petitions of my ſubjects, and ever happy to comply with their reaſonable requeſts; but, whilſt the conſtitutional authority of this kingdom is openly reſiſted by a part of my American ſubjects, I owe it to the reſt of my people, of whoſe zeal and fidelity I have had ſuch conſtant proofs, to continue and enforce thoſe meaſures by which alone their rights and intereſts can be aſſerted and maintained."

On the 23d of Auguſt a proclamation was iſſued for ſuppreſſing rebellion and ſedition; and on the 29th it was read in Palace-yard, Weſtminſter, and at Temple-bar, by the heralds, &c. as alſo at the Royal Exchange, by one of the lord-mayor's officers, accompanied only by the common crier. The lord-mayor would not permit the officers to have horſes, or the mace to be carried, as is uſual on ſuch occaſions.

On the 29th of September a common-hall was held at Guildhall for the election of a lord-mayor for the year enſuing. The aldermen below the chair were ſeverally put in nomination, when the ſhew of hands appearing in favour of the lord-mayor and alderman Sawbridge, they were returned to the court of aldermen. The livery impatiently waited for ſome time to know their determination, which was at length announced by the proper officer, who declared that Mr. alderman Sawbridge was the perſon whom the court of aldermen had returned as lord-mayor for the year enſuing. This declaration was received by the livery with univerſal ſhouts of applauſe, to whom Mr. Sawbridge expreſſed his gratitude in the following ſpeech:

"Gentlemen of the Livery,

"Permit me to return you my ſincere thanks for this freſh mark of your approbation and confidence; the office which I have been elected to by your ſuffrages, and the ſcrutiny in the court of aldermen, I think it my duty to accept: I will diſcharge it with aſſiduity and fidelity. The rights and franchiſes of the corporation collectively, and of each of my fellow-citizens individually, I will defend at the riſk of my life and fortune.

"The preſent criſis is likely to be productive of important and dangerous events; I wiſh my abilities may be equal to the occaſion: you may depend on my integrity and reſolution; I will aſſemble you in common-hall as often as I find the occaſion requires it, or a proper application is made to me for the purpoſe."

At a court of aldermen held the 21ſt of November, a motion was made and carried, that the thanks of the court be preſented to John Wilkes, Eſq. the late lord-mayor, for his indefatigable attention to the ſeveral duties of that important office; for the particular regard and politeneſs which he was pleaſed at all times to ſhew to the members of the court; for his wiſe, upright, and impartial adminiſtration of juſtice; for his diligence on all occaſions to promote the welfare and true intereſts of this city; and for his unblemiſhed conduct and exemplary behaviour during the whole courſe of his mayoralty. The court likewiſe voted Mr. Wilkes 100l. to be ſent him for the

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care he had took of the plate, furniture, &c. at the manſion-houſe.

The firſt material circumſtance that diſtinguiſhes the year 1776, is that of a ſmart conteſt which aroſe on the election of a chamberlain of the city of London. At a court of aldermen held the fourth of February, John Smith Bridgen, Eſq. waited on the lord-mayor with the compliments of Theodore Janſſen, Bart. requeſting his lordſhip to lay before the court his deſire of reſigning the office of chamberlain, on account of his bad ſtate of health, which rendered him unable to attend the duties of his office. The lord-mayor complying with his requeſt, the court accepted of his reſignation, and appointed Tueſday the 20th of February, for the holding of a common-hall for the election of another in his ſtead. The aldermen Wilkes and Hopkins, and Mr. Paterſon declared themſelves candidates for the office; but the latter ſoon declined, and left the two aldermen to conteſt the point.

On the day appointed for the election, there was the moſt numerous appearance of the livery that had ever been known on any occaſion. About one o'clock the lord-mayor, attended by aldermen Wilkes, Bull, Croſby, Hopkins, Rawlinſon, Plomer, Hart, &c. together with the two ſheriffs, aſcended the huſtings, when, after the common crier had opened the buſineſs of the common-hall, the recorder came forward and acquainted the livery with the occaſion of their being aſſembled. He then read a letter from Sir Stephen Theodore Janſſen, requiring permiſſion to reſign the office of chamberlain, on account of his ill ſtate of health, and his inability to diſcharge the duties of that important office. As ſoon as the recorder had finiſhed this letter, Mr. alderman Wilkes addreſſed himſelf to the livery as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Livery,

"Before we proceed to any other buſineſs, I believe you will all agree with me, that there is a tribute of gratitude we ought to pay to our late worthy chamberlain, Sir Stephen Theodore Janſſen, who with great ability and integrity, has filled that important office upwards of eleven years. His whole life, indeed, has been a continued ſeries of real and eſſential ſervices to this city and country. On ſome of the moſt critical occaſions in our times, he has exerted himſelf with equal zeal and ſucceſs in the public cauſe. His conduct, gentlemen, would be a moſt pleaſing ſubject to enlarge upon; but it is well known, and needs not the aid of my feeble endeavours. His very ſuperior merit is univerſally acknowledged. He has formerly been highly approved as your repreſentative in parliament, as alderman, ſheriff, and mayor. He has now cloſed the ſcene as your chamberlain in the moſt diſtinguiſhed manner, and retires from public life fuller of honours than of years. The heart of every liveryman of London I am ſure will go along with me in the motion, which I now beg leave to ſubmit to you.

"Reſolved, That the thanks of the common-hall be given to Sir Stephen Theodore Janſſen, Bart. late chamberlain of this city, for his various and important ſervices, as repreſentative of this city in parliament, as alderman, ſheriff, mayor, and chamberlain, and for his uniform zeal and activity in promoting on every occaſion, the true intereſt of this metropolis."

This motion being unanimouſly agreed to, Mr. alderman Wilkes concluded his addreſs to the livery in the following manner:

"Gentlemen,

"This unanimous mark of your approbation of this illuſtrious citizen is peculiarly ſtriking and honourable. If I am ſo happy as by your favour to ſucceed him as chamberlain, it will be my great ambition to merit the like ſanction of your applauſe, and to finiſh my public life with ſuch endearing proofs of public regard."

The two candidates, aldermen Wilkes and Hopkins, were then ſeverally put up, when the ſhew of hands appearing full two to one in favour of Mr. alderman Wilkes, the ſheriffs declared him duly elected. A poll, however, was afterwards demanded on the part of alderman Hopkins, which began the ſame day, and finally cloſed on Tueſday the 27th, when the numbers appeared as follow:

For Mr. alderman Hopkins	2887
Mr. alderman Wilkes —	2710

In conſequence of this, at a common-hall held the ſecond of March, the ſheriffs declared Mr. Hopkins duly elected.

At a court of aldermen held the 15th of March, Mr. Hopkins reſigned his gown as alderman of Broad-ſtreet ward; and at a wardmote held at Drapers hall the following day, Richard Clark, Eſq. was unanimouſly elected in his ſtead.

On the 22d of March the right honourable the lord-mayor, attended by aldermen Halifax, Croſby, Oliver, Townſend, Bull and Lee, the two ſheriffs, 62 common-council, the chamberlain, and other city officers, went in proceſſion from Guildhall to St. James's, and preſented an addreſs and petition to his majeſty relative to the war in America, and the employment of foreign troops; to which his majeſty returned the following anſwer: "I deplore with the deepeſt concern, the miſeries which a great part of my ſubjects in America have brought upon themſelves by an unjuſtifiable reſiſtance to the conſtitutional authority of this kingdom: and I ſhall be ready and happy to alleviate thoſe miſeries by acts of mercy and clemency, whenever that authority ſhall be eſtabliſhed, and the now exiſting rebellion is at an end: to obtain theſe ſalutary purpoſes, I will invariably purſue the moſt proper and effectual means."

By the death of Sir William Stephenſon, alderman of Bridge-ward within, a wardmote was held at Fiſhmongers hall for the election of another in his ſtead. The candidates were Meſſrs. Hart and Neate, the former of whom was elected by the wardmote; but the latter not being ſatisfied as to the legality of the determination, a warm conteſt enſued, which was continued for a conſiderable time, and at length Mr. Hart's election was declared void by the court of King's-bench. In conſequence of this another wardmote was held on the 13th of May, 1776, when the candidates were, John Hart and Thomas Wooldridge, Eſqrs. (the former candidate Mr. Neate being at this time deceaſed.) The ſhew of hands appeared greatly in favour of Mr. Wooldridge, but a poll being demanded by the friends of Mr. Hart, it was immediately begun, and finally cloſed the 16th, when the numbers were, for Mr. Wooldridge, 84, and for Mr. Hart, 78. In conſequence of which the former was declared duly elected.

The common-hall held on Midſummer-day, for the election of ſheriffs, and other city officers, was exceedingly crowded, there being near 3000 of the livery preſent. About one o'clock the ſheriffs, chamberlain, town-clerk, crier and other officers, aſcended the huſtings, and began the buſineſs of the day, by putting up the ſeveral aldermen who had not ſerved the office of ſheriff. The majority of hands was clearly in favour of aldermen Kirkman and Wooldridge, and no oppoſition being offered, they were accordingly declared ſheriffs elect for the year enſuing. Mr. Wooldridge afterwards requeſted of the court of aldermen to excuſe him ſerving the office, ſome unforeſeen circumſtances having diſenabled him from diſcharging the duties of it with that propriety neceſſarily required. Mr. alderman Kirkman alſo made a like ſolicitation on account of his ill ſtate of health, both of which were admitted; and on Michaelmas-day following, Samuel Plumbe and Nathaniel Thomas, Eſqrs. were ſworn in ſheriffs for the year enſuing.

The ſheriffs then informed the livery, that there were two candidates for the chamberlainſhip, viz. Benjamin Hopkins, Eſq. the preſent chamberlain, and John Wilkes, Eſq. alderman and joiner.

The two candidates then reſpectively addreſſed the livery, after which they were repeatedly put up, when the ſhew of hands was ſo apparently equal, that the ſheriffs were unable to determine who had the majority; they therefore put them up a ſecond time, after which they declared the majority was in favour of Mr. Wilkes; but a poll was immediately demanded by the friends of Mr. Hopkins, which began at four o'clock on the ſame day, and finally cloſed on the firſt of July, when the numbers appeared as follow:

For Mr. Hopkins	2869
Mr. Wilkes	1673

The report was made to the court of aldermen on the fourth, when the ſheriffs, aldermen, &c. came on the huſtings, and the numbers being read aloud to the livery, Mr. Hopkins was declared duly elected. The aldermen, ſheriffs, &c. then returned in order to ſwear in Mr. Hopkins, when a proteſt was entered againſt it, grounded on an act of common-council, which directs, that no perſon ſhall enjoy the office of chamberlain of this city, that has not ſerved an apprenticeſhip of ſeven years, or obtained his freedom by patrimony; to neither of which Mr. Hopkins had any pretenſion, he having acquired his freedom by purchaſe. After a long debate, he was ſworn in upon the following condition, "that he ſhould act officially till a legal determination be had in a court of law."

Michaelmas-day happening this year on a Sunday, the common-hall for the election of lord-mayor, &c. was held on the 28th of September. As ſoon as the court was opened, all the aldermen eligible to that office were put up: The ſhew of hands appeared in favour of Sir Thomas Halifax and Sir James Eſdaile, who were accordingly returned to the court of aldermen, when the former was made choice of as lord-mayor for the year enſuing. After the declaration was made, Sir Thomas Halifax, the lord-mayor elect, returned thanks to the livery, for the honour they had done him; and promiſed to do every thing in his power for the preſervation of their rights, liberties and franchiſes. When the buſineſs was over, the lord-mayor elect returned in the coach with the official lord-mayor to the manſion-houſe, where he and ſeveral of the aldermen were elegantly entertained by his lordſhip; as were ſeveral others of the aldermen, by ſheriff Plumbe, at Goldſmiths hall.

In the month of October, 1776, warrants were iſſued out from the admiralty office, to all the ſea-ports and principal towns in England, to impreſs men into the ſervice of his majeſty's navy. In conſequence of this, application was made to the lord-mayor in the following month, requeſting him to back the warrants for impreſſing men in the city. This requeſt was abſolutely refuſed; but his lordſhip gave orders to the city marſhals to go with proper aſſiſtants and ſearch the public houſes in the city, to take into cuſtody all looſe and diſorderly men, and to bring them before him; when, if they could not give a ſatisfactory account of themſelves, he would ſend them on board a tender to ſerve his majeſty. By this judicious ſtep may idle perſons were obtained, and the more induſtrious eſcaped being illegally forced from their friends and families. The ſame meaſures were likewiſe purſued by the high conſtable for the city and liberty of Weſtminſter, when great numbers were taken, the principal part of whom were perſons who had not any viſible method of livelihood.

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On the 13th of December a general faſt was kept throughout England, in conſequence of his majeſty's royal proclamation previouſly iſſued for that purpoſe.

At a court of common-council held the 6th of February, 1777, the chamberlain was ordered to pay the treaſurer of St. Thomas's hoſpital, for the uſe of the ſaid hoſpital, the ſum of 6250l. agreed by the committee for rebuilding the gaol of Newgate, with the ſaid governors, for the purchaſe of the houſes between the Great and Little Old Bailey.

At another court of common-council held the 14th of February, a motion was made and carried, That this court doth agree to petition the honourable houſe of commons againſt a bill now depending in that honourable houſe, intituled, "A bill to empower his majeſty to ſecure and detain perſons charged with, or *ſuſpected* of, the crime of high treaſon committed in North America, or on the high ſeas; or the crime of piracy." A committee was then appointed to draw up the ſaid petition, who, after withdrawing for a ſhort time, returned with a copy of a petition prepared by them for the purpoſe aforeſaid, which was twice read, and unanimouſly agreed to. It was then agreed and ordered, that the ſaid petition be fairly tranſcribed, and ſigned by the town-clerk, and preſented immediately by the ſheriffs, attended by the remembrancer, to the honourable houſe of commons. The ſheriffs, &c. accordingly proceeded to the houſe of commons, and preſented the above petition; which was ordered to lie upon the table.

The bill paſſed both houſes of parliament, and afterwards received the royal aſſent: but ſuch amendments were made to it as anſwered the principal purpoſes of the petition preſented to the houſe of commons by the citizens of London.

At a court of aldermen held the 18th of March a letter was received from the archbiſhop of Canterbury, requeſting the court to form ſuch reſolutions as might tend to a ſtrict obſervance of Good Friday; in conſequence of which the following order was immediately agreed to:

[COPY.]

HALIFAX, Mayor.

At a court of aldermen, holden at Guildhall on Tueſday the 18th of March, 1777, and in the 17th year of the reign of our Sovereign lord George the third, &c.

"It is ordered, that the Royal Exchange be ſhut up on Good Friday next, and that in order for the more perfect obſervance of that holy day, this court doth moſt earneſtly deſire the inhabitants of this metropolis not to open their ſhops, and alſo to pay otherwiſe a proper regard to their duty on a day which ought to be devoted to the practice of religious worſhip. And this court doth further order, that the ſeveral members of this court do receive formal notice from the town-clerk of the lord-mayor's intention to go to St. Paul's Cathedral, on Good-Friday next, to hear a ſermon preached on the occaſion."

Having thus given the hiſtory of this great metropolis, from the earlieſt period of authentic intelligence to the month of March, 1777, in the courſe of which we have carefully preſerved every diſtinguiſhed event and material incident that has occurred, which could tend to promote its trade, manufactures, commerce and opulence; and have been particularly attentive to all public matters relative to the corporation of London: we ſhall poſtpone the remainder till we have given a New and Accurate Survey, &c. of that extenſive capital, whoſe origin and progreſſive advancement have been the ſubject of the preceding ſheets. At the cloſe of the Survey we ſhall reſume the Hiſtory from the above time, and bring it down to the preſent period.

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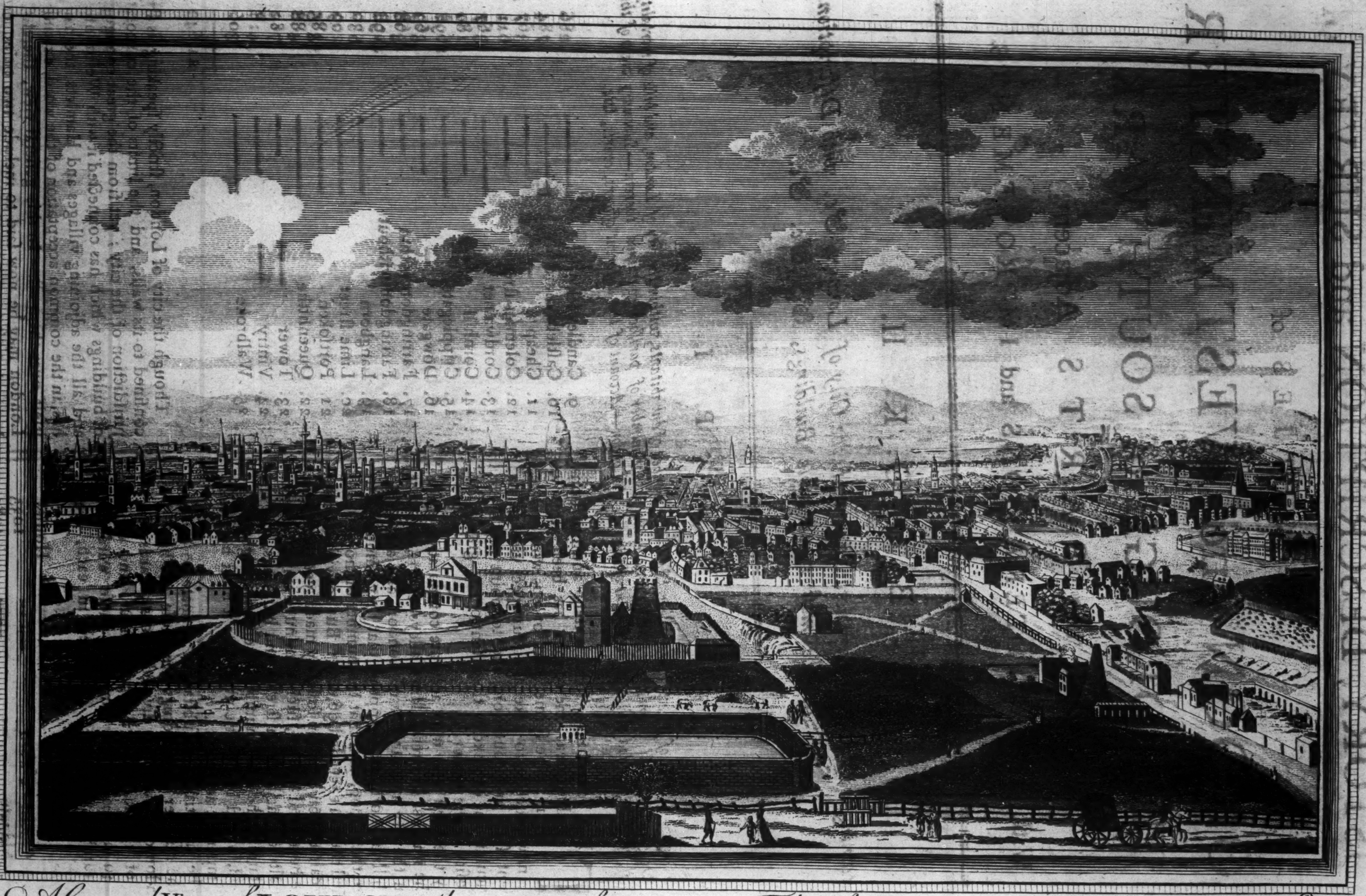

A General View of **LONDON**, the Capital of England—Taken from an eminence near Islington.

Page scu.

The NEW, COMPLETE and UNIVERSAL

HISTORY, DESCRIPTION and SURVEY of
The CITIES of
LONDON and WESTMINSTER,
The BOROUGH of SOUTHWARK,
And the PARTS Adjacent,

With the late ALTERATIONS and IMPROVEMENTS.

BOOK II.

Containing a New and Complete Survey of the City of London, &c. with Deſcriptions of all the moſt remarkable Buildings, &c. &c. &c.

CHAP. I.

Containing the number of ſtreets, lanes, alleys, &c.—The number of inhabitants, within the city of London, and bills of mortality —Origin of the bills of mortality, with an account of the number of pariſhes contained therein—Summary view of the civil, eccleſiaſtical and military government of the city of London—Account of the different officers, courts, &c.

THE foundation, form, extent and ſituation of this great metropolis has been already given in the former part of this work. We ſhall now proceed to take a circumſpect view of its preſent ſtate and condition, and to point out every particular that can excite the attention or gratify the curioſity of the reader.

By the lateſt and moſt accurate computation made of the number of ſtreets, lanes, alleys, courts, &c. that form the city and ſuburbs of London, and are within the bills of mortality, it appears that they amounted to more than 6000, and that the number of houſes contained therein exceeded 96,000. But notwithſtanding this calculation has been ſo lately made, yet there have ſince been, and ſtill are, ſuch continued improvements and alterations both in ſtreets and buildings, that the aſcertaining the exact number of either, if right at one period, would be of little utility, as it muſt be infallibly imperfect at another.

The moſt true and ſubſtantial eſtimate to be made of the number of buildings are thoſe of the city of London only, which is divided into 25 wards, excluſive of the ward of Bridge without, and contains 21,649 houſes. The names of thoſe wards, with the number of houſes contained in each, are as follow:

		Houſes.
1.	Alderſgate ward	1035
2.	Aldgate	1089
3.	Baſſiſhaw	142
4.	Billingſgate	398
5.	Biſhopſgate	2038
6.	Bread-ſtreet	331
7.	Bridge	385
8.	Broad-ſtreet	785
9.	Candlewick	286
10.	Caſtlebaynard	784
11.	Cheap	367
12.	Coleman-ſtreet	611
13.	Cordwainer	367
14.	Cornhill	180
15.	Cripplegate	2698
16.	Dowgate	369
17.	Farringdon within	1368
18.	Farringdon without	4298
19.	Langborn	530
20.	Lime-ſtreet	209
21.	Portſoken	1385
22.	Queenhithe	488
23.	Tower	782
24.	Vintry	418
25.	Walbroke	306
		21,649

Though the city of London, ſtrictly ſpeaking, is ſtill confined to its walls, and the limits of the corporate juriſdiction of the city; yet from the great contiguity of buildings which has connected it with Weſtminſter, and all the adjoining villages and Hamlets, the name has, in the common acceptation of the word, extended itſelf over them all. In this general view, therefore, London may be now ſaid to include two cities, one borough, and forty-ſix antient villages, viz. the city of London, originally ſo called; the city of Weſtminſter, and borough of Southwark; the villages of Mora, Finſbury, Wenlaxbarn, Clerkenwell, Hoxton, Shoreditch, Nortonfalgate, the Spital, Whitechapel, Mile-end New-town, Mile-end Old-town, Bethnal-green, Stepney, Poplar, Limehouſe, Blackwall, Ratcliff, Shadwell,

well, Wapping; Stepney, Eaſt Smithfield, the Hermitage, St. Catharine's, the Minories, St. Clements-Danes, the Strand, Charing-croſs, St. James's, Knightſbridge, Soho, St. Martin's in the Fields, St. Giles's in the Fields, Bloomſbury, Marybone, Portpool, Saffron-hill, Holborn, Vauxhall, Lambeth, Lambeth-marſh, Kennington, Newington Butts, Bermondſey, the Grange, Horſleydown, and Rotherhithe.

If to the beforementioned general calculation of houſes in the city of London, we conſider the amazing buildings which extend towards Paddington and Chelſea on the weſt, Marybone and Iſlington on the north, and Bow on the eaſt, we ſhall find that the number of houſes within the circle of this immenſe capital cannot be leſs than 150,000, which, upon an average of 20l. per annum for each houſe, amounts to 3,000,000l. total for rent; and if, upon a like average, we allow only 300l. for the building of each houſe, the value of this circuit of buildings will amount to 45,000,000l. ſterling.

To aſcertain the exact number of inhabitants which occupy the buildings that form this metropolis is a taſk more difficult to obtain than that of the exact number of the houſes. The only method of forming any calculation is from the bills of mortality; but theſe are ſo very defective, that they muſt fall exceeding ſhort. The account of births is taken only from the baptiſms celebrated according to the church of England; conſequently the births of Jews, Roman catholics, and the various ſects of diſſenters, who have been ſuppoſed to amount to a ſixth part of the inhabitants, are entirely omitted. The beſt calculation, therefore, that can be made, is to proportion the houſes; in doing which, if we allow upon an average eight perſons to a houſe, the number of inhabitants will amount to 1,200,000.

The bills of mortality were firſt made in 1562, and in 1593, on account of the great plagues at thoſe times in London; but were afterwards diſcontinued. The regular ſeries of them, however, commenced on the 29th of December, 1603, from which time an account of the chriſtenings and burials were kept at the hall of the company of pariſh clerks.

In 1625 the bills of mortality were of ſuch conſequence, that the company obtained a decree under the ſeal of the high commiſſion court, for keeping a printing preſs in their hall to print the bills of mortality; for which purpoſe a printer was aſſigned by the archbiſhop of Canterbury. Accordingly on the 18th of July a preſs was erected, and an order made that the weekly reports of the burials ſhould be printed, which had not been done till that time.

The weekly bills of mortality, ſince their firſt inſtitution, have been ſo far extended, by the addition of a great number of pariſhes at different periods of time, that they now include 97 pariſhes within the walls, and ſixteen without: 23 out-pariſhes in the counties of Middleſex and Surry, and ten pariſhes in the city and liberties of Weſtminſter. Theſe pariſhes, which form the circuit uſually called within the bills of mortality, are as follow:

Within the walls.

St. Alban in Wood-ſtreet
Allhallows Barking
Allhallows in Bread-ſtreet
Allhallows the Great
Allhallows in Honey-lane
Allhallows the Leſs
Allhallows in Lombard-ſtreet
Allhallows Staining
Allhallows on London-wall
St. Alphage near Sion-college
St. Andrew Hubbard
St. Andrew Underſhaft
St. Andrew by the wardrobe
St. Ann within Alderſgate
St. Ann in Black-friars
St. Anthony vulgarly Antholin
St. Auguſtin vulgarly Auſtin
St. Bartholomew by the Exchange
St. Benedict, vulgarly Bennet Finck
St. Bennet Gracechurch
St. Bennet at Paul's wharf
St. Bennet Sherehog
St. Botolph at Billingſgate
Chriſt church pariſh
St. Chriſtopher's pariſh
St. Clement near Eaſtcheap
St. Dionis Backchurch
St. Dunſtan in the Eaſt
St. Edmund the king
St. Ethelburga's pariſh
St. Faith under St. Paul's
St. Gabriel in Fenchurch-ſtreet
St. George in Botolph-lane
St. Gregory by St. Paul's
St. Helen near Biſhopſgate
St. James's in Duke's-place
St. James's at Garlickhithe
St. John Baptiſt near Dowgate
St. John the Evangeliſt
St. John Zachary
St. Katherine Coleman
St. Katherine-Cree-church
St. Laurence Jewry
St. Laurence Pountney
St. Leonard in Eaſtcheap
St. Leonard, Foſter-lane
St. Magnus by London-bridge
St. Margaret in Lothbury
St. Margaret Moſes
St. Margaret in New Fiſh-ſtreet
St. Margaret Pattens
St. Martin in Ironmonger-lane
St. Martin within Ludgate
St. Martin Orgars
St. Martin Outwich
St. Martin Vintry
St. Mary Abchurch
St. Mary Aldermanbury
St. Mary Aldermary
St. Mary Colechurch
St. Mary at Hill near Billingſgate
St. Mary Magdalen in Milk-ſtreet
St. Mary Magdalen in Old Fiſh-ſtreet
St. Mary Mounthaw
St. Mary Somerſet
St. Mary Staining
St. Mary Woolchurch
St. Mary Woolnoth
St. Matthew in Friday-ſtreet
St. Michael Baſſiſhaw
St. Michael in Cornhill
St. Michael in Crooked-lane
St. Michael at Queen-hithe
St. Michael-le-quern
St. Michael Royal
St. Michael in Wood-ſtreet
St. Mildred in Bread-ſtreet
St. Mildred in the Poultry
St. Nicholas Acons
St. Nicholas Coleabbey
St. Nicholas Olave
St. Olave in Hart-ſtreet
St. Olave in the Old-Jewry
St. Olave in Silver-ſtreet
St. Pancras in Pancras-lane
St. Peter in Cheapſide
St. Peter Cornhill
St. Peter near Paul's-wharf
St. Peter-le-poor in Broad-ſtreet
St. Stephen in Coleman-ſtreet
St. Stephen in Walbrook
St. Swithin at London-ſtone
St. Mary-le-bow in Cheapſide
St. Mary Bothaw at Dowgate
St. Thomas the apoſtle
Trinity pariſh
St. Vedaſt, alias Foſter.

Without the walls.

St. Andrew in Holborn
St. Bartholomew the Great
St. Bartholomew the Leſs
St. Botolph without Alderſgate
St. Botolph without Aldgate
St. Botolph without Biſhopſgate
St. Bridget, vulgarly St. Bride
St. Dunſtan in the Weſt
St. George in Southwark
St. Giles's without Cripplegate
St. John in Southwark
St. Olave in Southwark
St. Saviour in Southwark
St. Sepulchre without Newgate
St. Thomas in Southwark
Trinity in the Minories

In Middleſex and Surry.

St. Dunſtan at Stepney
St. George in Bloomſbury
St. George in Middleſex
St. George in Queen-ſq.
St. Giles in the Fields
St. James at Clerkenwell
St. John at Hackney
St. John at Wapping
St. Catherine by the Tower
St. Leonard in Shoreditch
St. Luke in Middleſex
St. Mary, Iſlington
St. Mary at Lambeth
St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondſey
St. Mary at Newington
St. Mary at Rotherhithe
St. Mary in Whitechapel
St. Matthew, Bethnal-green
St. Paul at Shadwell

City and Liberties of Weſtminſter.

St. Anne in Weſtminſter
St. Clement Danes
St. George Hanover-ſquare
St. James in Weſtminſter
St. John Evangeliſt in Weſtminſter
St. Margaret in Weſtminſter
St. Martin in the Fields
St. Mary-le-Strand
The precinct of the Savoy
St. Paul Covent-garden

The above are the number of pariſhes that conſtitute London within the bills of mortality; in which general view are included not only the city and liberties of London, but alſo the city of Weſtminſter and borough of Southwark. We ſhall now divide theſe parts, and conſider each ſeparately as enjoying ſome peculiar advantages, and ſubject to particular modes of government; beginning with that which contains the city of London and its liberties.

By the city of London we are to underſtand no more than that part which was formerly encompaſſed by a wall. The liberties, or thoſe parts which are ſubject to its juriſdiction, and lie without the walls are bounded on the eaſt, in Whitechapel, the Minories, and Biſhopſgate, by bars; on the north they are bounded in the ſame manner in Pickax-ſtreet, at the end of Fan-alley, and in St. John's-ſtreet, on the weſt, by bars at the eaſt end of Middle-row, Holborn; and at the weſt end of Fleet-ſtreet, by the gate called Temple-bar; and on the ſouth may be included the juriſdiction which the city holds on the river Thames, and over the borough of Southwark.

The city of London, as already mentioned, is divided into twenty-ſix wards, each of which is under the juriſdiction of an alderman, choſen by the free inhabitants at large, in aſſemblies termed wardmotes; out of theſe aldermen, one is annually elected on Michaelmas-day, to be ſupreme magiſtrate over the whole city, and who enters on his office the ninth of November following.

The number of the common-council from the ſeveral wards, is 236, who are choſen annually by wardmotes, on St. Thomas's-day. The number allotted to each ward is as follows:

Alderſgate —	8	Cordwainer —	8
Aldgate —	6	Cornhill —	6
Baſſiſhaw —	4	Cripplegate —	12
Billingſgate —	10	Dowgate	8
Biſhopſgate —	14	Farringdon within	17
Bread-ſtreet —	12	Farringdon without	16
Bridge within —	15	Langbourn —	10
Bridge without —	0	Lime-ſtreet —	4
Broad-ſtreet —	10	Portſoken —	5
Candlewick —	8	Queenhithe —	6
Caſtlebaynard —	10	Tower —	12
Cheap	12	Vintry —	9
Coleman-ſtreet —	6	Walbrook —	8

Though the ward of Bridge without is, like the reſt, under the juriſdiction of an alderman, yet it has no common-council-men; neither is there any houſe belonging to it within the city of London.

The government of the city of London may be ſaid to bear ſome affinity to the legiſlative power of the nation: for as the latter is directed by the king, lords and commons, ſo is the former by the lord-mayor, aldermen and common-council. The only difference is, that the common-council do not, like the houſe of commons, ſit and tranſact buſineſs as a ſeparate body, but together with the lord-mayor and aldermen; and theſe three authorities unite to compoſe the full court of common-council, or legiſlative body of the corporation.

This full court of common-council aſſemble at Guildhall, and annually appoint committees out of their body for the management of the ſeveral departments in the affairs of the city. The lord-mayor has a power of calling courts whenever he thinks proper; and their general buſineſs is to make bye-laws for the due government of the city, which every member thereof is bound to obſerve.

Although the office of lord-mayor is elective, yet it may be ſaid to be in ſome meaſure perpetual; for his power ceaſeth not on the death of the king as that of all commiſſion officers does. When this circumſtance happens, the lord-mayor of London is ſaid to be the principal officer of the kingdom, and takes his place in the privy-council until the new king is proclaimed. His powers are very conſiderable; for he is not only the king's repreſentative in the civil government of the city, but alſo firſt commiſſioner of the lieutenancy; perpetual coroner and eſcheator within the city and liberties of London and the borough of Southwark, chief juſtice of oyer and terminer and jail delivery of Newgate; judge of the court of wardmote at the election of aldermen: conſervator of the river Thames and Medway; perpetual commiſſioner in all affairs relating to the river Lea, and chief butler of the kingdom at all coronations.

The aldermen are properly the ſubordinate governors of their reſpective wards under the lord-mayor's juriſdiction; and continue in their ſeveral offices during life, or good behaviour. If an alderman refuſes to ſerve the office after he is choſen, he is ſubject to a fine. Theſe high officers conſtitute a ſecond part of the city legiſlature when aſſembled in a corporate capacity, and exerciſe an executive power in their reſpective wards. All the aldermen keep their wardmote for chuſing ward-officers, and ſettling the buſineſs of the ward; for redreſſing grievances, &c. In the management of theſe affairs, every alderman has his deputy, who is by him appointed out of the common-council of his ward, and in ſome of the wards that are very large the alderman has two deputies. The aldermen who have paſſed the chair are juſtices of the *quorum*, and all the other aldermen are juſtices of the peace.

The common-council are choſen after the ſame manner as the aldermen, only with this difference; that as the lord-mayor preſides in the wardmote, and is judge of the poll at the election of an alderman, ſo the alderman of each ward is judge of the poll at the election of a common-council-man. No act can be performed in the name of the city of London without their concurrence; but they cannot aſſemble without a ſummons from the lord-mayor, whoſe duty it is, nevertheleſs, to call a common-council whenever it ſhall be demanded on extraordinary occaſions.

The office of ſheriff, or governor of the ſhire or county, is an office of great antiquity, truſt and authority. The lord-mayor and citizens of London have the ſhrievalty of London and Middleſex in fee by charter; and the two ſheriffs are by them annually elected. If one of the ſheriffs dies, the other cannot act till a new one is choſen; for there muſt be two ſheriffs for London, which is a city and a county, though they make but one ſheriff for the county of Middleſex. Any citizen may be choſen alderman before he has ſerved the office of ſheriff; but he muſt diſcharge that office before he can be lord-mayor: the ſheriffs are choſen on Midſummer-day, and enter into the office on Michaelmas-day. If a perſon choſen ſheriff refuſes to ſerve, he pays a fine of 400l. to the city, and 13l. 6s. 8d. to the miniſters of the city priſons, unleſs he ſwears himſelf not worth 15000l. and if he ſerves he is obliged to give bond to the corporation. Their buſineſs in general is, to collect the public revenues within their juriſdictions; to gather into the exchequer all fines belonging to the crown; to ſerve the king's writs of proceſs; to attend the judges and execute their orders; to impannel juries, and to take care that all condemned criminals be duly puniſhed and executed. In particular, they are to diſcharge the orders of the court of common-council, when they have reſolved to petition parliament, or to addreſs his majeſty. They have alſo a power to make arreſts, and ſerve executions on the river Thames.

Beſides the ſheriffs, there are ſeveral officers of great truſt and dignity belonging to the corporation of London.

The recorder, who is a counſellor experienced in the law, is choſen by the lord-mayor and aldermen for their inſtruction and aſſiſtance in matters of juſtice and proceedings according to law; and continues in office during life. He takes place in all courts, and in that of the common-council, before any one that hath not been mayor. He is one of the juſtices of

Oyer and Terminer, and a juſtice of peace, for putting the laws in execution to preſerve the peace and government of the city. He ſpeaks in the name of the city upon all extraordinary occaſions; reads and preſents their addreſſes to the king; and when ſeated upon the bench, delivers the ſentence of the court. He is the firſt officer in order of precedence that is paid a ſalary, which originally was no more than 10l. ſterling per annum, with ſome few perquiſites; but it has from time to time been ſo augmented, that his ſalary at preſent is 1000l. per annum.

The chamberlain of London is annually choſen by the livery on Midſummer-day, though he is never diſplaced from his office, unleſs ſome material complaint is alledged againſt him. He is an officer of very conſiderable truſt; for which reaſon, at his firſt election, he gives great ſecurity for the fidelity of his conduct. He is the city treaſurer; he receives and pays all the money belonging to the corporation, for which he annually accounts to the proper auditors; and has the keeping of all bonds and ſecurities taken by the city, with the counterparts of city leaſes. He hath a court particularly belonging to him, of which we ſhall ſpeak hereafter.

The coroner of London is an officer of great antiquity, even ſo far back as the time of king Alfred. His buſineſs is, to enquire into the cauſes of all ſudden deaths, where there is the leaſt ſuſpicion of murder; for which purpoſe he impannels a jury, to whom he gives a charge, and takes evidence upon oath. The lord-mayor, for the time being, is coroner of the city; but he appoints a deputy for the diſcharge of that office. The coroner's jury have a right to examine the body of the deceaſed, and to call in the aſſiſtance of phyſicians and ſurgeons. They are to try the ſuppoſed murderer; and if they acquit him of all guilt and concern in the death of the deceaſed, he is ſet at liberty: if they find him guilty, their ſentence is not final, the ſuppoſed murderer being ſent to priſon to take his trial at the Old Bailey. The coroner is likewiſe to enquire into the eſcape of a murderer, and alſo concerning found treaſure, deodands and wrecks at ſea.—There are ſeveral other coroners who hold courts out of the liberties of the city, as for Weſtminſter, the Tower hamlets, &c.

Beſides theſe officers of truſt belonging to the corporation, there are the following, viz.

The town-clerk;
The common-ſerjeant: and,
The city remembrancer.

The buſineſs of the common ſerjeant is, to attend the lord mayor and court of aldermen on court days, and to be in council with them, on all occaſions, within and without the liberties of the city. He is to take care of the orphans eſtates, and to ſign their indentures before their paſſing the court of lord-mayor and aldermen.

The town-clerk, or common-clerk, has the cuſtody of the original charters and other records of the city, wherein he regiſters the acts and proceedings of the corporation. He attends the court of aldermen and common-council at their ſeveral courts, in order to take down minutes of ſuch buſineſs as may occur. The town-clerk and the common-ſerjeant take place or rank according to their ſeniority.

The city remembrancer's buſineſs is, to attend the lord-mayor on particular occaſions. He invites the great officers of ſtate on lord-mayor's day, &c. He alſo attends daily at the parliament-houſe during the ſeſſions, to report to the lord-mayor ſuch proceedings of the houſe as may affect the city of London.

The four following officers are all eſquires, and belong to the lord-mayor's houſhold:

1. The ſword-bearer, who carries the city ſword before his lordſhip on all public occaſions.

2. The common-hunt, whoſe buſineſs formerly was, to take care of the pack of hounds belonging to the lord-mayor and citizens, but is now chiefly confined to wait on the lady-mayoreſs, and act as maſter of the ceremonies at all public balls, &c.

3. The common-crier, who carries the city mace on all public occaſions; and alſo attends the lord-mayor on ſet days, at the courts held by the mayor, aldermen, and common-council.

4. The water-bailiff; whoſe office is to look after the preſervation of the river Thames againſt all encroachments, and to prevent the fiſhermen from deſtroying the young fry by unlawful nets. For that end there are juries for each county, that hath any part of it lying on the ſides or ſhores of the ſaid river; which juries, ſummoned by the water-bailiff at certain times, do make enquiry of all offences relating to the river and the fiſh, and make their preſentments accordingly. The water-bailiff is alſo bound to attend the lord-mayor on ſet days in the week.

The ſword-bearer, common-hunt, water-bailiff, and common-ſerjeant, are elected by the court of common-council. The preſent remembrancer was appointed by the court of aldermen.

Excluſive of the officers already mentioned, there are alſo, belonging to the city, the following, viz. two auditors; clerk of the chamber; clerk to the commiſſioners of the ſewers; ſurveyor of the city works; printer to the city; juſtice of the Bridge-yard; ſteward of the Borough; bailiff of the Borough; comptroller of the Bridge-houſe; clerk of the Court of Conſcience; and four beadles of the ſame court.

Having thus deſcribed the reſpective officers which belong to the corporation, we ſhall now give an account of the ſeveral courts of juſtice that are held within the city and liberties of London.

The Lord-mayor's Court. This is a court of record, held before the lord-mayor, aldermen and recorder, in the King's-bench, Guildhall, wherein actions of debt, treſpaſs, attachments, covenants, &c. ariſing within the city and liberties, of any value, may be tried, and actions from the ſheriff's court removed hither before the jury be ſworn. It is alſo a court of chancery or equity, reſpecting affairs tranſacted in the city or liberties: and gives relief when judgment is obtained in the ſheriff's court, for more than the juſt debt. Foreign attachments are tried in this court; for by the cuſtom of London, if any plaint be affirmed againſt a man, and he is not to be found, if the plaintiff can find any man within the city who is indebted to the defendant, this debt may be attached in his hands. In moſt reſpects this court is the beſt to commence a proceſs in, as an action may be entered here for 4d. and brought to trial in fourteen days for the ſum of 30s. In ſhort, this is the moſt extenſive court in the kingdom; for whatever is cognizable in the ſeveral courts of England is the ſame in this. In this court ſuits between maſters and apprentices are alſo determined.

The Court of Lord-mayor and Aldermen. This is alſo a court of record, wherein is lodged a great part of the executive power. All leaſes and other inſtruments that paſs the city ſeal are executed by them; the aſſize of bread aſcertained; and the city officers ſuſpended or puniſhed according to the notoriety of their offences. This court has alſo a power of diſpoſing of moſt of the places belonging to the city offices; and of electing annually eleven overſeers, or rulers of the fraternity of watermen. No perſon can be admitted to the freedom of this city by purchaſe, or without ſerving a regular apprenticeſhip, unleſs by an order obtained from this court.

Court of Common-council. This court conſiſts of the lord-mayor, aldermen, and repreſentatives of the ſeveral wards, who aſſemble in Guildhall as often as the lord-mayor by his ſummons thinks proper to convene them. They annually ſelect from among themſelves a committee of twelve aldermen and twenty-four commoners for letting the city lands, to which end they generally meet at Guildhall on Wedneſdays; whereof two aldermen and four commoners are a *quorum*. They appoint another committee of four aldermen and eight commoners for tranſacting the affairs belonging to the benefactions of Sir Thomas

Greſham, who generally meet at Mercers' hall by appointment of the lord-mayor. They alſo, by virtue of a royal grant, yearly appoint a governor, deputy and aſſiſtants, for managing the Iriſh eſtates. They have likewiſe a right of diſpoſing of the offices of town-clerk, common-ſerjeant, judges of the ſheriff's court, common-crier, coroner, bailiff of the borough of Southwark, and city garbler.

Common-Halls. In this court on Midſummer-day, the livery of the reſpective companies chuſe their ſheriffs, chamberlain, two auditors of the chamber and bridge-houſe accounts, two bridge-maſters, and four ale-conners. Here alſo the livery on Michaelmas-day return two aldermen to the court of lord-mayor and aldermen, for them to chuſe a lord-mayor for the following year.

The Sheriff's Courts. Theſe are courts of record held at Guildhall every Wedneſday and Friday, for actions entered at Wood-ſtreet Compter; and on Thurſdays and Saturdays for thoſe entered at the Poultry Compter; of which the ſheriffs being judges, each has his aſſiſtant, or deputy, who are called the judges of thoſe courts; before whom are tried actions of debt, treſpaſs, covenant, &c.

The Court of Huſtings. This is the ſupreme court of judicature in the city of London, as that of the common-council is of its legiſlature. In this court all lands and tenements, rents and ſervices, within the city and liberties of London, are pleadable, in two huſtings; the one called huſting of a plea of land, the other, huſting of common-pleas, which are held diſtinctly. The judges of this court are the lord-mayor and ſheriffs for the time being, who are aſſiſted by the recorder in all caſes of conſequence: the pleas are held diſtinctly, one court for pleas merely real, and another for actions mixed.

The Court of Wardmote. The name of this court anſwers to that of folkmote among the Saxons, and is defined to be an aſſembly of the whole people; that is, free citizens of one ward, duly ſummoned by the lord-mayor, and held before the alderman of the ward or his deputy; to correct diſorders, remove annoyances, and to promote the common intereſt of the ward. In this city, pariſhes are as towns, and wards as hundreds; wherefore this court reſembles that of the leet in the county: for, as the latter derives its authority from the county court, ſo does the former from that of the lord-mayor; as is manifeſt by the annual precept iſſued by the lord-mayor to the ſeveral aldermen, for holding their reſpective wardmotes on St. Thomas's-day, for the election of proper officers in each ward.

The Court of Conſervancy. This court is held four times a year before the lord-mayor, at ſuch places and times as he ſhall appoint within the reſpective counties of Middleſex, Eſſex, Kent and Surry: in which ſeveral counties he has a power of ſummoning juries, who, for the better preſervation of the fiſhery of the river Thames, and regulation of the fiſhermen that fiſh therein, are upon oath to make inquiſition of all offences committed in and upon the ſaid river, from Staines-bridge in the weſt, to Yenfleet in the Eaſt.

Court of Requeſts, or Court of Conſcience. This court determines all diſputes between citizens where the debt is under 40s. It is of great uſe to perſons who have ſmall debts owing to them, which they could not otherwiſe recover without entering into expenſive proceedings; and it is alſo of great benefit to ſuch perſons as are not able to pay their debts at once, as the court determine the payment to be made in ſuch portions as are ſuitable to the debtor's circumſtances. The lord-mayor and court of aldermen appoint monthly ſuch aldermen and commons to ſit as commiſſioners in this court, as they think fit; any three of whom compoſe a court, kept in Guildhall every Wedneſday and Saturday, from eleven till two o'clock, to hear and determine ſuch caſes as are brought before them. In this court a cauſe may be brought and determined for the value of ten-pence, viz. ſix-pence for the plaint and ſummons, and four-pence for the order: if the defendant does not appear the firſt court day after the ſummons, an attachment may be awarded againſt him; on neglect or refuſal then to appear, he will be committed to priſon.

Court of Eſcheator. This court is held before the lord-mayor, he being perpetual eſcheator within the city, or his deputy; to him all original writs of *Diem clauſit extremum, Mandamus Devenerunt, Melius inquirend' &c.* are directed to find an office for the king, after the death of his tenant who held by knight's ſervice. The eſcheator may alſo find an office for treaſon, felony, &c.

Chamberlain's Court. This is an office kept in Guildhall, in a room on the right hand ſide of the paſſage leading into the court of King's-bench, where the chamberlain attends every day to determine differences between maſters and apprentices, to enroll and turn over the latter, and to admit all who are duly qualified to the freedom of the city.

The Court of Orphans. This court is held before the lord-mayor and aldermen, who are guardians to the children of all freemen under the age of twenty-one years, at the deceaſe of all fathers. The common-ſerjeant of the city is the only perſon entruſted by the court of aldermen to take accounts and inventories of freemen's eſtates; and the youngeſt attorney of the mayor's court, being clerk to that of the orphans, is appointed to take ſecurities for their ſeveral portions, in the name of the chamberlain of London, who for this purpoſe is a ſole corporation of himſelf, for the ſervice of the ſaid orphans. A recognizance or bond, therefore, made to him on the account of an orphan, ſhall, by the cuſtom of London, deſcend to his ſucceſſor.

It is here to be obſerved, that a freeman's widow may require a third part of his perſonal eſtate after all incumbrances are diſcharged; his children are entitled to another third part thereof: and he may diſpoſe of the remaining third part by his will. If he leaves no children, his widow may require a moiety of his perſonal eſtate. If a citizen dies without a will, adminiſtration ſhall be granted to his wife, who may claim one third part by the cuſtom of London; one third part muſt be divided among the children; and the remaining third part between the wife and children: in this caſe the widow is generally allowed two thirds of this laſt third part.

It is likewiſe to be obſerved, that when a freeman dies, and leaves property to his children, either in money or eſtates, the executor or executors make application to the court of aldermen to admit ſuch property into the Orphan's fund. On this application a wheel is brought into the court, containing a number of tickets, which mention the reſpective ſums belonging to thoſe who have arrived at full age, or whoſe ſtock has been ſold and transferred to ſome other perſon. The lord-mayor then draws from the wheel as many tickets as contain the ſum requeſted to be admitted by the new claimant, when the proprietors of the old ſtock, have notice given them to receive their property in three months. Four per cent. is allowed for the money during the time it continues in the fund.

The Court of Hallmote. This is that court which each of the city companies keep in their reſpective halls or places of meeting, for the tranſaction of their private affairs.

Pie-Powder Court. This court is held by the lord-mayor and the ſteward during Bartholomew-fair in the city of London, to adminiſter juſtice between buyers and ſellers; and for the redreſs of ſuch diſorders as may be committed there, in breach of a proclamation, which is annually made before the lord-mayor, on the eve of St. Bartholomew, for the better regulation of the ſaid fair. This court receives its name from the words *pied* and *poudreux*, and is ſo called from its expeditious proceedings in the deciſion of all controverſies that happen in fairs; becauſe, according to Sir Edward Coke, juſtice is done there as ſpeedily as duſt can fall from the feet.

Juſtice Hall Court in the Old Bailey. This court is held eight times a year by the king's commiſſion of Oyer and Terminer, for trying offenders for crimes committed within the city of London and county of Middleſex. The judges of this court are, the lord-mayor, the aldermen paſt the chair, and the recorder; who, on all ſuch occaſions, are attended by both the ſheriffs, and generally by one or more of the national judges. The offenders for crimes committed in the city are tried by a jury of citizens, and thoſe committed in the county by a Middleſex jury. The crimes tried in this court are high and petty treaſon, murder, felony, forgery, petty larceny, burglary, &c. the penalties incurred by which are, the loſs of life, corporal puniſhment, raiſing of ballaſt in the river Thames, tranſportation, amerciaments, &c.

To the courts already enumerated, which are properly city courts, may be added the two following, which are held within the city, though exempt from its juriſdiction:

St. Martin's le Grand Court. This court belongs to the liberty of that name, and is ſubject to the dean and chapter of Weſtminſter. It is a court of record, held weekly on Wedneſdays, for the trial of all perſonal actions whatever: the leading proceſs is a capias againſt the body, or an attachment againſt the goods; ſo that a man's goods may be ſeized upon in his own houſe, if his perſon is not ſeized before: which is according to the practice of all antient liberties or franchiſes.

The Court of the Tower of London. This is a court of record held by preſcription within the verge of the city, on Great Tower hill, by a ſteward appointed by the conſtable of the Tower of London; by whom are tried actions of debt for any ſum, damage and treſpaſs.

Beſides the civil government of London already deſcribed, it is alſo ſubject to an eccleſiaſtical and military government; the firſt of which is under a biſhop, archdeacon, and miniſters or paſtors.

The military government is inveſted in a court of lieutenancy, compoſed of a number of citizens, the principal of whom are the lord-mayor and aldermen, who appoint the officers to the ſix regiments of the city trained bands; which regiments when complete were originally as follow;

	Comp.	Men.
The Blue regiment, containing	8	1411
The Green ———	8	1566
The Yellow ———	8	1526
The Orange ———	8	1740½
The White ———	8	2088½
The Red ———	8	1630
	Total	9962

The number of each regiment at preſent is uncertain, but it is much leſs than the above.

The artillery company conſiſts of about 300 men, and ſerve as a nurſery of officers for the abovementioned regiments. It is governed by a preſident, vice-preſident, treaſurer, and court of aſſiſtants; the lord-mayor, aldermen, and ſheriffs, for the time being, with the field officers of the trained, are of the honorary court; who, with twenty-four gentlemen annually elected, compoſe the court of aſſiſtants. The king is captain general: all the other officers are elected annually, and ſerve by rotation.

Having thus deſcribed the juriſdiction and authority by which this great metropolis is governed, with other circumſtances neceſſary to the introduction of this part of the work, we ſhall now proceed to ſurvey the reſpective wards into which the city of London is divided.

CHAP. II.

A Survey of ALDERSGATE WARD, *with an account of its bounds, ſtreets, churches, halls, and other public buildings.*

THE city of London, properly ſpeaking, is divided into twenty-five wards, according to the liſt in the beginning of the firſt chapter of this book; the twenty-ſixth ward, Bridge without, not being within the city. Theſe wards, which contain the whole city and liberties of London, we ſhall deſcribe in alphabetical order, beginning with the ward of

ALDERSGATE.

This ward derived its name from the city gate that formerly ſtood a little to the ſouthward of St. Botolph's church, and divided Alderſgate-ſtreet from St. Martin's le Grand; the latter of which, though within the city, is a diſtinct liberty in the government of Weſtminſter.

Alderſgate ward is very extenſive, and is divided into Alderſgate without and Alderſgate within; each conſiſting of four precincts, though they are both under one alderman. It is bounded on the eaſt by Cripplegate ward, on the weſt by Farringdon ward within and without; and on the ſouth by Farringdon ward within. Its principal ſtreets are, Alderſgate-ſtreet, Pickax-ſtreet, part of Barbican, Jewin-ſtreet, Long-lane, Little-Britain, St. Anne's-lane, Noble-ſtreet, Foſter-lane, Maiden-lane, Staining-lane, &c.

The northerly extremity of this ward terminates in Pickax-ſtreet, and other parts without the freedom, beyond Fan-alley on the eaſt ſide, and at Carthuſian-ſtreet on the weſt ſide of Pickax-ſtreet.

Alderſgate-ſtreet which is very ſpacious and long, runs northward to the end of Barbican on the eaſt ſide, and Long-lane on the weſt.

About the middle of this ſtreet, on the weſt ſide, originally ſtood a palace, that was the reſidence of the marquis of Dorcheſter, and afterwards that of lord Petre; of whom it was purchaſed, after the reſtoration, for the city manſion of the biſhop of London; from which time it was known by the name of London-houſe. It was a large commodious brick building, and had a neat chapel belonging to it; but being at length deſerted by the prelates, it was let out into ſeveral tenements and warehouſes. This antient edifice was a few years ſince deſtroyed by fire, ſince which new buildings have been erected in its ſtead.

At a very ſmall diſtance to the ſouth of the buildings where London-houſe ſtood, was formerly ſituated the fine manſion of the earls of Weſtmorland; but this, like the two former, being deſerted by its inhabitants, was afterwards let out in tenements and to mechanic uſes; and at length became ſo decayed, that the whole of the remains were taken down, and new buildings erected in their ſtead.

At the ſouth-eaſt corner of Little Britain ſtands the pariſh church of

ST. BOTOLPH, ALDERSGATE.

This church received its name from its being dedicated to St. Botolph, a Saxon monk, and its vicinity to one of the city gates. It eſcaped the fire in 1666, but afterwards grew ſo ruinous, that in the year 1754, it was almoſt rebuilt. The building is a plain brick edifice, with a tower ſupported on a kind of arch-work, and crowned with an open turret and its fane. It was antiently a rectory, but is at preſent a curacy in the prerogative of the dean and chapter of Weſtminſter-abbey; and is ſubject to the biſhop and archdeacon of London, to whom it pays procuration.

Nearly oppoſite St. Botolph's church formerly ſtood Cooks hall, an old convenient building, which eſcaped the fire of London, but was conſumed in 1771.

On the north ſide of St. Anne's-lane, within Alderſgate, ſtands the pariſh church of

ST. ANNE.

This church is ſo called from its being dedicated to St. Anne, the mother of the Virgin Mary. The old church was burnt down in 1666, and the preſent one was erected in its place about three years after. It is a very plain edifice; the body is enlightened by a few large windows, caſed with ruſtic, and from its top riſes a turret and ſpire. The advowſon of this church was given by queen Mary to the biſhop of London, in whoſe gift it continues: and the pariſh of St. John Zachary, whoſe church was burnt down by the fire of London, is now annexed to it. It is a rectory, and St. John Zachary's being in the gift of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, the biſhop and the dean and chapter preſent alternately to the united livings.

At the north-eaſt angle of Foſter-lane ſtands

GOLDSMITHS HALL.

This ſpacious building ſupplies the place of one which was originally built by Drew Berentin, about the year 1407, but was deſtroyed by the fire of London. It is an irregular ſtructure built with brick, and the corners wrought in ruſtic of ſtone. The door is large, arched, and decorated with doric columns, which ſupport a pediment of the arched kind, but open for a ſhield, in which are the arms of the company. The hall room is ſpacious, and both that and the other rooms are all well enlightened.

The company of Goldſmiths is one of the twelve city companies, and the fifth in precedence. This fraternity appears to be of great antiquity; for in the reign of Henry II. in the year 1180, it was, among other guilds, fined for being *Adulterine*, that is, ſetting up without the king's ſpecial licence. But at length, in 1327, Edward III. in conſideration of the ſum of ten marks, incorporated this company by letters patent, and granted them the privilege of purchaſing an eſtate of 20l. per ann. in mortmain, for the ſupport of their valetudinary members, which, in the year 1394, was confirmed by Richard II. for the ſum of twenty marks. Theſe grants were afterwards confirmed by Edward IV. in the year 1462, who alſo conſtituted this ſociety a body politic and corporate, to have a perpetual ſucceſſion, and a common ſeal. By the ſaid grant they had likewiſe the privilege of inſpecting, trying and regulating all gold and ſilver wares, not only in this city, but in other parts of the kingdom; and this privilege has been ſince ſo materially enlarged, that they have the power of inſpecting all gold and ſilver wares in the following particular places, viz. Birmingham, Sheffield, Cheſter, Newcaſtle, Norwich and Exeter; with the power of puniſhing all offenders concerned in working adulterated gold and ſilver; and of making bye-laws for their better government. This fraternity is governed by a maſter, wardens, and aſſiſtants; and the livery fine is 21l.

At the corner of Maiden-lane, in Foſter-lane, is the church-yard of the aboliſhed church of St. John Zachary; adjoining to which there formerly ſtood the ſtately houſe of Sir Richard Kennet, on whoſe ruins is raiſed a handſome modern building for

The UNION FIRE-OFFICE *of aſſurance for goods and merchandize from loſs by fire.*

This office was erected by a conſiderable number of perſons, who mutually agreeing to inſure each others goods from loſs by fire by amicable contribution, entered into a deed of ſettlement for that purpoſe, on the 16th of February, 1714-15, and had it enrolled in Chancery on the third of July following: and this deed being ſigned by all perſons deſirous of becoming members, they are thereby admitted to an equal ſhare in the profit and loſs, in proportion to their reſpective policies.

This office differs from moſt others of the like nature, in this circumſtance; that inſtead of houſes, they inſure only for goods and merchandize; and the general term of inſurance is ſeven years, though they admit of a leſs time if required.

A number of porters, watermen, &c. are provided by the office, who are commonly called firemen, becauſe it is their duty to attend all fires, and to aſſiſt in putting out the ſame, and moving of goods: and theſe men are diſtinguiſhed by the livery and badge of the ſociety.

At the eaſt end of Staining-lane is the church-yard of St. Mary Staining's pariſh church, burnt down in 1666, ſince which that pariſh has been united with St. Michael's in Wood ſtreet.

Near the north-end of Noble-ſtreet ſtands a convenient hall, originally built by the Scriveners; who being reduced to low circumſtances, at length ſold it to the company of Coach-makers, from whom it takes its preſent name of

COACH-MAKERS HALL.

This company was incorporated by letters patent of Charles II. by the name and ſtyle of "The maſter, wardens, aſſiſtants and commonalty, of the company of coach and coach-harneſs makers of London." It is governed by a maſter, wardens and aſſiſtants; and the livery fine, on admiſſion, is 10l. The number of this company in the order of precedence is 79. The hall, which is very antient, has lately been repaired, and made very commodious for the uſe of the company, on particular occaſions. The bottom part of the hall is let on a leaſe, and uſed as a diſſenting meeting-houſe.

At the north-eaſt corner of Noble-ſtreet is the church-yard of St. Olave's, Silver-ſtreet, the church belonging to which was burnt down in 1666, and the pariſh was afterwards united with that of St. Alban's church in Wood-ſtreet.

Several material alterations and improvements have lately been made in this part of Alderſgate ward. Nearly oppoſite to Coachmakers hall is a very elegant row of new built houſes, which run to the north end of Noble-ſtreet. From hence is a very handſome ſtreet, called Caſtle-ſtreet, which runs in almoſt a direct line from Noble-ſtreet to Well-ſtreet, and conſiſts of elegant and uniform buildings on each ſide. From the north-weſt corner of Noble-ſtreet is alſo a very ſpacious ſtreet, with handſome buildings, which runs into Alderſgate-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite to the ſpot where formerly ſtood the houſe belonging to the biſhop of London.

At the north-eaſt extremity of this ward is a ſtreet called Barbican, that joins the upper end of Alderſgate-ſtreet, and runs up to Red croſs ſtreet; on the north ſide of which is Bridgewater-ſquare, where formerly were a large houſe and garden belonging to the earl of Bridgewater. It is a ſmall, neat quadrangle, round which are plain, but handſome and convenient houſes; and in the center is a graſs-plat, with gravel walks, ſhaded with trees, and ſurrounded with iron rails.

In Little Britain, which was formerly called Britain-ſtreet, was the manſion of the duke of Bretagne, which ſtood near St. Botolph's church; but this has for ſeveral ages paſt been entirely eraſed, and the ſpot on which it ſtood converted to private property.

At the ſouth-eaſt corner of the ſame ſtreet was formerly a manſion called Peterborough-houſe, the reſidence of the earls of that title. And almoſt the whole eaſt ſide of Little Britain was adorned with a ſuperb palace belonging to the earl of Montague.

On the weſt ſide of Alderſgate-ſtreet, near the north-eaſt corner of Little Britain, formerly ſtood an hoſpital, hall, or priory, belonging to the abbey of Cluney in France, which, among other alien foundations, was ſuppreſſed by king Henry V. who granted its revenues to the pariſhioners of St. Botolph, on condition that they ſhould found in their church a fraternity or altar dedicated to the Holy Trinity. A part of this religious houſe ſtill remains, and is generally known by the name of Alderſgate coffee-houſe.

Before we leave this ward, it is neceſſary to mention the ſtreet called St. Martin's le Grand, though it is a diſtinct liberty ſubject to the city of Weſtminſter. It took its name from a collegiate church, founded in the year 1056, for a dean and ſecular canons, or prieſts, dedicated to St. Martin, and received the epithet of Le Grand from the extraordinary privileges of ſanctuary, &c. granted to it by divers monarchs. The church was granted by Henry VII. to the monaſtery of St. Peter, Weſtminſter, after which the abbots of Weſtminſter claimed juriſdiction over the precinct. In 1548, the college was ſurrendered to Edward VI. when the church was pulled down, and houſes built in its ſtead, which were let to ſtrangers, who claimed the benefit of the privileges and exemptions the canons formerly enjoyed.

In the year 1585, a great number of foreign tradeſmen and artificers ſituated themſelves on this ſpot; among whom were John James, and Anthony Emerick, ſubjects of Philip, king of Spain, and who were ſaid to be the firſt ſilk-throwers in London, and to have brought that trade into England.

St. Martin's le Grand conſiſts of one principal ſtreet, which leads from the north-eaſt end of Newgate-ſtreet, to the ſpot where Alderſgate formerly ſtood. The principal part of this ſtreet, with the courts and alleys on each ſide compoſe the liberty; where perſons who are not free of the city follow their reſpective trades without interruption, and vote for members of parliament to repreſent the city of Weſtminſter.

CHAP. III.

Of ALDGATE WARD.

THIS ward takes its name from the eaſtern gate of the city antiently called Ealdgate. It is bounded on the eaſt by Portſoken ward; on the ſouth ſide by Tower-ſtreet ward, and on the weſt and north by Langbourn, Lime-ſtreet, and Biſhopſgate wards.

The principal ſtreets in this ward are, Aldgate high-ſtreet, Leadenhall-ſtreet, as far as Lime ſtreet: Fenchurch-ſtreet, as far as Fiſhmonger's-alley incluſive: Jewry-ſtreet and Crutched Friars as far as Seething-lane: Shoemaker-row and Bevis Marks, to Camomile-ſtreet: St. Mary Axe and Lime-ſtreet, as far as Cullum-ſtreet. The eaſtern ſides of St. Mary Axe, and the north corners of Lime-ſtreet and Mark-lane limit the extent of the ward weſtward; and it reaches to Tower-hill on the ſouth.

Aldgate high-ſtreet, which is the principal in this ward, begins where Aldgate formerly ſtood, and reaches weſtward as far as the ſtone pump between Leadenhall-ſtreet and Fenchurch-ſtreet. From the gate by the city wall northward runs Shoemaker-row, which leads to Bevis Marks; and from the gate ſouthward by the wall runs what was formerly called Poor Jewry-lane; but from the great number of new buildings that have been erected about this ſpot, is now called Jewry-ſtreet, which leads into Crutched Friars.

At the extremity of this ward, in Crutched Friars, ſtands

The NAVY OFFICE.

Though this is a very plain building, yet it is conveniently adapted for executing the buſineſs for which it was erected. In this office all affairs relating to the royal navy are managed by commiſſioners appointed under the lords of the admiralty.

At the north-eaſt corner of Crutched Friars is a large pile of warehouſes, built by the Eaſt India company, which open a way quite from Crutched Friars to Fenchurch-ſtreet; and oppoſite to theſe warehouſes is a fine ſpacious ſtreet that leads into the Minories. At the north-weſt corner of Crutched Friars is a ſtreet called New London-ſtreet, which leads into Fenchurch-ſtreet.

On the north ſide from Aldgate formerly ſtood the priory of Holy Trinity, founded by queen Maud, wife to king Henry I. in the year 1108, for canons regular of the order of St. Auguſtin, with great endowments; among which the ſaid king granted the port of Aldgate, and the ſoke thereunto belonging, &c. And in order to eſtabliſh this foundation, the four pariſhes of St. Mary Magdalen, St. Michael, St. Catharine, and the bleſſed Trinity, were united in the one pariſh of the priory of the Holy Trinity, called Chriſt-church. The priory was built on a piece of ground upwards of three hundred feet long, in the pariſh of St. Catharine towards Aldgate, near the parochial chapel of St. Michael; and ſome remains of it are ſtill to be ſeen under a houſe at the ſouth-eaſt corner of Leadenhall-ſtreet.

This priory was diſſolved by Henry VIII. in the year 1531; who gave it to Sir Thomas Audley, ſpeaker of the parliament, for his ſervices in oppoſition to Cardinal Wolſey. Sir Thomas demoliſhed the priory, and converted it into a large manſion, where he reſided when he was lord chancellor. The only daughter of Sir Thomas being married to the duke of Norfolk, this eſtate deſcended to the duke, and was from that time called and known by the name of Duke's-place, which it has retained to this day. But the duke of Norfolk loſing his head on Tower hill, this manſion deſcended to Thomas Howard, earl of Suffolk, eldeſt ſon to the ſaid duke, by Audley's daughter; who, by indenture of bargain and ſale, dated 21 July, 34 Eliz. ſold the ſame to the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London, to have and to hold to them and their ſucceſſors.

A ſhort time before the priory of Holy Trinity was diſſolved, the inhabitants within its boundaries, who had been deprived of their pariſh churches to make way for that religious foundation, petitioned and obtained leave, under certain conditions and reſtrictions, to build a chapel in the church-yard of the ſaid priory, for their own convenience, which eſcaping the fate of the religious houſes at the diſſolution of the priory, became the only place, after the conventual church was pulled down, for the inhabitants within that diſtrict to repair to for divine ſervice. This, however, creating ſome diſlike among the inhabitants of Duke's place, they were deſirous of raiſing a proper pariſh church for themſelves, on the ground within their own precinct; to effect which they applied to the archbiſhop of Canterbury for his aſſiſtance; who having obtained the king's warrant, under the broad ſeal, for proceeding in their pious intention, prevailed with the lord-mayor, aldermen and common-council, to build them a church with the ſtones of the conventual church, which then remained on the premiſes. This was accordingly done, and the church was conſecrated, and

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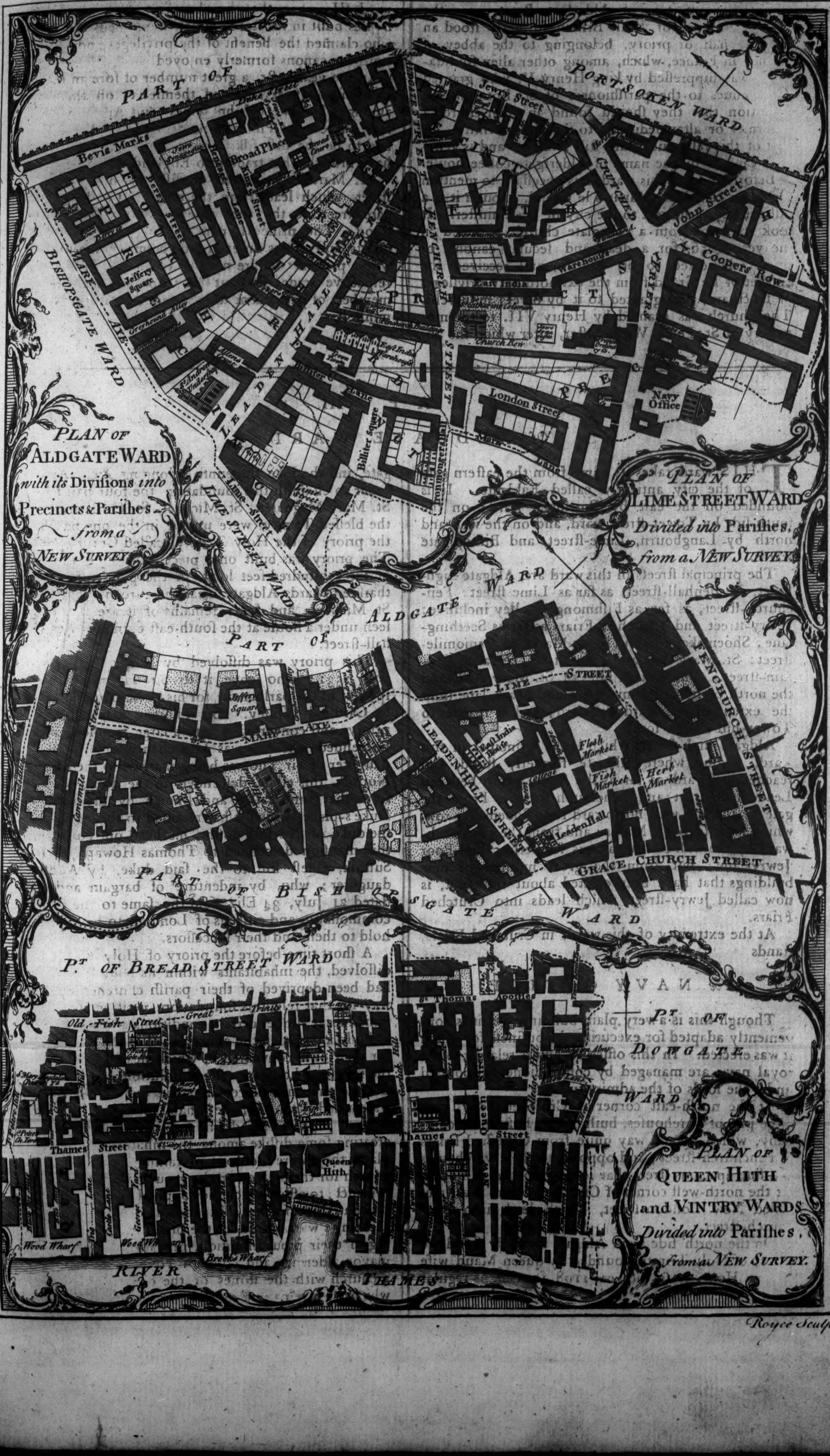
PLAN OF
ALDGATE WARD
with its Divisions into
Precincts & Parishes
from a
NEW SURVEY
PLAN OF
LIME STREET WARD
Divided into Parishes,
from a NEW SURVEY.
PLAN OF
QUEEN HITH
and VINTRY WARDS
Divided into Parishes,
from a NEW SURVEY.
PART OF
PORTSOKEN WARD
BISHOPSGATE WARD
LIME STREET WARD
PART OF ALDGATE WARD
PART OF BISHOPSGATE WARD
Pt. OF BREAD STREET WARD
Pt. OF DOWGATE WARD
Bevis Marks
Duke Street
Broad Place
Jewry Street
John Street
Coopers Row
Jeffery Square
Mark Lane
London Street
Navy Office
Billiter Square
Lime Street
Leadenhall Street
Fenchurch Street
Grace Church Street
Mary Axe
East India House
Flesh Market
Fish Market
Herb Market
Leaden Hall
Old Fish Street
Great Trinity
Thames Street
Queen Street
Queen Hith
Wood Wharf
Brooks Wharf
RIVER THAMES

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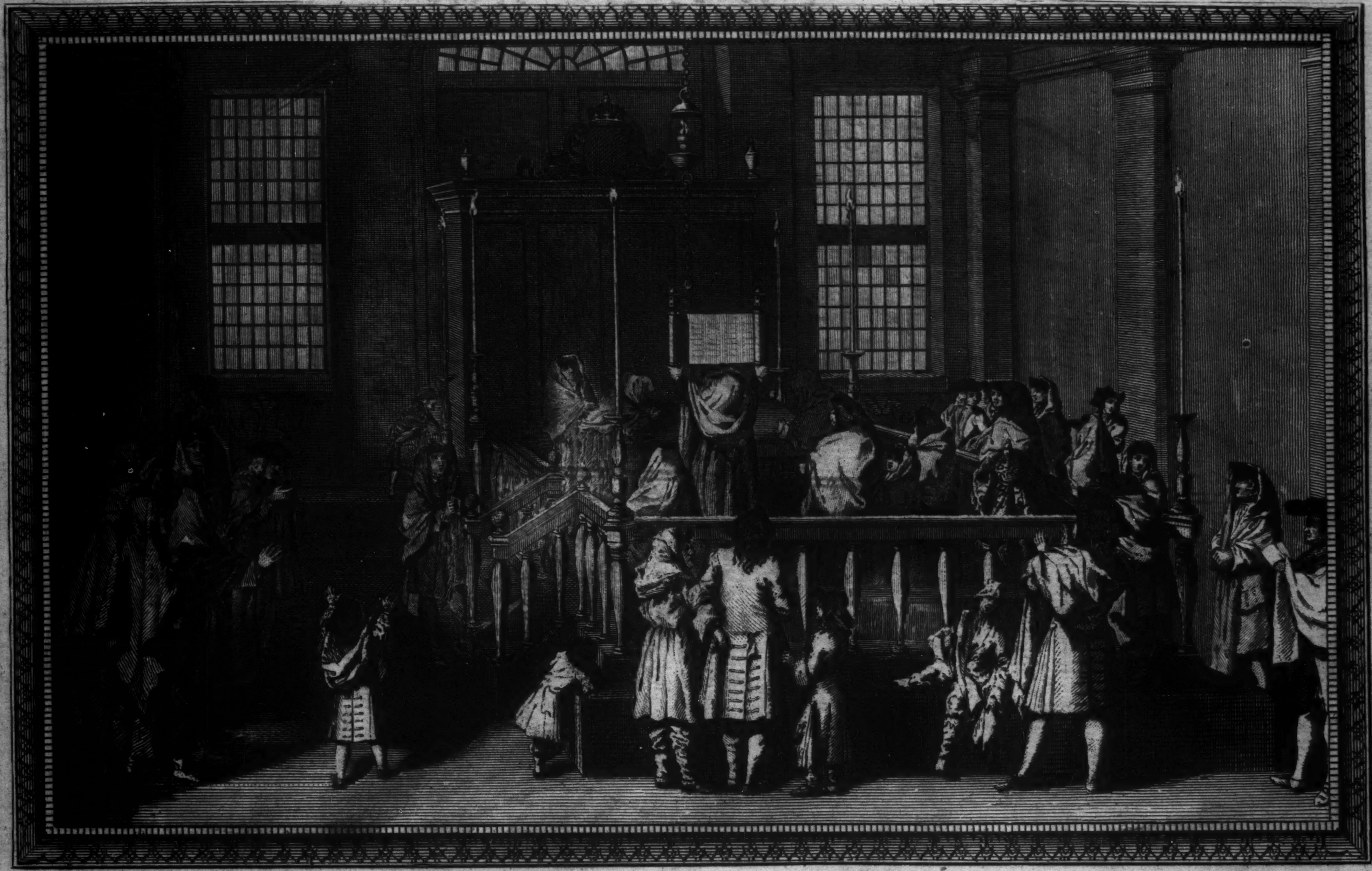

The Jewish manner of **HOLDING UP** *the* **LAW** *in the sight of the people, at* Duke's Place, **LONDON**.

dedicated to St. James, on the ſecond of January, 1622; and this is the church now called

St. JAMES's, *Duke's-place.*

Though this pariſh is in the ward of Aldgate, yet it is a precinct within itſelf. It begins ſouth from Aldgate, and extends northward to Bevis Marks, taking in all the ſtreets and alleys within that compaſs. It is bounded on the weſt by the pariſhes of St. Catharine Cree, and St. Mary Axe. The church having eſcaped the fire in 1666, ſtill remains in its original form. The body is well enlightened; and the tower, which is compoſed of four ſtages, is terminated by a very ſingular kind of turret in the form of a canopy. The church is a curacy, the patronage of which being in the lord-mayor, and commonalty of London, the pariſh claims a right of exemption from the biſhop of London's juriſdiction, in matters eccleſiaſtical.

A little to the north of St. James's church, in Duke's place, is a Jews ſynagogue, which has been lately ſo enlarged as almoſt to join the church.

Beſides this there are three other ſynagogues in this ward; one near the north end of Bury-ſtreet by London-wall; another at the end of Church-row; and a third in a building which was formerly Bricklayers-hall, ſituated behind the houſes that are nearly oppoſite to St. Catharine Cree-church.

In this ward are alſo two independent meeting-houſes; one at the ſouth end of Bury-ſtreet, and the other near the north end of Jewry-ſtreet.

On the north ſide of Leadenhall-ſtreet, at the ſouth-eaſt corner of St. Mary Axe, ſtands the pariſh church of

St. ANDREW UNDERSHAFT.

This church received its name from a maypole, which was annually raiſed in the ſtreet near it on May-day, and which was called a ſhaft. It was originally founded in 1362; but the old church grew ſo ruinous that the preſent one was begun to be built about the year 1520. The whole north ſide was erected principally at the charge of Stephen Jenyns, Merchant-taylor, who was lord-mayor of London in 1508; as appears by his arms carved over the pillars on the north ſide. This generous benefactor dying in 1524, the work was ſo delayed, that it was not compleated till the year 1532.

This church is a rectory in the patronage of the biſhop of London. It is a plain gothic ſtructure, with a well enlightened body, and a ſquare tower, terminated by battlements, with pinnacles at the corners, within which riſes a turret that contains the bell.

At the north eaſt corner of St. Mary Axe ſtands the hall which former belonged to the company of Fletchers, but is now uſed by a packer as a warehouſe for goods.

On the north ſide of Leadenhall-ſtreet formerly ſtood the church of St. Mary Axe. It was originally dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and was called St. Mary at the Axe, from the ſign of the axe which hung oppoſite the eaſt end of the church. But this pariſh being, about the year 1565, united to the pariſh of St. Andrew Underſhaft, the church of St. Mary was let out as a warehouſe, and for mechanical purpoſes, till at length it became ſo ruinous that it was entirely taken down. The ſtreet, however, in which this edifice ſtood, ſtill retains its name.

On the north ſide of Fenchurch-ſtreet ſtands

IRONMONGERS HALL.

This is a very noble modern building, erected in the year 1748. It is fronted with ſtone, and the whole lower ſtory is wrought in ruſtic. The center part of the building projects a little; and in this part are a large arched entrance, and two windows, with two others on each ſide. The ſuperſtructure over this ruſtic ſtory has a light ruſtic at the corners, to preſerve a correſpondence with the reſt of the building; but the part which projects in this ſtory is ornamented with four Ionic pilaſters coupled, but with a large intercolumniation; and with a very noble Venetian window in the center, and a circular window over it. In each ſpace between the pilaſters is a ſmaller window with an angular pediment, over each of which are circular windows, but the ſide parts have arched windows, with ſquare ones over them. The central part is crowned with a pediment ſupported by theſe pilaſters, and in its plane are carved the arms of the company, with handſome decorations in relievo. The reſt of the building is terminated by a baluſtrade crowned with vaſes.

The company of Ironmongers was incorporated by charter from king Edward IV. in the year 1464; and is the tenth of the twelve principal companies in this city. By the charter of incorporation, it received the name and ſtyle of "The maſter, and keepers or wardens, and commonalty, of the art or myſtery of Ironmongers of London." The government of this fraternity is inveſted in a maſter, wardens, and court of aſſiſtants, the latter of which conſiſts of the whole livery of the company. This company enjoys very great eſtates both in their own right and in truſt for ſeveral donors. The livery fine, on admiſſion into the company, is 30l.

In Church-row, formerly called Magpie-alley, on the ſouth ſide of the eaſt end of Fenchurch-ſtreet, ſtands the pariſh church of

St. CATHARINE COLEMAN.

This church received the former part of its name from its being dedicated to St. Catharine, a virgin of Alexandria, who was celebrated as well for her great knowledge in philoſophy, as her being a martyr for the Chriſtian religion. It received the addition of Coleman, from a great yard or garden, called, at the time of its foundation, Coleman-haw, in the pariſh of the Trinity, afterwards Chriſt-church. It is a rectory of antient foundation, even ſo far back as the year 1346. In 1489 the old church was ſubſtantially repaired, and a ſouth iſle added, by Sir William White, lord-mayor of London. The old church eſcaped the fire in 1666, but the raiſing of the ſtreets having conſiderably ſunk it, and it having alſo become very ruinous, the preſent edifice was erected at the expence of the pariſh, in the year 1734. It has a lofty body, well lighted with two rows of windows. The ſteeple is a plain tower, crowned with battlements; and the floor is raiſed ſo much above the ſurface of the ſtreet, that there is an aſcent by ſeveral ſteps from the church-yard to the church, by which means there is little reaſon to ſuppoſe the preſent building will ever be ſubject to the ſame diſadvantage as the old one.

The patronage of this church was originally in the dean of St. Martin's le Grand, with whom it continued till that religious houſe, with its appurtenances, was annexed to the abbey of Weſtminſter. After which it fell to the crown, and the advowſon was given by queen Mary, in the firſt year of her reign, to the biſhop of London and his ſucceſſors in that ſee, for ever.

Oppoſite to this church is a very handſome ſtreet called Fenchurch Buildings, the north end of which aſcends, by a narrow paſſage, into Sugarloaf-court. Behind the houſes, at the upper end of theſe buildings, is a Jews ſynagogue, which, as already mentioned, was the hall formerly belonging to the company of Bricklayers.

To the eaſt of Fenchurch Buildings is Northumberland-alley, ſo called from the manſion-houſe of the earl of Northumberland, which was ſituated on that ſpot in the reign of Henry VI.

At the ſouth-eaſt angle of Cree-church-lane, in Leadenhall-ſtreet, ſtands the pariſh church of

St. CATHARINE CREE.

This church received its name from its being dedicated to St. Catharine, an Egyptian virgin; and is diſtinguiſhed from other churches of the ſame name by the addition of Cree, or Chriſt, from its vicinity to the conventual church of the Holy Trinity, which was originally called Chriſt-church.

King Henry VIII. in his grant of the priory of Holy Trinity to Sir Thomas Audley (afterwards lord Audley,) gave this church alſo to Sir Thomas, the prior and canons of Chriſt-church having been originally and always patrons thereof. When lord Audley died, he, by his will, bequeathed this church to the maſter and fellows of Magdalen college in Cambridge, and their ſucceſſors, whom he enjoined to ſerve the cure for ever; who leaſed out the impropriation to the pariſhioners for 90 years: but a diſpute ariſing between the college and the pariſh at the expiration of the ſaid leaſe, in 1725, about a renewal, a leaſe was granted to Jerome Knapp, haberdaſher of London; and, in order to ſettle the difference, it was agreed, that 150l. per annum ſhould be raiſed by the pariſhioners in lieu of tythes, &c. out of which the officiating curate ſhould be paid 50l. per annum for the firſt ten years, beſides ſurplus fees, &c. and after the expiration of that term, 70l. per annum, beſides ſurplus fees; and this agreement was confirmed by act of parliament in the month of May, 1727.

The preſent church was erected in the year 1630; and is built of ſtone in a mixed Gothic ſtyle. It has rounded battlements on the top, and a ſquare tower with the ſame kind of battlements. The tower is crowned with a ſquare turret, over which is a dome, from whoſe ſummit riſes the weather-cock.—The whole building, both within and without, has lately undergone a thorough repair.

This church is a curacy, and the pariſhioners have the privilege of chuſing their own miniſters, who muſt be licenſed by the biſhop of London.

CHAP. IV.

BASSISHAW WARD.

THIS is a very ſmall ward, conſiſting principally of one large ſtreet called Baſinghall-ſtreet, which derives its name from the manſion-houſe of the family of Baſing, ſeveral of whom ſerved the chief offices of this city in the 13th century. The manſion-houſe of this family was ſituated on the ſpot where Blackwell-hall now ſtands.

This ward is bounded on the north by Cripplegate ward; on the weſt by Cripplegate and Cheap wards; and on the eaſt and ſouth by Coleman-ſtreet ward. It begins in the ſouth by Blackwell-hall, and runs northward to London-wall.

Baſinghall-ſtreet, with the courts and avenues leading into it, conſiſt of good buildings well inhabited. At the ſouth end of this ſtreet, on the weſt ſide, ſtands

BLACKWELL HALL.

The ſpot on which this building is ſituated has been uſed for ſeveral ages paſt as a market for all broad cloth brought to London. The old hall was pulled down and a new one erected in 1558. This building was deſtroyed by the fire in 1666, and the preſent ſtructure was erected in 1672.

It is a ſquare building with a court in the middle, ſurrounded with warehouſes, and has two ſpacious entrances or gates for carriages; one from Baſinghall-ſtreet, and the other from Guildhall-yard, where is the principal front, and a door-caſe, adorned with two columns of the Doric order, with their entablature and a pediment in which are the king's arms, and a little lower the city arms, enriched with cupids, &c. There is alſo an entrance to it from Cateaton-ſtreet.

Within theſe buildings are different apartments or warehouſes, called the Devonſhire, the Glouceſterſhire, the Worceſterſhire, the Kentiſh, the Medley, the Spaniſh, and the Blanket Halls; in which each piece of cloth pays one penny for pitching, and a halfpenny per week for reſting. The profits ariſing from this, which are ſaid to be conſiderable, are applied towards the ſupport of Chriſt's hoſpital; the governors of which have the ſole management of this warehouſe.

Several uſeful ſtatutes have been made at different periods of time, relating to the regulation of this market, and with reſpect to the factors and others concerned in the ſale of cloth; the laſt of which was made in the firſt year of the reign of king George I.

There is only one church in this ward, which is ſituated about the center, on the weſt ſide of Baſinghall-ſtreet, and is called

St. MICHAEL BASSISHAW.

This church received its name from its being dedicated to St. Michael the archangel, and from its ſituation. It is a rectory, and was originally founded about the year 1140, at which time it was in the gift of the prior and canons of Smithfield, in whom it continued till the year 1327, when the preſentation belonged to Henry Bodyke, citizen of London: but about a century after, it fell to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, who from that time have continued patrons thereof.

The old church, which was very beautiful, was entirely deſtroyed by the fire of London; and the preſent ſtructure was compleated in 1679. The walls of this building are ſtrengthened with ruſtic work at the corners, and the body is well enlightened by a ſingle ſeries of large windows. At the eaſt end, where the top is terminated by an arch, the light is given by three windows, one of them upright and the two others circular. The ſteeple is a tower crowned with a turret, from which riſes a kind of ſpire.

The other material buildings to be noticed in this ward are, four of the companies halls, all of which are in Baſinghall-ſtreet. Between the church-yard of St. Michael and Guildhall paſſage, ſtands

COOPERS HALL.

This hall is well built of brick; and the hall room, which is exceeding handſome, is wainſcoted about fourteen feet high, and paved with marble.

This company was incorporated by king Henry VII. in the year 1501, under the title of "The maſter, wardens and aſſiſtants of the company of Coopers of London, and ſuburbs thereof." In the ſucceeding reign they were empowered to ſearch and gauge all beer, ale, and ſoap veſſels within the city of London, and two miles round its ſuburbs, for which they were allowed a farthing for each caſk. It is a livery company, and the 36th in the city liſt. The fine for admiſſion is 15l.

At a ſmall diſtance from the above, on the oppoſite ſide of the ſtreet, ſtands

WEAVERS HALL.

Which is very handſomely built, neatly adorned with hangings, fret work, and a ſcreen of the Ionic order.

This fraternity is very antient, and appears to be one

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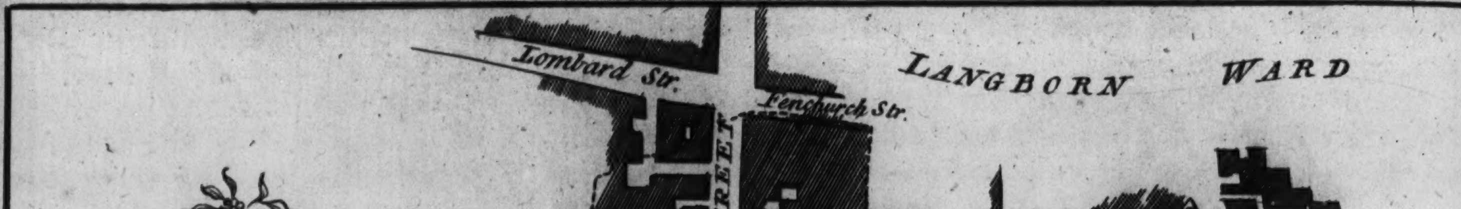
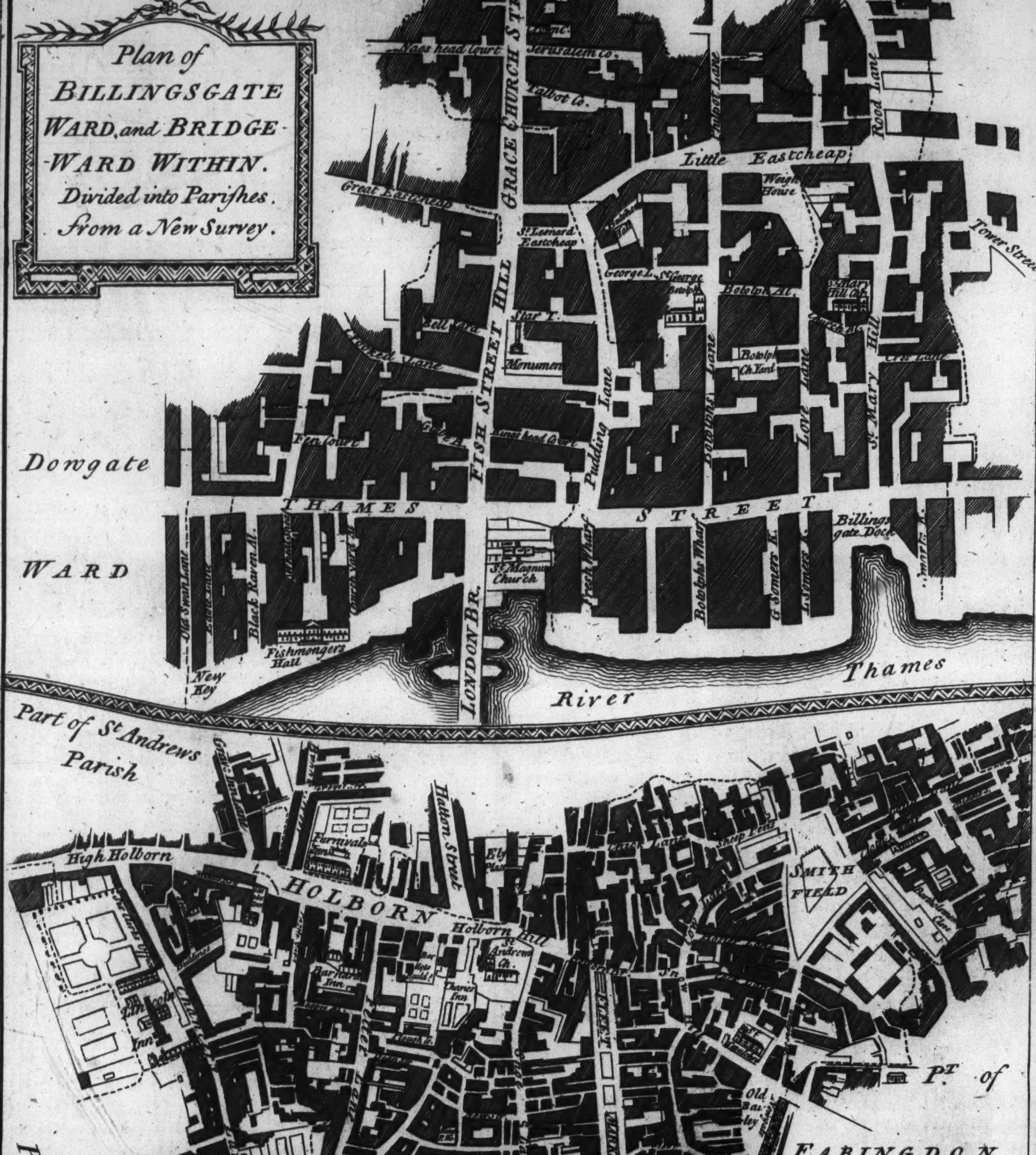


Plan of BILLINGSGATE WARD, and BRIDGE-WARD WITHIN. Divided into Pariſhes. From a New Survey.

Lombard Str.
Fenchurch Str.
LANGBORN WARD
GRACE CHURCH STREET
Jerusalem Co.
Talbot Co.
Rood lane
Little Eastcheap
Weigh House
Great Eastcheap
Tower Street
St. Leonard Eastcheap
St. Georges
George L.
Botolph Al.
St. Mary Hill
Star C.
Monument
FISH STREET HILL
Pudding Lane
Botolph Ch. Yard
Love lane
St. Mary Hill
Dowgate
WARD
THAMES STREET
Billingsgate Dock
Old Swan Lane
Black Raven Al.
Fishmongers Hall
St. Magnus Church
LONDON BR.
Botolphs Wharf
New Key
River Thames



Plan of FARINGDON WARD, Without, Divided into Pariſhes. From a New Survey.

Part of St. Andrews Parish
High Holborn
Furnivals Inn
Hatton Street
Ely Place
HOLBORN
Holborn Hill
St. Andrews Ch.
SMITH FIELD
Cock Lane
Pt. of FARINGDON WITHIN
Old Baily
The Fleet
Part of St. Clements Parish
Temple Bar
St. Dunstan
FLEET STREET
LUDGATE HILL
Temple
Temple Walks
Bridewell
New Bridge Street
Chatham Sq.
Temple Stairs
RIVER THAMES

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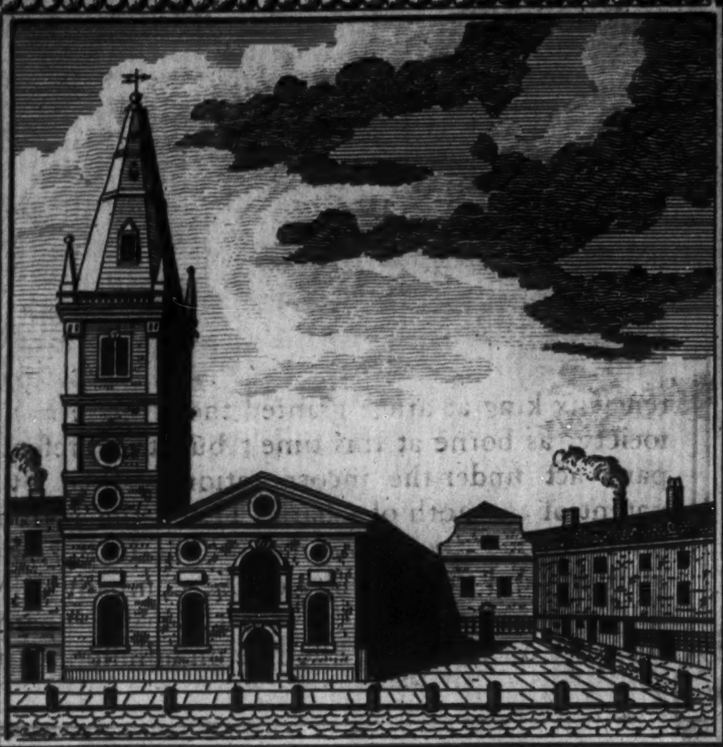
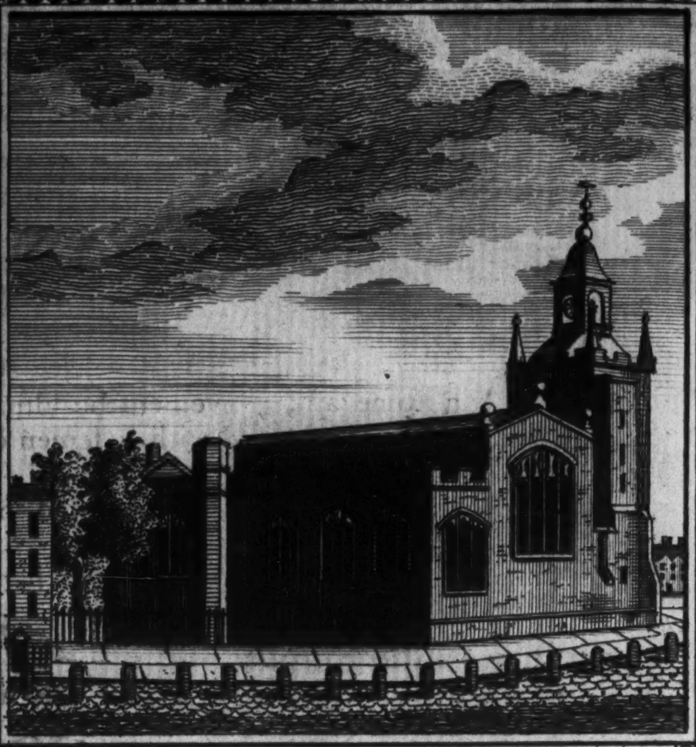
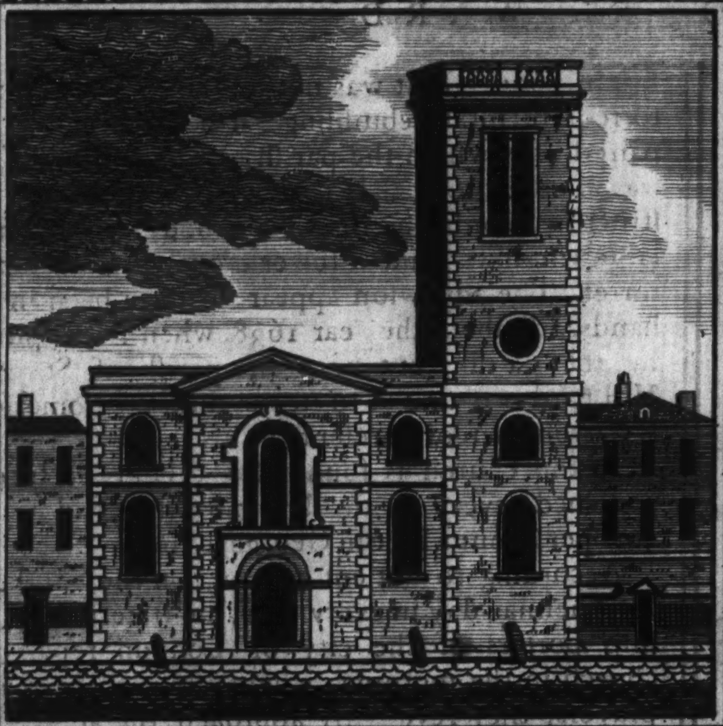
of **LONDON** *&* **WESTMINSTER,** *&c.*



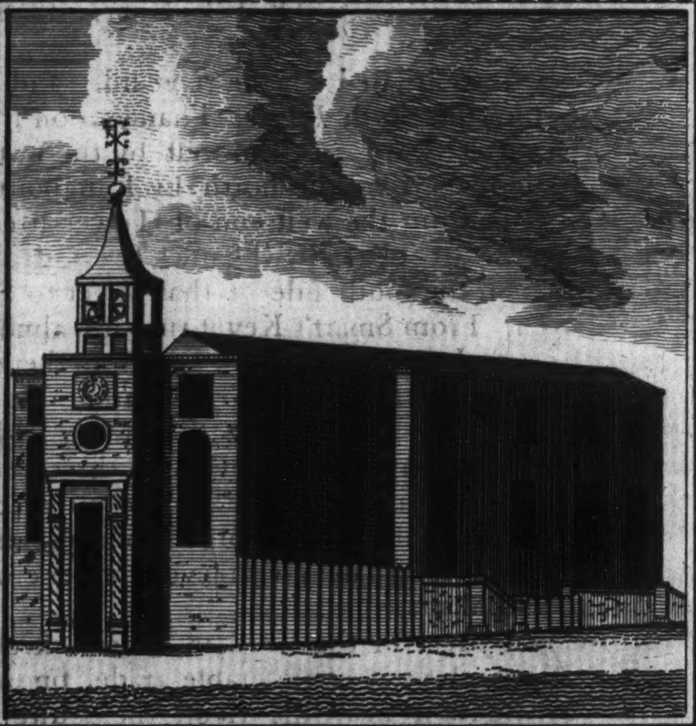
St. Margaret Pattens, *Little Tower ſtreet.*



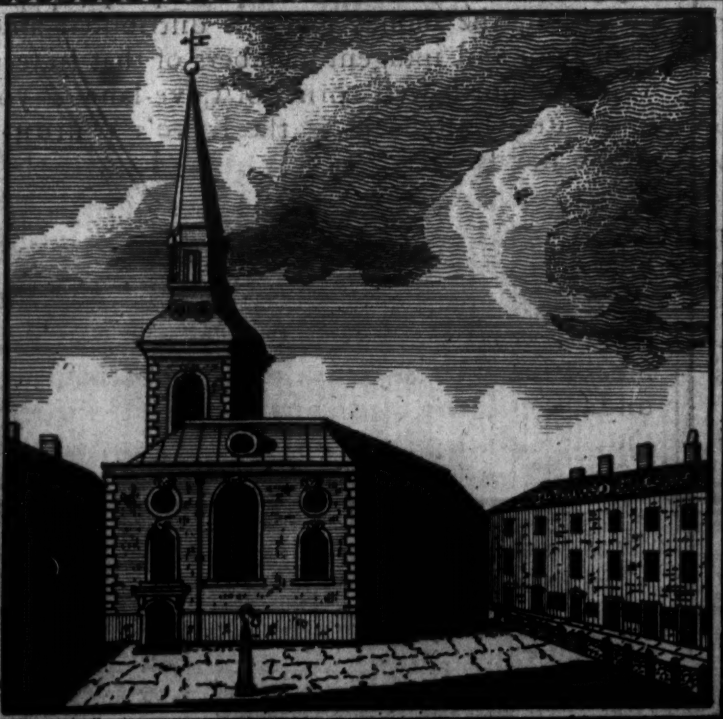
St. Andrew Undershaft *Leadenhall ſtreet.*



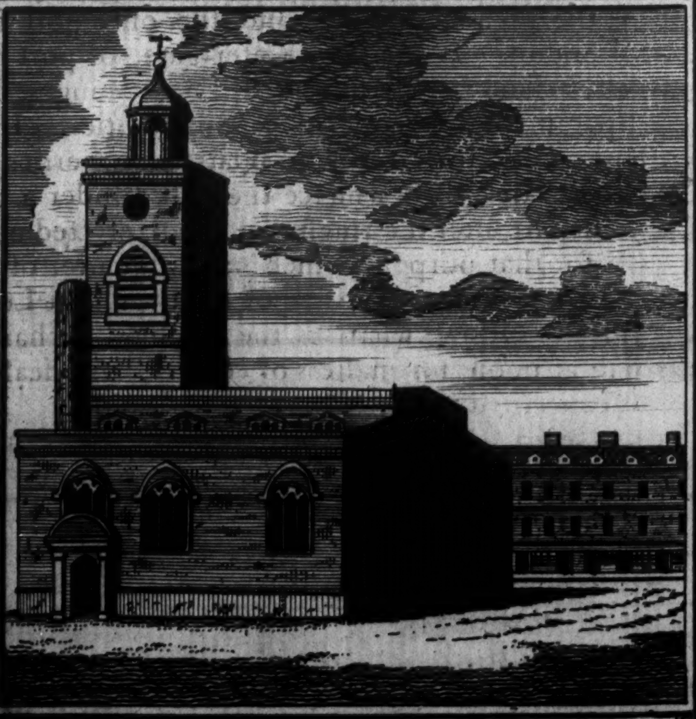
St. Clements, *Eastcheap.*



St. Trinity, *Minories.*



St. Mary Abchurch, *Abchurch Lane.*



Alhallows Staining, *Crutched Fryers.*

Published as the Act directs, by Alexr. Hogg, at the Kings Arms, No. 16 Paternoster Row, London.

one of the firſt incorporated ſocieties in the city of London. The weavers were originally called *Thelarii*; and in the reign of king Henry I. they paid 16l. annually to the crown for their immunities. The company originally conſiſted of tapeſtry and cloth weavers, and by an act of parliament paſſed in the reign of king Henry IV. they were put under the management and authority of the lord-mayor and aldermen of the city. At preſent, however, the company chiefly conſiſts of worſted, cotton and ſilk weavers. It is a livery company, and the 42d in the liſt. The fine on admiſſion is 10l.

A little to the north of this ſtands

GIRDLERS HALL.

This is a very handſome and convenient building, well wainſcoted within, and adorned with a ſcreen of the compoſite order.

The company of Girdlers were incorporated by letters patent in the 27th of Henry VI. in the year 1449; which were confirmed by queen Elizabeth on the 12th of October, 1568, when the Pinners and Wiredrawers were incorporated with them, by the appellation of "The maſter and wardens, or keepers of the art and myſtery of the Girdlers of London." It is a livery company, and the 23d on the liſt. The fine on admiſſion is 5l.

Near the above halls, on the eaſt ſide of the ſtreet, is Maſon's alley, at the ſouth-eaſt angle of which is ſituated

MASONS HALL.

This hall is well built of ſtone, and though ſmall, is conveniently adapted for tranſacting the buſineſs of the company.

The company of Maſons was originally incorporated about the year 1410, by the name and ſtyle of "The Free Maſons." In 1477 William Hanckſtow, clarencieux king at arms, granted them the arms of their ſociety, as borne at this time: but the preſent company act under the incorporation granted by letters patent of the 29th of Charles II. on the 17th of September, 1677, by the name of "The maſter, wardens, aſſiſtants and commonalty of the company of Maſons of the city of London." It is a livery company, and the 30th on the liſt. The fine on admiſſion is 1l. 16s.

CHAP. V.

BILLINGSGATE WARD.

THIS ward is ſituated on the river ſide, and is bounded on the ſouth by the Thames: on the eaſt by Tower-ſtreet ward: on the weſt by the ward of Bridge within; and on the north by Langbourn ward. It extends from the weſt end of Tower-ſtreet ward to about Smart's Key in Thames-ſtreet, from whence it runs on the ſouth ſide of that ſtreet to St. Magnus church. From Smart's Key it runs up, almoſt in a direct line, to Fenchurch ſtreet: and from thence weſtward within a few houſes of Gracechurch. It is divided into twelve precincts, viz. St. Mary Hill, Smart's Key, Billingſgate, Love-lane; the three precincts of St. Botolph Billingſgate; the two precincts of St. Andrew Hubbard, St. George Botolph-lane, Pudding-lane, and Rood-lane; with ſeveral other croſs lanes, courts and alleys.

The principal ſtreet in this ward is Thames-ſtreet, which is a place of very conſiderable trade, on account of its ſituation near the river, the Cuſtom-houſe, Billingſgate, and the ſeveral wharfs and quays for lading and unlading merchants goods, &c.

Billingſgate, from whence the ward receives its name, is the greateſt market, and the only port for fiſh, in London. It is a large water-gate, or port for ſmall veſſels laden with fiſh of all ſorts, oranges, lemons, Spaniſh onions, and other commodities. It is likewiſe the place for Graveſend boats and wherries to take in their fares, from whence they are (under a penalty) to depart after the ringing of a bell, erected near the ſtairs for that purpoſe, which rings a quarter of an hour to give notice of the time of high-water at London bridge. On the wharf is the common exchange every day at noon, for maſters of colliers, and dealers in coals concerned in the Newcaſtle coal trade.

In this ward are three pariſh churches, the firſt of which is ſituated on the eaſt ſide of a ſtreet called St. Mary-hill; from which circumſtance, and its being dedicated to the Virgin Mary, it is called

ST. MARY AT HILL.

The original foundation of this church is uncertain: the firſt circumſtance we meet with relating to it is, that Roſe de Wrytell founded a chauntry in it about the year 1330, and that Richard de Hackney, citizen of London, preſented Nigellus Dolleye to this living in the year 1337.

Though this church was greatly damaged by the fire in 1666, yet it was not ſo conſiderably injured as to require total rebuilding: it was therefore only repaired, after which the pariſh of St. Andrew Hubbard was annexed to it. It is a well proportioned Gothic ſtructure, conſiſting of a plain body, enlightened by large windows, and a tower crowned by a handſome turret. The advowſon appears to have been in private hands, till about the year 1638, when it was purchaſed by the pariſh; but ſince the pariſh of St. Andrew Hubbard was united to it, the duke of Somerſet, who is patron thereof, preſents in his turn.

In this church is founded a divinity lecture, to be preached every Thurſday morning, endowed with 40l. per annum by Sir George Leman.

According to antient cuſtom, on the Sunday after Michaelmas-day in every year, the fraternity of fellowſhip porters of the city of London repair to this church in the morning, where, during the reading of prayers, they reverently approach the altar, two and two; on the rails of which are placed two baſons; into theſe they put their reſpective offerings; and being generally followed by the principal part of the congregation, the money given is diſtributed among the aged poor and indigent members of that fraternity.

At the north-weſt corner of Love-lane, as you enter into Little Eaſtcheap, is the KING'S WEIGH-HOUSE, which ſtands on the ſpot of ground where the church of St. Andrew Hubbard was ſituated before the fire of London, at which time the weigh-houſe was in Cornhill. The original intent of this weigh-houſe was, to prevent frauds in the weight of merchandize brought from beyond ſea. It was under the government of a maſter and four maſter porters, with labouring porters under them, who uſed to have carts and horſes to fetch the merchants goods to the beam, and to carry them back. The houſe belongs to the Grocers company, who chuſe the ſeveral porters, &c. but little has been done in this office of late years, as a compulſive power is wanting to oblige merchants to have their goods weighed, they alledging it to be an unneceſſary trouble and expence.

At the ſouth-eaſt angle of Rood-lane ſtands the parochial church, known by the name of

ST. MARGARET PATTENS.

This church received its name from its dedication to St. Margaret, virgin and martyr, and its ſituation, which, at the time of its foundation, was a lane occupied only by makers and dealers in pattens. This lane, however, was afterwards called Rood-lane, on account of a wood or croſs ſet up in the church-yard of St. Margaret, when the church was pulled down to be rebuilt. This croſs or wood was bleſſed in a particular manner, and privileged by the pope with many indulgences for the pardon of the ſins of thoſe who came to pray before it, and to make their offerings toward the rebuilding of St. Margaret's church. But the church being finiſhed in the year 1538, ſoon after the reformation, ſome people unknown aſſembled without noiſe in the night of the 22d of May that year, who broke the rood to pieces, and demoliſhed the tabernable in which it was erected.

The old church was deſtroyed in 1666, after which the preſent one was immediately erected, and the pariſh of St. Gabriel Fenchurch was united to it. It is built part of ſtone and part of brick, and conſiſts of a plain body, 66 feet in length, 52 feet broad, and 32 feet in heighth. The windows are arched, with porthole windows over them. Above the front door is a large Doric window, with a cherub's head, and a large feſtoon over it; and above theſe is a pediment, which ſtretches from the ſteeple to the end of the church. The tower riſes ſquare to a conſiderable heighth, and is terminated by four plain pinnacles, crowned with balls, and a balluſtrade, within which riſes a very ſolid ſpire, terminated by a ball and fane.

This church is a rectory, as was alſo that of St. Gabriel Fenchurch: the two pariſhes being now united, the gift of the former is in the corporation of London, and the latter in the lord-chancellor; each of whom preſent alternately to theſe united livings.

On the weſt ſide of Botolph-lane ſtands the parochial church of

ST. GEORGE, *Botolph-lane.*

This church is ſo called from its ſituation, and its being dedicated to St. George of Cappadocia, patron of the Engliſh nation. It is a rectory founded in the year 1321, and was originally in the abbot and convent of St. Saviour's Bermondſey; at whoſe diſſolution it came to the crown, where it has continued ever ſince.

The old church was burnt down in 1666, ſoon after which the preſent ſtructure was erected, and the pariſh of St. Botolph's Billingſgate was annexed to it. It is built of ſtone, and though ſmall, it is very neat: the outſide is handſome, and the inſide well adorned.

The patronage of the pariſh of St. Botolph's Billinſgate being in the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, they and the crown preſent alternately to theſe united livings.

In Pudding-lane, the weſt boundaries of this ward, ſtands

BUTCHERS HALL.

This is a very ſmall, but neat building, in which are three handſome rooms wainſcoted and decorated with fret work.

The company of Butchers appears to be of great antiquity; for in the 26th of Henry II. it was fined for ſetting up a guild without the king's licence. Its preſent charter was not granted till the third of James I. who, on the 16th of September, 1605, did by letters patent incorporate them by the name of "The maſter, wardens, and commonalty, of the art or myſtery of Butchers of the city of London." It is a livery company, and the 24th in the city liſt. The fine on admiſſion is ten guineas.

CHAP. VI.

BISHOPSGATE WARD.

THIS ward receives its name from a gate, which formerly ſtood near the center of it, the remembrance of which is ſtill preſerved by an inſcription againſt the houſe on each ſide of the ſtreet where it was ſituated. It is a large ward conſiſting of two parts, viz. Biſhopſgate within, and Biſhopſgate without; and is divided into nine precincts, five in the former, and four in the latter.

It is bounded on the eaſt by Aldgate ward, Portſoken ward, and part of the Tower liberty; on the weſt by Broad-ſtreet ward and Moorfields; on the ſouth by Langbourn ward; and on the north by Shoreditch.

We ſhall begin the ſurvey of this ward at the ſouth extremity, which takes in that part of Gracechurch-ſtreet, on both ſides the way, that reaches from the north-weſt corner of Leadenhall-ſtreet, and north-eaſt corner of Cornhill, to Lombard-ſtreet and Fenchurch-ſtreet.

Grace or Graſs-church-ſtreet, is large and ſpacious, and contains lofty houſes on each ſide well inhabited. The whole ſtreet begins at Eaſtcheap, and runs to the four croſs ſtreets at Cornhill, Leadenhall-ſtreet, and Biſhopſgate-ſtreet.

The herb market belonging to Leadenhall, which is large and well ſupplied with all kinds of vegetables, is in this ward; but the other diviſions of Leadenhall-market are in Lime ſtreet ward.

Biſhopſgate-ſtreet is very long and ſpacious, and conſiſts principally of very handſome buildings; but as it all eſcaped the fire of London, except the ſouth-weſt corner, many of the houſes ſtill remain ſpecimens of the old irregular buildings with which the ſtreets were formed before that remarkable circumſtance. The ſouth end was again burned in the year 1765, and an elegant row of buildings erected in its ſtead; among which is that grand ſpacious and lofty houſe of public entertainment, known by the name of the London Tavern.

On the eaſt ſide of Biſhopſgate-ſtreet is Croſby-ſquare, ſo called from Sir John Croſby, knight, who built a great houſe thereon in the year 1466. In this houſe Richard duke of Glouceſter, who ſeized upon the crown by contriving the death of his two nephews, reſided during the time he was concerting his deſigns and plots for obtaining the throne.—See page 91.

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At a ſmall diſtance from Croſby-ſquare is a ſpacious court, which receives its name from a church ſituated in it, called

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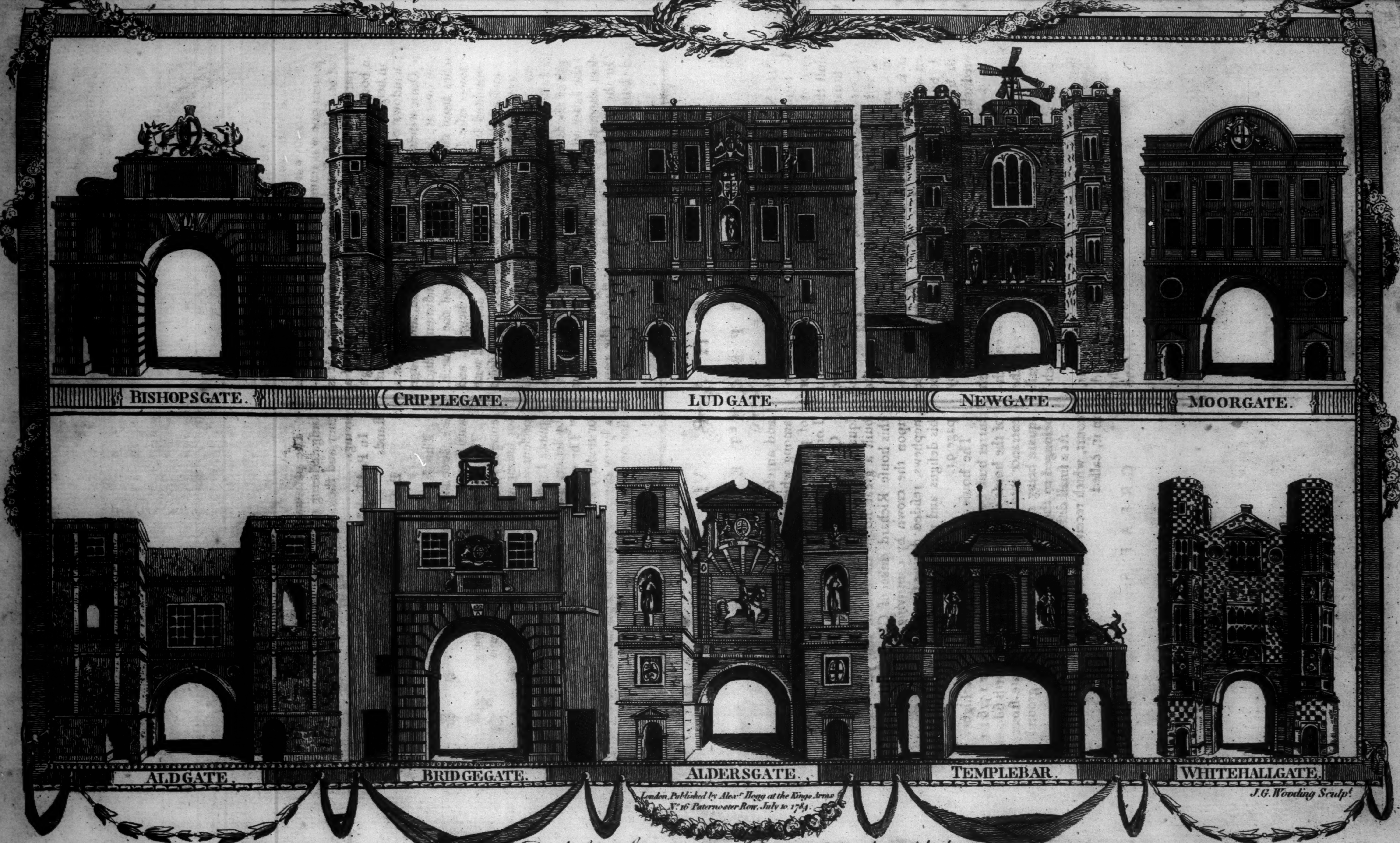
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WHITEHALLGATE.

London, Published by Alex.r Hogg at the Kings Arms
N.o 16 Paternoster Row, July 10. 1784.

J. G. Wooding Sculp.t

Views of the CITY GATES as they appeared before they were pulled down, together with the OLD GATE at WHITEHALL & TEMPLEBAR.

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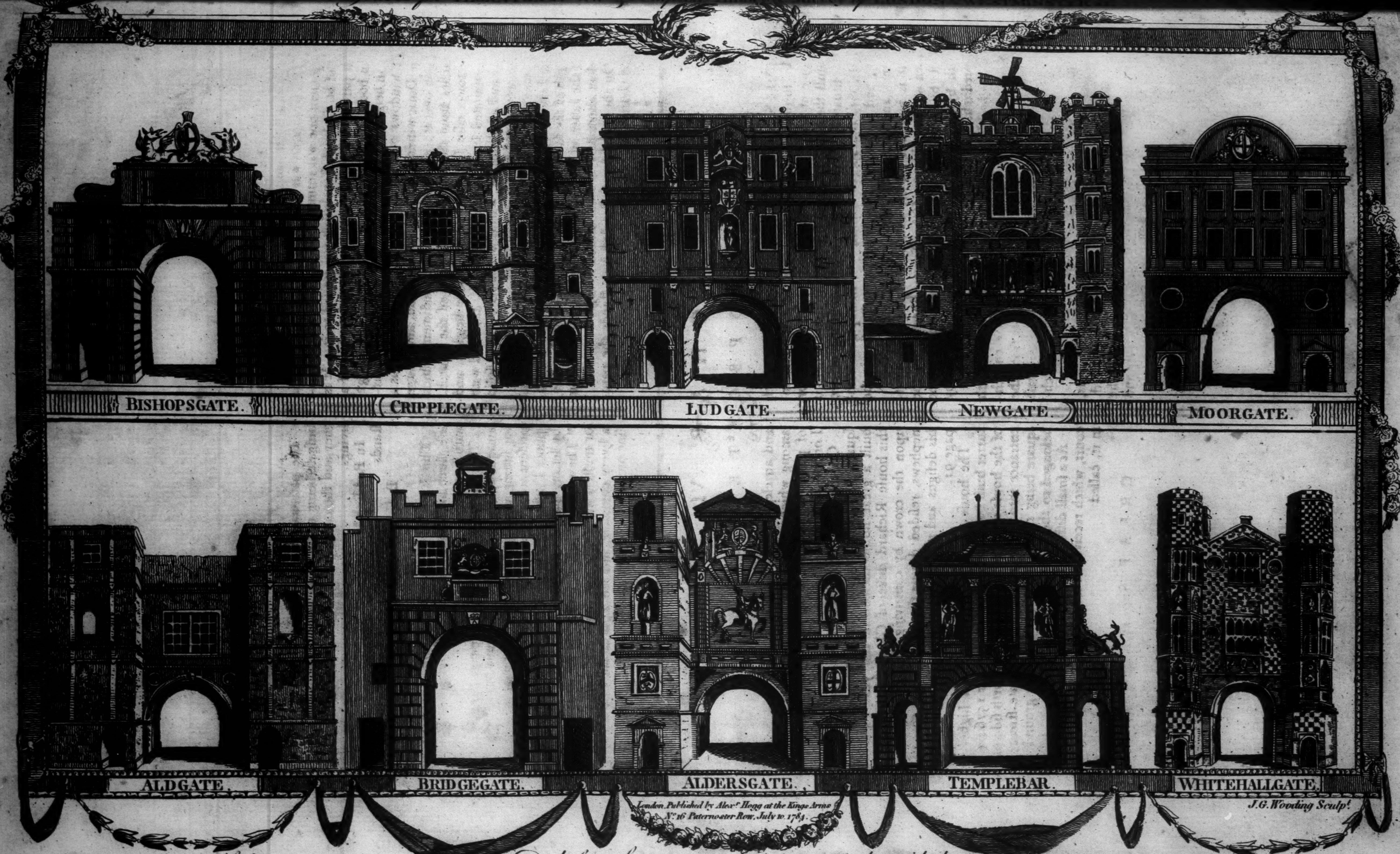
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BRITISH
20 AU 68
MUSEUM

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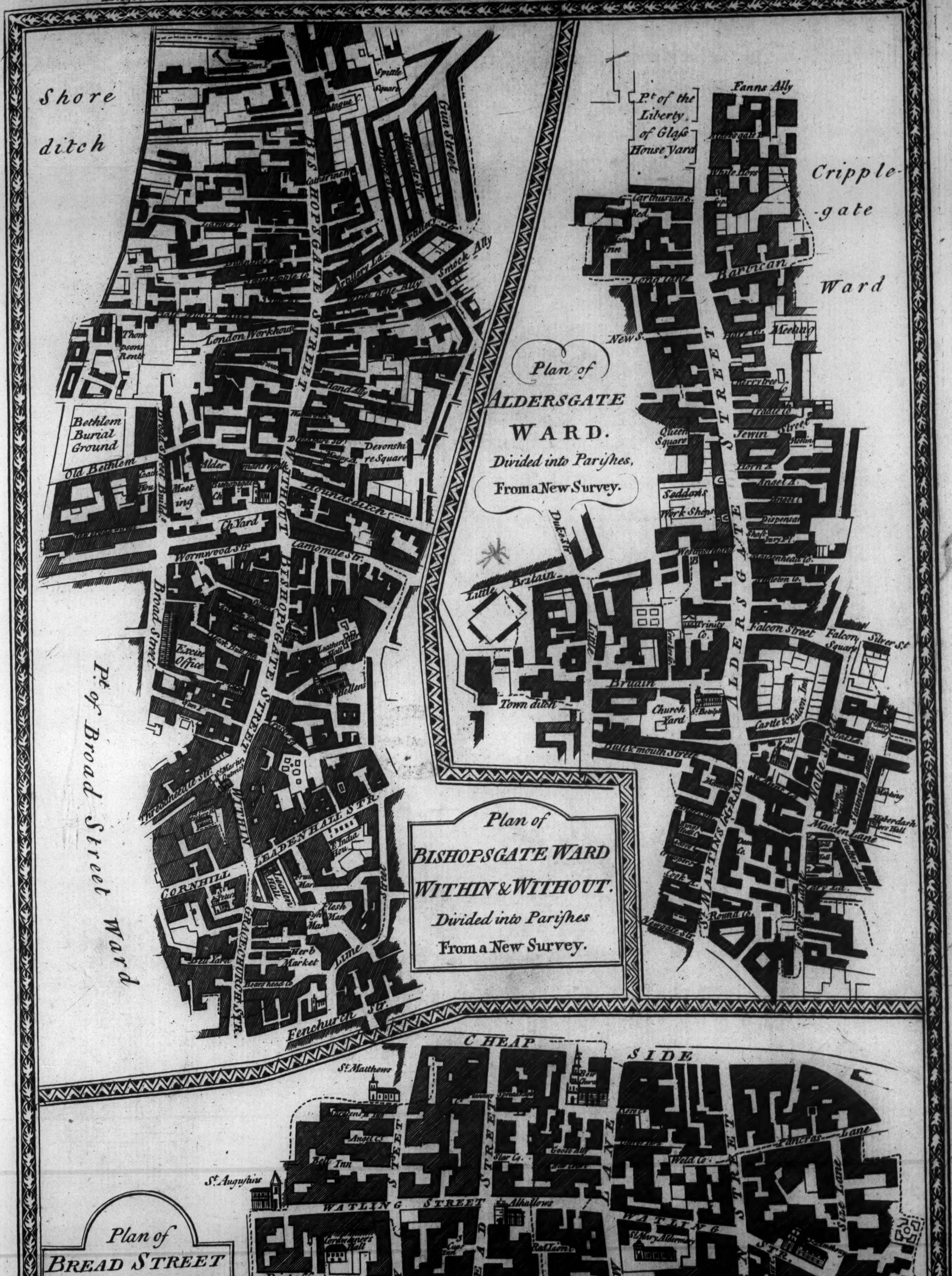

Plan of
ALDERSGATE
WARD.
Divided into Pariſhes,
From a New Survey.

Plan of
BISHOPSGATE WARD
WITHIN & WITHOUT.
Divided into Pariſhes
From a New Survey.

Plan of
BREAD STREET
& CORDWAINERS
WARDS.
Divided into Pariſhes
From a New Survey

Shore ditch
Gun Street
Spittle Square
Artillery La.
Smock Ally
BISHOPSGATE STREET
London Workhouse
Bethlem Burial Ground
Old Bethlem
Meeting
Ch. Yard
Wormwood Str.
Camomile Str.
Devonshire Square
Houndsditch
WITHOUT
Broad Street
Excise Office
BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN
Pt. of Broad Street Ward
Threadneedle Str.
CORNHILL
LEADENHALL STR.
GRACECHURCH STR.
Herb Market
Lime Street
Fenchurch Str.
Pt. of the Liberty of Glaſs House Yard
Fanns Ally
Cripple-gate Ward
Carthusian St.
Long Lane
Barbican
Meeting
New St.
Jewin Street
Queen Square
Saddlers Work Shops
ALDERSGATE STREET
Duke Str.
Little Britain
Town ditch
Church Yard
St. Botolph
Falcon Street
Falcon Square
Silver St.
Bull & mouth Street
St. MARTINS LE GRAND
Noble Street
Maiden Lane
Haberdashers Hall
CHEAP SIDE
St. Matthews
St. Augustins
WATLING STREET
Allhallows
Bow Lane
Bread Street
Friday Street
Distaff Lane
Old Change
Basing Lane
Pancras Lane
Queen Street
Sise Lane
Old Fish Street
Trinity Lane
Taylors C.

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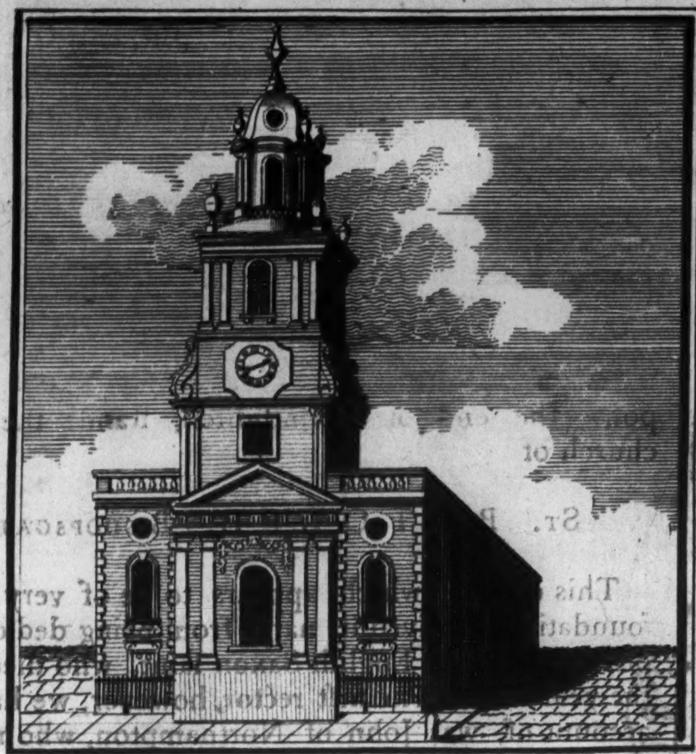
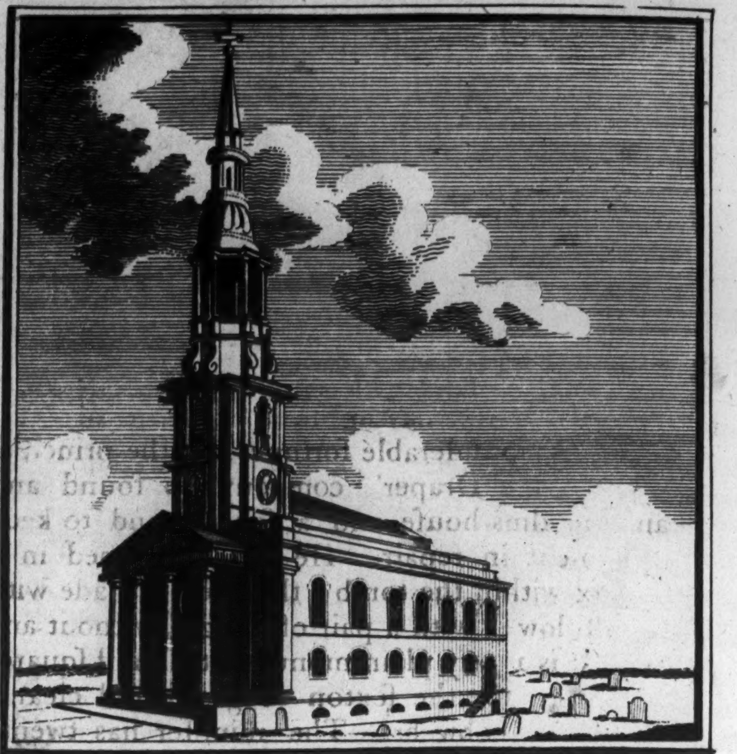
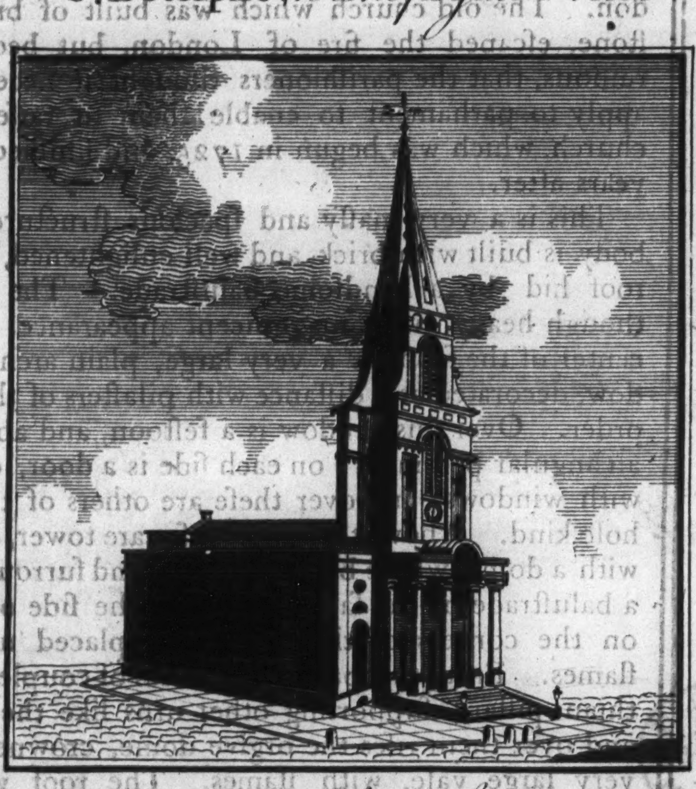


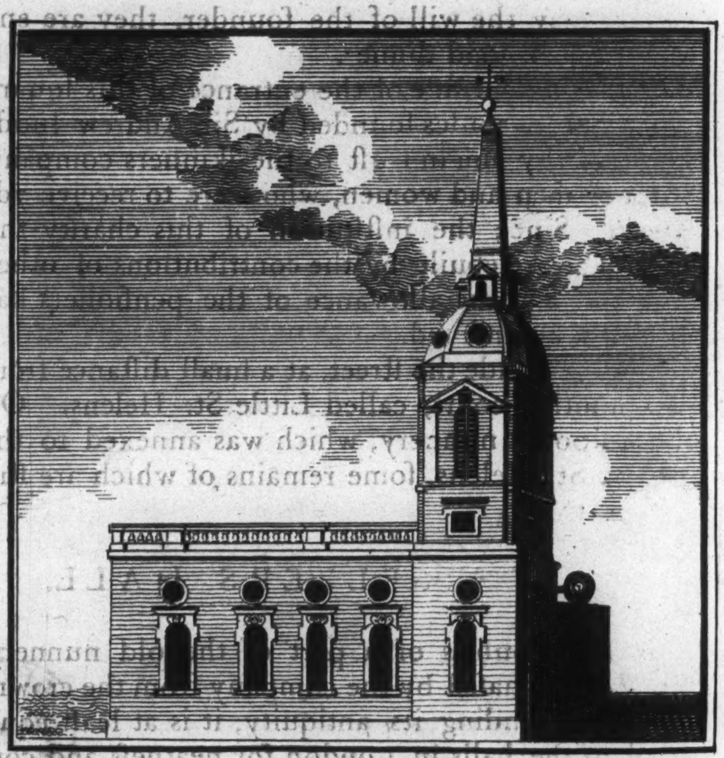
St. Botolph's, *Bishopsgate Street*



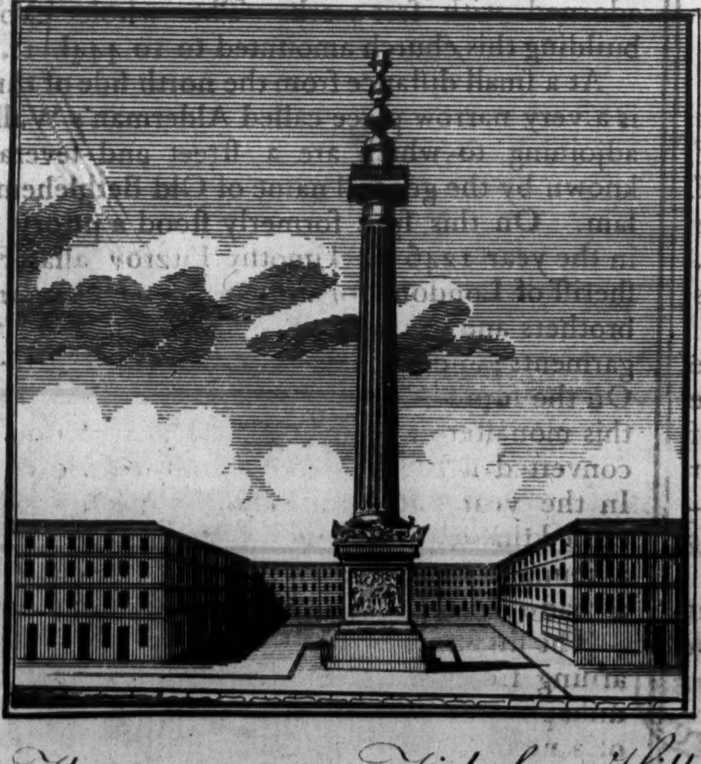
St. Leonard's, *Shoreditch*



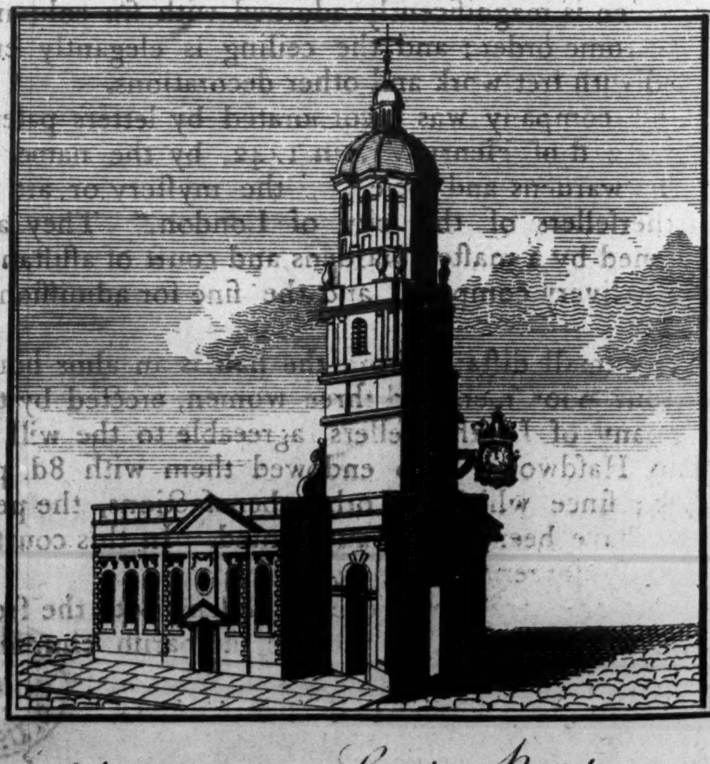
Chriſt's, *Spittlefields*



St. Bennet's, *Grace Church Street*



The **Monument** *on Fish Street Hill*



St. Magnus, *London Bridge*

granted the advowſon to Nicholas, biſhop of London, and his ſucceſſors; which was confirmed by queen Mary in the year 1553. But it having been ſince re-granted to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, they are both patrons, and jointly collate to the vicarage.

The church, which eſcaped the fire of London, is a Gothic ſtructure of the lighter kind, conſiſting of a plain body with large windows. The tower was not built till the year 1669; it is wrought with ruſtic at the corners, and is crowned with a turret and dome, in which is a bell.

In this church are ſeveral very curious monuments; particularly that of Francis Bancraft, one of the lord-mayor's officers, who having in the courſe of years amaſſed a very conſiderable fortune, left the principal part of it to the Draper's company, to found and maintain an alms-houſe and a ſchool and to keep this monument in repair. He lies embalmed in a cheſt or box within the tomb: the cheſt is made with a lid to fall down, with a pair of hinges, without any faſtening. It is a very plain monument, almoſt ſquare; and has a door for the ſexton to go in and clear it from duſt and cobwebs. The miniſter has twenty ſhillings for preaching a ſermon once a year in commemoration of Mr. Bancroft's charities, on which occaſion the alms-men and ſcholars attend at church, after which, by the will of the founder, they are entertained with a good dinner.

On the left hand ſide of the entrance of this ſquare are a ſet of alms-houſes founded by Sir Andrew Judd, knt. and left by him in truſt to the ſkinners company for ſix poor men and women, who were to receive 7d. per week. Since the inſtitution of this charity the houſe has been rebuilt by the contributions of other benefactors, and the allowance of the penſioners has been greatly augmented.

On the ſame ſide the ſtreet, at a ſmall diſtance from this, is another court, called Little St. Helens. On this ſpot ſtood a nunnery, which was annexed to the church of St. Helens, ſome remains of which are ſtill to be ſeen in

LEATHERSELLERS HALL.

This hall conſiſts of a part of the old nunnery, which was purchaſed by the company from the crown; and notwithſtanding its antiquity, it is at leaſt equal to moſt of the halls in London for neatneſs and convenience. The entrance into the common-hall is by a handſome flight of ſtone ſteps from the court yard: the ſcreen is magnificently adorned with ſix columns of the Ionic order; and the ceiling is elegantly enriched with fret-work and other decorations.

This company was incorporated by letters patent of the 22d of Henry VI. in 1442, by the name of "The wardens and ſociety of the myſtery or art of Leatherſellers of the city of London." They are governed by a maſter, wardens and court of aſſiſtants. It is a livery company, and the fine for admiſſion is 25l.

At a ſmall diſtance from the hall is an alms-houſe for four poor men and three women, erected by the company of Leather-ſellers, agreeable to the will of John Haſdwood, who endowed them with 8d. per week; ſince which, by other benefactions, the penſions have been greatly augmented. In this court is alſo a Preſbyterian meeting-houſe.

Near the corner of Little St. Helens, with the front to Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, is ſituated the pariſh church of

St. ETHELBURG.

This church is ſo called from its dedication to Ethelburga, the firſt Chriſtian Saxon princeſs, daughter to Ethelbert king of Kent, the firſt chriſtian Saxon prince, and patron to Auſtin the monk, the Engliſh apoſtle. The advowſon, which is a rectory, was in the prioreſs and nuns of St. Helen, till the ſuppreſſion of their convent; when coming to the crown, it was granted by queen Elizabeth to the biſhop of London and his ſucceſſors, who have ever ſince collated and inducted to the living.

This church is very antient, having eſcaped the fire of London. The body is irregular in the Gothic ſtyle, with very large windows; and the ſteeple is a ſmall ſpire, on a low ſquare tower.

Adjoining to this church is a very handſome building lately erected for the uſe of the Marine Society, who formerly tranſacted their affairs in a convenient apartment over the Royal Exchange.

On the weſt ſide of Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the end of Houndſditch, ſtands the pariſh church of

St. BOTOLPH, Bishopsgate.

This church, which appears to be of very antient foundation, received its name from being dedicated to St. Botolph, an Engliſh Saxon ſaint, who died about the year 680. The firſt rector, however, we have any account of, was John of Northampton, who reſigned the ſame on the fourth of June, 1323, at which time it was and ſtill remains, in the gift of the biſhop of London. The old church which was built of brick and ſtone, eſcaped the fire of London, but became ſo ruinous, that the pariſhioners thought it neceſſary to apply to parliament to enable them to raiſe a new church, which was begun in 1725, and finiſhed in two years after.

This is a very maſſy and ſpacious ſtructure. The body is built with brick, and well enlightened, and the roof hid by a handſome baluſtrade. The ſteeple, though heavy, has a magnificent appearance. In the center of the front is a very large, plain arched window, decorated at a diſtance with pilaſters of the Doric order. Over this window is a feſtoon, and above that an angular pediment: on each ſide is a door, crowned with windows, and over theſe are others of the port-hole kind. Above theſe riſes a ſquare tower, crowned with a dome, whoſe baſe is circular, and ſurrounded by a baluſtrade in the ſame form; by the ſide of which, on the corners of the tower, are placed urns with flames. From this part riſes a ſeries of coupled Corinthian pillars, ſupporting other urns like the former, and over them riſes the orgive dome, crowned with a very large vaſe, with flames. The roof within is arched, except over the galleries and arch, which extends over the body of the church, and is neatly adorned with fret-work. The whole expence of building this church amounted to 10,444l. 1s. 8d. ½.

At a ſmall diſtance from the north ſide of this church is a very narrow place called Alderman's Walk, nearly adjoining to which are a ſtreet and ſeveral courts, known by the general name of Old Bethlehem or Bedlam. On this ſpot formerly ſtood a priory, founded in the year 1246 by Timothy Fitzroy, alias Fitzmary, ſheriff of London, for the ſupport of a community of brothers and ſiſters that wore a ſtar upon their outer garments; and dedicated to St. Mary of Bethlehem. On the ſuppreſſion of religious houſes by Henry VIII. this monaſtery was given to the city of London, who converted it to an hoſpital for the cure of lunatics. In the year 1568, Sir Thomas Rowe, lord-mayor, cauſed this ground to be incloſed with a brick-wall, as a common burial-ground for the uſe of ſuch pariſhes as had not convenient places of their own.

The ſituation of this hoſpital, with the inconvenience ariſing from its inſufficiency to admit the number of unhappy objects that offered, occaſioned the erecting of a new building in the neighbourhood, better adapted to the purpoſe, and which is the place now called Bedlam.

On the ſouth ſide of the above burial-ground, oppoſite the ſtreet leading from Moorfields, is Devonſhire ſquare. On this ſpot was formerly a large houſe built by Jaſper Fiſher, one of the ſix clerks in chancery, whoſe fortune not being anſwerable to his houſe, it was called Fiſher's Folly. This houſe afterwards belonged to the earls of Oxford, and laſtly, to the counteſs of Devonſhire, whoſe name is ſtill preſerved to the ſtreet and ſquare built on the ſpot. The ſquare conſiſts of good buildings, inhabited by merchants and other wealthy people.

At a ſmall diſtance north-eaſt from this ſquare, was anciently a place called Taſſel Cloſe, which was let to the croſs-bow-makers, who uſed to practiſe a game on it of ſhooting at the poppin-jay. On the decline of archery, and the invention of gunpowder, this cloſe was ſurrounded with a brick wall, and ſerved as an Artillery ground, when the gunners of the tower uſed weekly to fire off their pieces of artillery. The laſt prior of St. Mary Spital granted this Artillery ground for thrice 99 years, for the exerciſe of great and ſmall artillery; and hence this ground became ſubject to the Tower. The Artillery company received a charter from king Henry, which was afterwards confirmed by queen Elizabeth; and in 1622 an armory was erected in it, containing 500 ſets of arms. The company at length grew ſo numerous, that this ground was too ſmall for them; and when they removed to the preſent Artillery ground, this ſpot was diſtinguiſhed by the name of the Old Artillery ground. It is at this time occupied by Duke-ſtreet and Stuart-ſtreet, which compoſing one of the Tower liberties, the inhabitants are ſubject to the Tower juriſdiction.

On the weſt ſide of Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, near the ſouth-eaſt corner of Half-moon-alley, is a large brick building known by the name of

The LONDON WORKHOUSE.

This building was eſtabliſhed by act of parliament in the year 1649, for the relief and employment of the poor, and the puniſhing vagrants and diſorderly perſons within the city and liberties of London. In 1662 another act of parliament was paſſed, by which the governors were conſtituted a body corporate with a common ſeal. The lord-mayor, for the time being, was appointed preſident; and the corporation was allowed to purchaſe lands or tenements to the annual value of 3000l. And the common-council were empowered to rate the ſeveral wards, precincts and pariſhes of this city, for the ſupport of the ſaid workhouſe.

The ſeveral pariſhes, beſides their aſſeſſments, formerly paid 1s. per week for each child they had in the work-houſe; but in the year 1751, the governors came to a reſolution, that no more children, paid for by the pariſhes to which they belonged, ſhould be taken into the houſe; and ſince that time it has been reſolved, that only ſuch children ſhould be taken in as were committed by the governors or magiſtrates of the city, found begging in the ſtreets, pilfering, or lying about in uninhabited places.

Theſe children are dreſſed in ruſſet cloth, with a round badge upon their breaſts, repreſenting a poor boy and a ſheep, with this motto, "God's Providence is my inheritance." The boys are taught to read and write, and the principal part of their time is ſpent in weaving, &c. the girls are employed in ſewing, ſpinning, and other labour, by which they are qualified for ſervices. When they are arrived at a proper age, the boys are bound out apprentices to trades or the ſea; and the girls are placed in reputable families.

When aſſiſtance is wanted to defray the expence attending the Workhouſe, the governors apply to the court of common-council, who, on each application, order the ſum of 2000l. to be paid by a proportionate aſſeſſment on the reſpective pariſhes in the city.

Since the priſon of Ludgate has been taken down, the debtors, citizens of London, have been confined in that part of this building, which was formerly called the Keeper's Side, and was adapted for the reception of beggers, vagrants, &c.

At a ſmall diſtance from the London workhouſe is Lamb-alley, in which are the two following charitable foundations:

1. Alleyn's alms-houſes for ten poor men and women, built and endowed with 40s. per annum each, by the founder of Dulwich College, in the year 1614.

2. Alms-houſes for ſixteen poor old women, founded by Mr. Underwood, and endowed with 2s. 6d. a month each.

CHAP. VII.

BREADSTREET WARD.

THIS ward received its name from the principal ſtreet in it having originally been uſed as a market for the ſale of bread; for it appears by the records, that in the year 1302, the bakers of London were prohibited from ſelling bread in their houſes, or any other place than in the open market.

Bread-ſtreet ward begins in Cheapſide on the north, and runs on the ſouth ſide from where the ſtandard, to where the croſs formerly ſtood, then called Goldſmiths Row. It extends on the ſouth in Watling-ſtreet up almoſt to the houſe next to St. Auguſtin's church on the north ſide; and on the ſouth ſide, up to the Old Change: and down the ſame at the eaſt ſide, by the weſt end of Maiden-lane, or Diſtaff-lane, to Knightrider-ſtreet; or, as that part is called, Old Fiſh-ſtreet; and all the north-ſide of that ſtreet, till over againſt the Trinity church and Trinity-lane.

It is bounded on the north and north-weſt by the ward of Farringdon within; on the eaſt by Cordwainer's ward; on the weſt by Caſtle-Baynard ward; and on the ſouth, by Queenhithe ward.

It is divided into thirteen precincts; and the principal ſtreets and places in it are as follow, viz. Bread-ſtreet, Watling-ſtreet, Friday-ſtreet, Diſtaff-lane, Baſing-lane, with the weſt ſide of the Old Change, from the corner of St. Auſtin's gate to Old Fiſh ſtreet; and the north ſide of Old Fiſh-ſtreet and Trinity-lane, with part of the ſouth ſide of Cheapſide, betwixt Friday-ſtreet and Bow church.

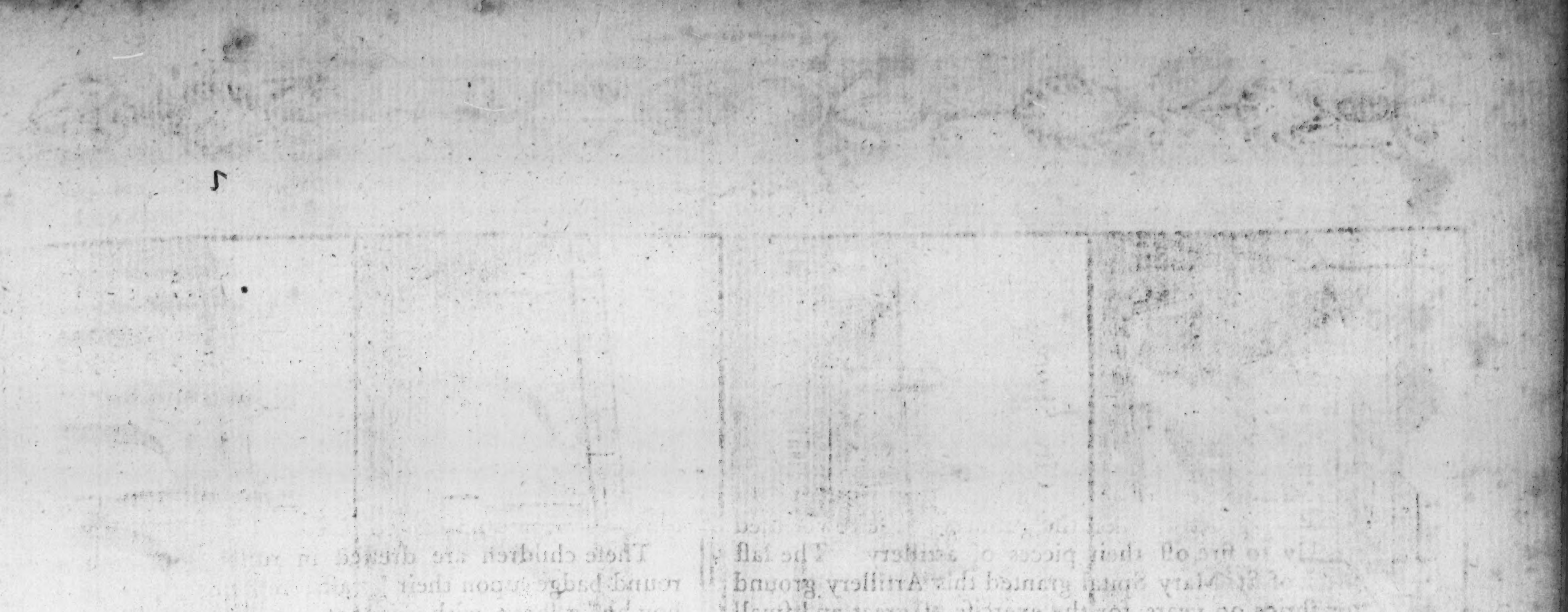
In this ward are two pariſh churches, the firſt of which ſtands at the ſouth-eaſt angle where Bread-ſtreet and Watling-ſtreet interſect each other, and is called

ALLHALLOWS, BREAD-STREET.

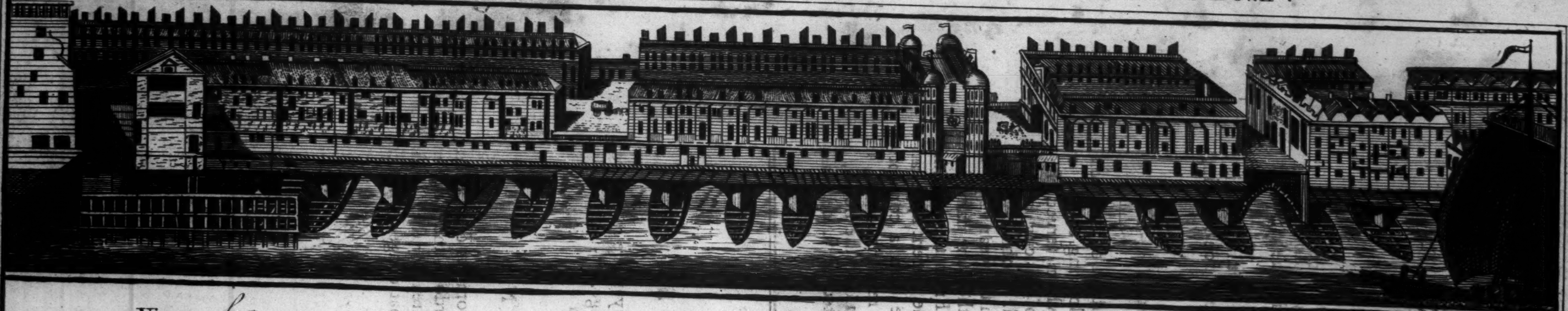
This church received its name from being dedicated to all the ſaints, and its ſituation. It is a rectory of very antient foundation; the patronage of which was originally in the prior and canons of Chriſt church in Canterbury, who remained patrons of it till the year 1365, when it was conveyed to the archbiſhop of Canterbury and his ſucceſſors, in whom it ſtill continues.

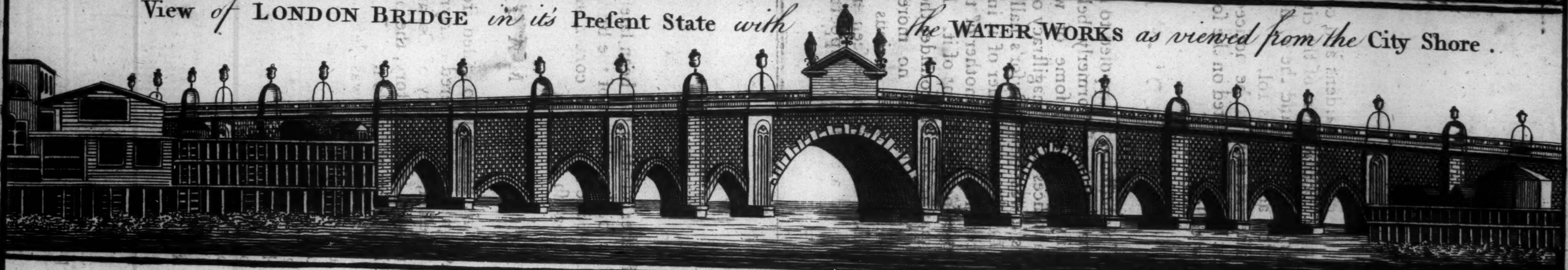
The old church being deſtroyed by the fire of London, in 1666, the preſent edifice was erected in 1684. It conſiſts of a plain body, with a ſquare tower divided into four ſtages, with arches near the top. The inſide is handſomely wainſcoted, the pulpit finely carved, and the altar, which is very ſpacious, is well adorned and beautified.

The church of St. John the Evangeliſt, burnt down in 1666, (the pariſh of which was afterwards united to Allhallows) was a rectory, and ſtood on the eaſt ſide

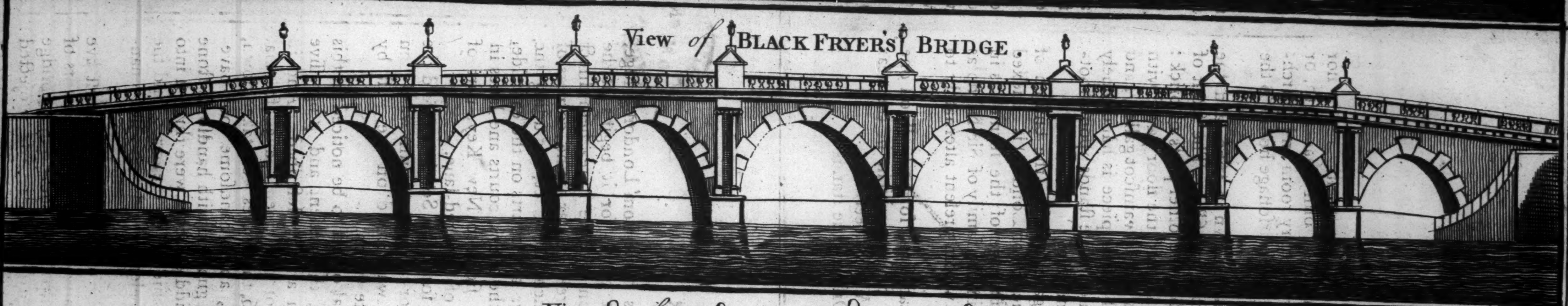


View *of* LONDON BRIDGE *as it appeared* Before *the* Houſes *were* Pulled Down.

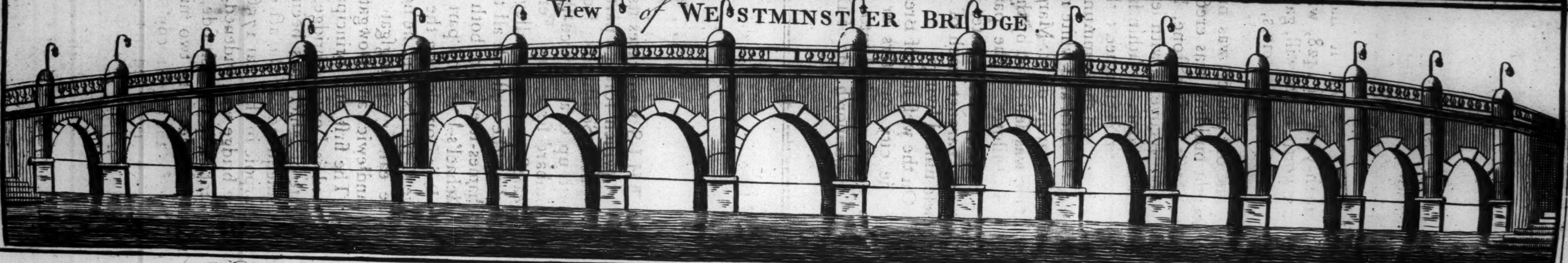




View *of* LONDON BRIDGE *in it's* Preſent State *with the* WATER WORKS *as viewed from the* City Shore.



View *of* BLACK FRYERS' BRIDGE.



View *of* WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.

Publiſhed by Alexr. Hogg, at the Kings Arms. *Engraved for* THORNTON's New *&* Complete Hiſtory *&* Survey *of* LONDON *&* WESTMINSTER *&c.* *No. 16, Paternoſter Row, Auguſt . 14. 1784.*

ſide of Friday-ſtreet, next Watling-ſtreet. It was founded about the ſame time as Allhallows, and was in the gift of the prior and chapter of Chriſt church, Canterbury, till they conveyed it with the aforeſaid church, to the archbiſhop of Canterbury.

On the ſame ſide of Bread-ſtreet, a little below Baſing-lane, ſtands the church of

St. MILDRED, Breadstreet.

This church is ſo called from its dedication to St. Mildred, a Saxon ſaint, and its ſituation. It is a rectory, founded in the year 1300, by lord Trenchant, of St. Alban's: but it had neither veſtry-room nor church-yard till 1428, when Sir John Chadworth, or Shadworth, by his will, gave a veſtry room and church-yard to the pariſhioners, and a parſonage houſe to the rector.

The old church was burnt down in 1666, and the preſent building was erected in 1683. The front of it is built of free-ſtone, but the other parts of brick: the roof is covered with lead, and the floor paved with purbeck ſtone. Within is a neat wainſcot gallery, and the pulpit is enriched: the altar piece is handſomely adorned, and the communion table ſtands upon a foot-piece of black and white marble.

The pariſh of St. Margaret Moſes (the church of which was deſtroyed by the fire of London) is annexed to St. Mildred. The patronage of the former is in the crown, and the latter in the family of Sir Nicholas Criſpe, baronet, each of whom preſent alternately to theſe united livings.

On the weſt ſide of Bread-ſtreet formerly ſtood one of the city compters or priſons, which, in the year 1555, was removed into Wood-ſtreet.

On the north ſide of Diſtaff-lane ſtands

CORDWAINERS HALL.

This is a handſome brick building, in the principal room of which are two good pictures of king William III. and queen Mary.

The company of Cordwainers, or Shoemakers, was at firſt incorporated by king Henry IV. in the year 1410, by name of Cordwainers and Coblers, the latter of which names was at that time far from being contemptible, as it ſignified not only a ſhoe-maker, but a dealer in ſhoes; nor does it appear that the word Shoe-maker was then in uſe.

Since the original incorporation, the company have obtained a freſh charter, by which they are now called, "The maſter, wardens and commonalty of the myſtery of Cordwainers of the city of London." It is a livery company, and the 27th in the city liſt. The fine on admiſſion is 10l.

The laſt thing to be noticed in this ward is an antient building ſituated on the ſouth ſide of Baſing-lane, now called

GERARD's-HALL-INN.

This building is ſuppoſed to ſtand on the remains of a manſion-houſe formerly belonging to the antient family of Gyſors, ſome of whom ſerved the principal offices in the magiſtracy of this city; and in thoſe days it was called Gyſor's hall. John Gyſor, mayor of London, was owner of it in the year 1245, and by deſcent it came to another of the ſame name in 1386, who made a feoffment of it. From this circumſtance we may reaſonably conſider the preſent appellation of Gerard's hall to be no more than a corruption of Gyſor's hall. Some curious remains of this antient building are ſtill to be ſeen under the houſe, where is an old arched vault ſupported by ſixteen pillars.

CHAP. VIII.

BRIDGE WARD WITHIN.

THIS ward takes its name from London-bridge, which forms a part of it; for it begins at the end next Southwark, from whence it reacheth direct north up Gracechurch-ſtreet, as far as the corners of Lombard ſtreet and Fenchurch-ſtreet, including the greateſt part of the alleys and courts on the eaſt ſide, and on the weſt ſide all the alleys, courts and lanes in Thames-ſtreet, on both ſides to New Key, part of Michael's-lane, and part of Crooked-lane.

It is bounded on the ſouth by Southwark and the river Thames; on the north by Langbourn ward; on the eaſt by Billingſgate ward; and on the weſt by Candlewick and Dowgate wards.

The firſt and principal object to be noticed in this ward is London bridge, the antient and progreſſive ſtate of which has been already deſcribed. And in conſequence of the act of parliament paſſed for that purpoſe in the year 1756, the houſes were taken down, the bridge was widened, and a handſome foot pavement made on each ſide, guarded with handſome ſtone baluſtrades; the two middle arches were thrown into one for the better convenience of the craft, and the whole was formed in the elegant and convenient manner it now appears.

At the north end of the bridge, under the firſt five arches, are fixed the water-works, the proprietors of which are called the company of the London bridge water-works. This contrivance was firſt projected by Peter Maurice, a Dutchman, in 1582, to ſupply the city with water from the Thames through wooden pipes. The wheels, which are placed under the arches, are moved by the ſtream of the tide, and force the water to a baſon on the top of a high tower of wood that ſtands on the firſt arch, by means of which the water is conveyed to moſt parts of the city. A farther addition has been lately made to the works on the ſouth-weſt end of the bridge.

At the north-eaſt corner of the bridge, is ſituated the pariſh church of

St. MAGNUS.

This church is ſo called from its dedication to St. Magnus, who ſuffered martyrdom under the emperor Aurelian, in the city of Cæſarea, for the Chriſtian religion. It is a rectory, the patronage of which is in the biſhop of London.

The old church was deſtroyed by the fire in 1666; and when the preſent one was erected, it was made the parochial church for this and the pariſh of St. Margaret, new Fiſh-ſtreet, the church of which ſtood on the ſpot now occupied by the monument. The patronage of this living was alſo, with the other, in the biſhop of London.

The body of the preſent ſtructure was erected in the year 1676, but the ſteeple was not added till ſeveral years after. It is a ſpacious and maſſy ſtone building, plain, but well ornamented. The corners have ruſtic quoins, and the body is enlightened by tall arched windows, over each of which is a cornice ſupported by ſcrolls, and between theſe is a cherub over the center of each window. At the weſt end riſe coupled pilaſters on each ſide the door, from a plain courſe, and ſupport a pediment. The door on the north ſide is alſo placed under a pediment, but without the particular decorations of the other. The roof is hid by a kind of attic courſe, from which the tower riſes ſquare and plain; and from this the dial, which is richly ornamented, projects over the ſtreet. The courſe above this is adorned at the corners with coupled pilaſters of the Ionic order, ſupporting an open work in the place of a baluſtrade, with large urns at the corners. From within this open work riſes the lanthorn, which has alſo Ionic pilaſters and arched windows in all the intercolumniations. The dome reſts upon theſe pilaſters; and on its crown is placed a piece of open work like that which ſurrounds the baſe of the lanthorn; on which is raiſed the turret that ſupports the fane. In this church is a peel of ten bells.

peal

At a ſmall diſtance from the bridge, on the weſt ſide of this ward, fronting the Thames, is ſituated

FISHMONGERS HALL.

The back front of this hall, or that next the Thames, has a grand double flight of ſtone ſteps which lead to the firſt apartments from the wharf. The door is adorned with Ionic columns that ſupport an open pediment, in which is a ſhield, with the arms of the company. The windows are ornamented with ſtone caſes, and the quoins of the building are wrought with a handſome ruſtic. The front entrance is in Thames-ſtreet, by a handſome paſſage that leads into a large ſquare court, paved with flat ſtones, and encompaſſed by the great hall, the court room for the aſſiſtants, and other grand apartments; all of which are very handſomely conſtructed, and ſupported by Ionic columns, with an arcade. Within the hall is the ſtatue of Sir William Wallworth, who ſlew Wat Tyler in the reign of Richard II.—See page 61.

The company of Fiſhmongers, as well as other perſons concerned in ſupplying the city with proviſions, were antiently under the immediate direction of the court of lord-mayor and aldermen; and theſe magiſtrates had this power confirmed by an act of parliament in the 7th of Richard II. in the year 1384. At that time the dealers in fiſh conſiſted of two communities, viz. the Salt-fiſh, and the Stock-fiſhmongers, though they were not incorporated till afterwards, the former in 1433, and the latter in 1509. This diviſion, however, proving prejudicial to the profeſſion in general, they united, and were incorporated by letters patent granted by Henry VIII. in the year 1536, by the appellation of "The wardens and commonalty of the myſtery of Fiſhmongers of the city of London."

This corporation is governed by a maſter, wardens and court of aſſiſtants. It is the 4th of the twelve principal companies; and the fine on admiſſion is 13l. 6s. 8d.

On the eaſt ſide of Fiſh-ſtreet-hill, nearly oppoſite to Crooked-lane, ſtands that noble pillar erected to perpetuate the remembrance of the burning of London in 1666, emphatically called the "Monument;" a deſcription of which the reader will find in p. 214. &c.

At the ſouth-weſt corner of Fenchurch-ſtreet, ſtands the pariſh church of

ST. BENNET, GRASS-CHURCH.

This church is ſo called from its dedication to St. Bennet, and its vicinity to the graſs or herb market, which was antiently kept before the door of the church. It is a rectory in the gift of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, London.

The old church, though not entirely deſtroyed, was ſo much damaged by the fire of London, that it was taken down, and the preſent ſtructure was erected in 1685. It is built principally of ſtone, and is a regular, convenient and neat edifice. It has a handſome baluſtrade at the top, and a very high ſpire of the obeliſk kind, the baſe of which is ſupported by four porticos. The inſide is handſomely wainſcoted and pewed; and the pulpit is carved, and adorned with cherubs, &c.

The church of St. Leonard Eaſtcheap being deſtroyed by the fire of London, that pariſh is annexed to St. Bennet's. The patronage of St. Leonard being in the dean and chapter of Canterbury, and that of St. Bennet's in the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, they preſent alternately to the united livings.

CHAP. IX.

BROAD-STREET WARD.

THIS ward takes its name from a principal ſtreet in it, called Broad ſtreet, which is very handſome and ſpacious, and, before the fire of London, was diſtinguiſhed for being one of the wideſt within the walls of the city.

This ward is bounded on the north and eaſt by Biſhopſgate ward; on the ſouth by Cornhill and Wallbrook wards; and on the weſt by Coleman-ſtreet ward.

It is divided into ten precincts, and extends from the eaſt corner of Helmet or Croſs keys-court in Wormwood-ſtreet in the north-eaſt, to the iron gate near the back part of Bethlehem Hoſpital in the north-weſt. From the eaſt corner of All-hallows church on London-wall, where New Broad-ſtreet begins, in the north, to the iron grate over the common ſewer, under the eaſt end of St. Margaret's church in Lothbury, in the ſouth-weſt: up Pig-ſtreet, to the pump facing St. Bennet Fink's church in the ſouth; and from the pump, near the north-eaſt corner of St. Martin Outwich's church wall in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, in the ſouth-eaſt, to St. Mildred's court in the Poultry, which is the ſouth-weſt extremity.

Within theſe limits are included the following ſtreets and places, viz. Threadneedle-ſtreet, on both ſides; Bartholomew-lane; Princes-ſtreet, almoſt as far as Catharine court on the eaſt-ſide; both ſides of Lothbury, from the grate eaſtward; Throgmorton-ſtreet, Pig-ſtreet and Broad-ſtreet, on both ſides; Wincheſter-ſtreet, Auguſtine, (otherwiſe called Auſtin) Friars, and Wormwood-ſtreet as far as Helmet-court in the eaſt; ſo much of London wall as extends from the north-weſt corner of Old Broad-ſtreet to the gate near Bethlehem back-gate, with the alleys and courts on the ſouth-ſide, as far as Swan-alley in Little Bell-alley, Coleman-ſtreet pariſh.

In ſurveying this ward, we ſhall begin at that part of it which gave riſe to its name, viz. Old Broad-ſtreet; at the ſouth-weſt end of which is ſituated the

EXCISE OFFICE.

This is a very large and handſome building, fronted with ſtone, and is well adapted for the particular uſes to which it was intended. It is divided into three ſtories, ſo that there are four extenſive ranges of offices for clerks in the ſeveral departments of the Exciſe: for the ready finding of which, the buſineſs tranſacted in the reſpective rooms is particularly expreſſed over the doors.

This is the principal office of Exciſe within his majeſty's dominions, and the buſineſs of it is conducted by nine commiſſioners, under whom are a great number of officers both within and without the houſe. Theſe receive the produce of exciſe on beer, ale and ſpirituous liquors; on tea, coffee and chocolate; on malt, hops, ſoap, ſtarch, candles, paper, callicoes, gold and ſilver wire, vellum, parchment, and other commodities. For the ſurveying and collecting of which monies, and things exciſeable, they have a great num-

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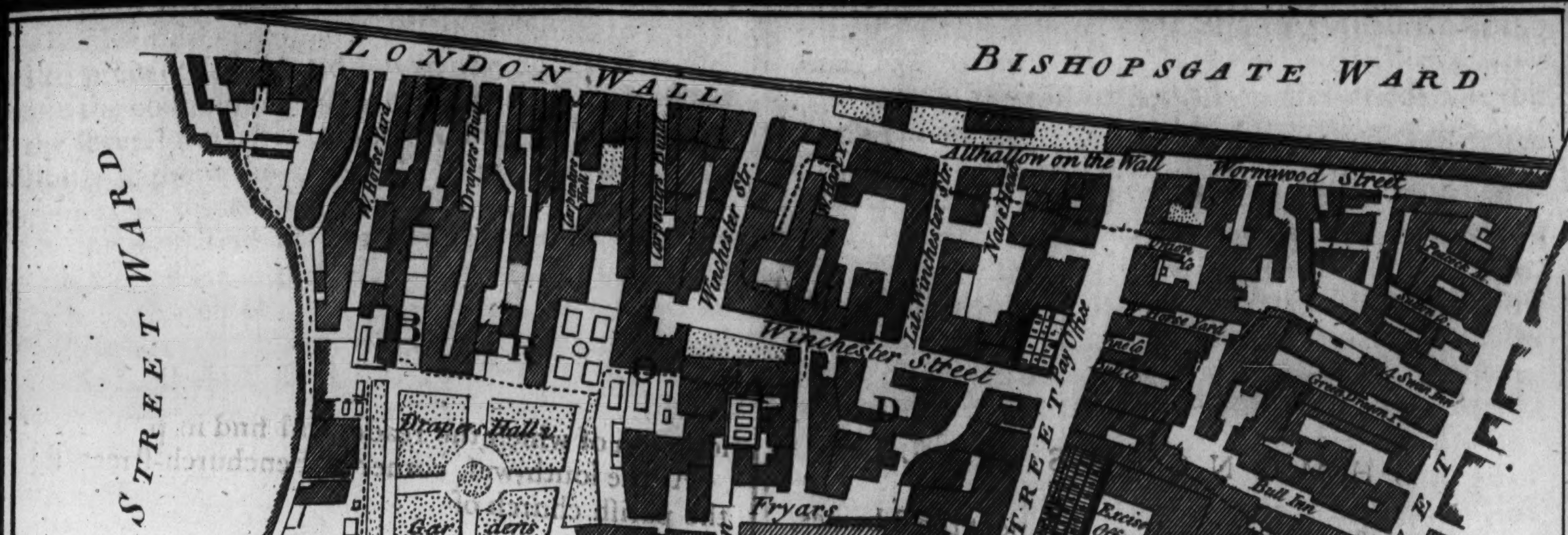
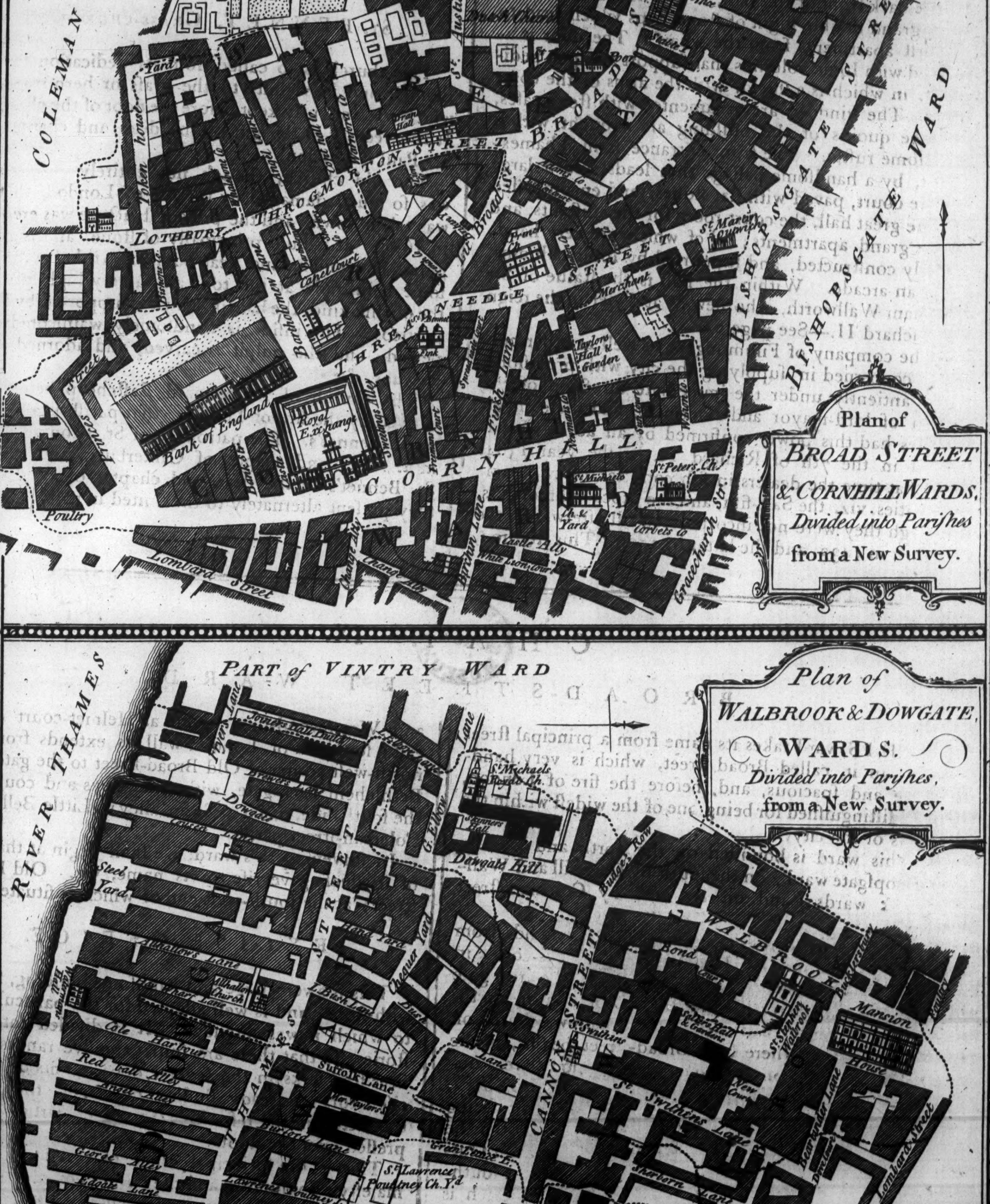


Plan of *BROAD STREET & CORNHILL WARDS, Divided into Pariſhes* from a New Survey.

LONDON WALL
BISHOPSGATE WARD
COLEMAN STREET WARD
Allhallow on the Wall
Wormwood Street
Winchester Str.
Winchester Street
Drapers Hall & Gardens
Fryars
Dutch Church
St. Austin
BROAD STREET
Bull Inn
Excise Office
THROGMORTON STREET
Lothbury
Token house Yard
Bartholomew Lane
Capel Court
Lit. Broad St.
St. Martin Outwich
THREADNEEDLE STREET
Merchant Taylors Hall & Garden
Bank of England
Royal Exchange
CORNHILL
St. Michaels
St. Peters Ch.
Birchin Lane
Finch Lane
Gracechurch Str.
Castle Alley
White Lion Court
Change Alley
Lombard Street
Poultry
BISHOPSGATE STREET
BISHOPSGATE WARD



Plan of *WALBROOK & DOWGATE* WARDS. *Divided into Pariſhes,* from a New Survey.

PART of VINTRY WARD
RIVER THAMES
Dowgate
Steel Yard
St. Michaels Royal Ch.
Skinners Hall
Dowgate Hill
Bush Lane
Allhallows Lane
Allhallows Church
Cole Harbour
Red Bull Alley
Suffolk Lane
Merchant Taylors School
St. Lawrence Pountney Ch. Yd.
Lawrence Pountney Lane
Old Swan Alley
THAMES STREET
CANNON STREET
St. Swithin
Salters Hall & Garden
WALBROOK
St. Stephen Walbrook
Bond Court
Mansion House
St. Swithins Lane
Sherborn Lane
Abchurch Lane
St. Mary Abchurch
Lombard Street
Bucklersbury
Pt. of CANDLEWICK WARD

Royce sculp

BRITISH MUSEUM 20 AU 68

ber of out-door officers in all parts of the kingdom, regulated within certain diſtricts or diviſions, to gauge, and to prevent frauds and loſs in the duties of exciſe. Before the commiſſioners are tried all frauds committed in the ſeveral branches of the revenue under their direction; without any appeal except to the commiſſioners of appeal for a re-hearing.

On the weſt-ſide of Broad-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the back entrance to the South-Sea-Houſe, is ſituated the pariſh church of

St. PETER LE POOR.

This church is of very antient foundation, as appears from a regiſter of it ſo far back as the year 1181. It was dedicated to St. Peter the Apoſtle, and diſtinguiſhed from other churches of that name, by the addition of *le Poor*, either from the builder's name, or the poverty of the pariſh at the time it was erected. It is ſuppoſed to have been rebuilt in the year 1540: and in 1615 it was enlarged with the left wing, at the ſole expence of Sir William Garway, who expended a conſiderable ſum on this improvement. By this generous act the pariſhioners were ſo animated, that they new-built the ſteeple, with a good gallery at the weſt end of the church, and furniſhed it with a new ſet of bells, the whole expence of which amounted to 1587l.

This church is rather a mean Gothic ſtructure, and is attended with ſome diſadvantages from its unfavourable ſituation; for one of its corners projecting into the ſtreet obſtructs the paſſage, and deſtroys the viſta. It is of conſiderable breadth in proportion to its length, being 54 feet long, and 51 broad. The heighth to the roof is no more than 23 feet, and the heighth of the tower and turret together is 75 feet. The body is plain, with very large windows; and the dial is fixed to a beam, that is joined at one end to a kind of turret, and extends acroſs the ſtreet. The tower riſes ſquare, without diminution, and is ſtrengthened at the corners with ruſtic: on this is placed a turret, which conſiſts of ſtrong piers at the corners arched over, and covered with an open dome, from whence riſes a ball, with a fane.

The patronage of this church, which is a rectory, appears to have been originally, as well as at preſent, in the dean and chapter of St. Paul's.

At a ſmall diſtance to the north of this church is a ſtreet known by the name of Auſtin Friars, in which ſtands a very antique building uſed as a place of worſhip by the Dutch and Germans. It is a large and ſpacious Gothic edifice, ſupported by two rows of ſtone pillars. At the eaſt end are ſeveral ſteps, which lead to a large platform, on which is placed a long table with ſeats againſt the wall, and forms round, for the uſe of the holy communion: the windows on one ſide have painted on them, in ſeveral places, the words, "Jeſus Temple." At the weſt end is a library, that contains ſeveral valuable manuſcripts, among which are the letters of Calvin, Peter Martyr, and other foreign reformers.

This place of worſhip, which is now called the Dutch church in Auſtin Friars, is ſerved by two miniſters, who preach twice every Sunday, and once in the week. They adminiſter the ſacrament on the laſt Sunday in every month; and exchange churches every firſt Sunday in the month with the Walloon congregation, for the adminiſtration of the Euchariſt, their own church being too ſmall for them. The miniſters have good ſalaries, and the church provides a ſufficient ſubſiſtence for their widows.

The Walloon, or French proteſtant church, ſtands on the north ſide of Threadneedle-ſtreet, oppoſite Finch-lane. It is founded upon the ruins of the hoſpital of St. Anthony, built about the year 1231, and converted into a church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. They perform divine ſervice in the French tongue, after the manner of the church of England. The old building being entirely deſtroyed by the fire of London, the preſent church was erected at the ſole expence of the French Proteſtants. It is a ſmall, but neat place of worſhip, with a convenient veſtry at the ſouth eaſt corner.

A little to the eaſt of Bethlehem Hoſpital ſtands the pariſh church of

ALLHALLOWS, London Wall.

The time when this church was founded is uncertain, but it is ſuppoſed to be ſome time after the foundation of the priory of the Holy Trinity near Aldgate, in whoſe patronage this church was originally, and who preſented Thomas Richer de Sanſton thereunto in the year 1335.

At the diſſolution of religious houſes in the time of Henry VIII. this church, with the priory to which it belonged, were ſurrendered to the crown, in whom the advowſon ſtill remains, the lord-chancellor or lord-keeper, for the time being, preſenting thereto.

The old church eſcaped the fire of London; but became ſo ruinous, that in 1765 the pariſhioners obtained an act of parliament to empower them to pull it down, together with the parſonage-houſe, and to enable them to raiſe money by annuities to rebuild the ſame.

The preſent church, which has been compleated ſome years, is built with brick and ſtone, and though plain it is very neat. It is ſomething longer than the old church, and the parſonage-houſe ſtands at the north-eaſt corner of the church-yard.

Nearly oppoſite the eaſt end of Bethlehem Hoſpital, on the ſouth ſide of the ſtreet called London-wall, is a court that has an entrance by a large pair of gates, called Carpenters Buildings; at a ſmall diſtance from which is ſituated

CARPENTERS HALL.

Though this building is very old, and, like many of the city halls before the fire of London, is principally compoſed of timber and plaiſter, yet it is not without its beauties and peculiar ornaments; and from it is a very pleaſant proſpect into Drapers gardens.

This antient fraternity was incorporated by letters patent of Edward III. in the year 1344, by the name of "The Maſter, Wardens, Aſſiſtants, and Commonalty of the Myſtery of freemen of the Carpenters of the City of London;" with a power to make bye-laws for their better regulation.

It is a livery company, and is governed by a maſter, wardens, and court of aſſiſtants. It is the 26th on the city liſt; and the fine on admiſſion is 12l.

Near the ſouth eaſt corner of Great Wincheſter-ſtreet, in Broad-ſtreet, is Pinners-court, at the upper end of which ſtands

PINNERS, or PINMAKERS-HALL,

Which is a very antique building, and principally uſed as a diſſenting meeting houſe, it being let to an independent congregation.

This fraternity was incorporated in the reign of Charles I. in the year 1636, by the name of "The maſter, wardens, aſſiſtants and commonalty of the art or myſtery of Pinmakers of the city of London." This company has no livery; nor have they made any uſe of their hall for ſeveral years paſt.

At the north-eaſt end of Great Wincheſter-ſtreet, but with the front in Broad-ſtreet, ſtands

The PAY OFFICE.

This building, which is very old and plain, conſiſts of the remains of the marquis of Wincheſter's manſion houſe, called Wincheſter-place, and is well adapted to the purpoſes for which it was intended. The buſineſs of this office is under the direction of a treaſurer and pay-maſter, who pay for all the ſtores uſed in the royal navy, and the wages of thoſe who ſail in his majeſty's ſervice.

At a ſmall diſtance from this is Wormwood-ſtreet, in which are a ſet of alms-houſes for twelve poor women, founded by Mr. Kemp, and endowed with one ſhilling a week in money, beſide other benefactions.

On the north ſide of Throgmorton-ſtreet is that ſpacious and noble building called

DRAPERS HALL.

This hall was originally built upon the ruins of a palace erected by Thomas lord Cromwell in the reign of king Henry VIII. which, being forfeited to the crown by his attainder and execution for high treaſon, was purchaſed by the company of Drapers, who converted it into a hall for tranſacting the buſineſs of their corporation.

The old building was deſtroyed by the fire in 1666, after which the preſent ſtately edifice was erected. It is a very elegant building, compoſing the four ſides of a quadrangle, each of which is elevated on columns, and adorned with arches, formed in a piazza round a ſquare court; and between each arch is a ſhield, mantling, and other fretwork. On the eaſt ſide is the common-hall, the aſcent to which is by a grand ſtair-caſe; and within it is adorned with a ſtately ſkreen and fine wainſcot. On the ſkreen, between the two doors, hangs the picture (a three quarters length) of Henry Fitz-Alwine a draper, and the firſt lord-mayor of London. At the north end of this room are the pictures, at full length, of king William III. king George I. and king George II. dreſſed in their royal robes, and as large as life.

From this room a door opens, at the north-weſt angle, into another called the court-room, which is very richly wainſcoted and furniſhed. At the end of this room hangs an original picture of Mary queen of Scots, at full length, with her infant ſon king James I. At the weſt end of this room is a door that opens into a large gallery, at the north end of which a folding ſaſh door opens into a ſquare room called the ladies chamber, where the company occaſionally treat their ladies with balls. In the center of this room hangs a large and beautiful chandelier of cut glaſs, which was preſented to the company by Sir Joſeph Eyles.

At the north-weſt angle of the building is a paved paſſage which leads to the gardens belonging to the hall. Over this paſſage, upon an arch built of brick and ſtone, is a ſtrong room, covered with a large back or ciſtern of water. This is the record room, where the company keep their writings, books, and papers; as alſo their plate, &c.

The gardens are very pleaſant and commodious, and are open every day (except Sundays and rainy days) for the recreation of genteel company. The middle is incloſed with iron rails, and laid out in graſs beds, gravel walks, and borders of flowers; and at one corner of the garden is a ſtatue of Flora. Without the rails are fine ſpacious walks pleaſantly ſhaded with rows of lime-trees; and at the ſouth-weſt corner is a very handſome pavilion for the accommodation of company in hot weather.

This hall received very conſiderable injury by a fire that happened in Throgmorton-ſtreet, on the eighth of May, 1772; and though the company had the good fortune to ſave moſt of their valuables, yet they loſt a grand lanthorn at the bottom of the hall ſtairs that coſt upwards of two hundred pounds. The damage, however, received by this accident has been ſince repaired, and the building reſtored to its former grandeur.

This company was incorporated by letters patent of Henry VI. in the year 1439, by the title of "The maſter, wardens, brethren and ſiſters of the guild or fraternity of the bleſſed Mary the Virgin, of the myſtery of Drapers of the city of London."

This company is poſſeſſed of very large eſtates, and expend conſiderable ſums annually to charitable uſes. It is the third of the twelve principal companies, and is governed by a maſter, wardens and court of aſſiſtants. The fine on admiſſion is 26l.

At the north eaſt extremity of Threadneedle-ſtreet is ſituated the

SOUTH-SEA-HOUSE.

This houſe ſtands upon a large extent of ground, running backward as far as Old Broad-ſtreet, facing the church of St. Peter le Poor. The back front was originally the Exciſe Office; then the South-ſea company's Office; and is now diſtinguiſhed by the name of the Old South-ſea Houſe. It is a magnificent ſtructure of brick and ſtone, ſupported by pillars of the Tuſcan order, which form a fine piazza. The front in Threadneedle ſtreet is of the Doric order, and very beautiful. The walls are of a great thickneſs, and the ſeveral offices admirably diſpoſed for tranſacting the affairs of the company.

At the ſouth-eaſt end of Threadneedle-ſtreet, and partly in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, ſtands the pariſh church of

ST. MARTIN'S OUTWICH.

This church is of great antiquity, it being dedicated to St. Martin, biſhop of Tours in France, about the year 376; and receives the additional epithet of Outwich from two brothers of that name, who were ſometime proprietors thereof. In the year 1325, John de Warren, earl of Surry, preſented to this living; but he dying without iſſue, and leaving his eſtates to the crown, the advowſon was purchaſed, in 1387, by William and John Outwich (or Oteſwich) who, by licence of king Henry II. in the ſixth year of his reign, gave the advowſon of this church, four meſſuages, and ſeventeen ſhops, with the appurtenances in the ſaid pariſh, to the maſter and wardens of the Taylors and Linen-armourers, and to their ſucceſſors, in perpetual alms, to be employed for the help and relief of the poor brethren and ſiſters of the ſaid company: by virtue of which grant the company of Merchant Taylors have ever ſince, and ſtill do preſerve the right of patronage to this church.

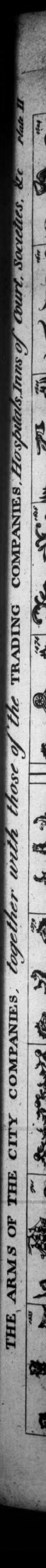
The old church being greatly ruinated, it was pulled down, and the preſent one erected in its ſtead, about the year 1540. This is one of the few churches that eſcaped the fire of London in 1666. It is an old Gothic ſtructure, of the meaner ſtyle, 66 feet long, and 42 broad; the heighth of the roof is 31 feet, and the heighth of the ſteeple 65 feet. The body is of brick, ſtrengthened at the corners by a maſſy ruſtic. The windows, which are large, are of the ſame Gothic kind, and the top is ſurrounded with plain ſquare battlements. From the tower riſes a turret that is open, arched, and ſupported by four piers: and from the dome riſes a fane. The church received ſo much damage from the fire that happened in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet in 1765, that the turret and dome were entirely rebuilt.

At the eaſt end of Threadneedle-ſtreet, on the ſouth ſide, is ſituated a ſpacious building called

MERCHANT TAYLORS HALL.

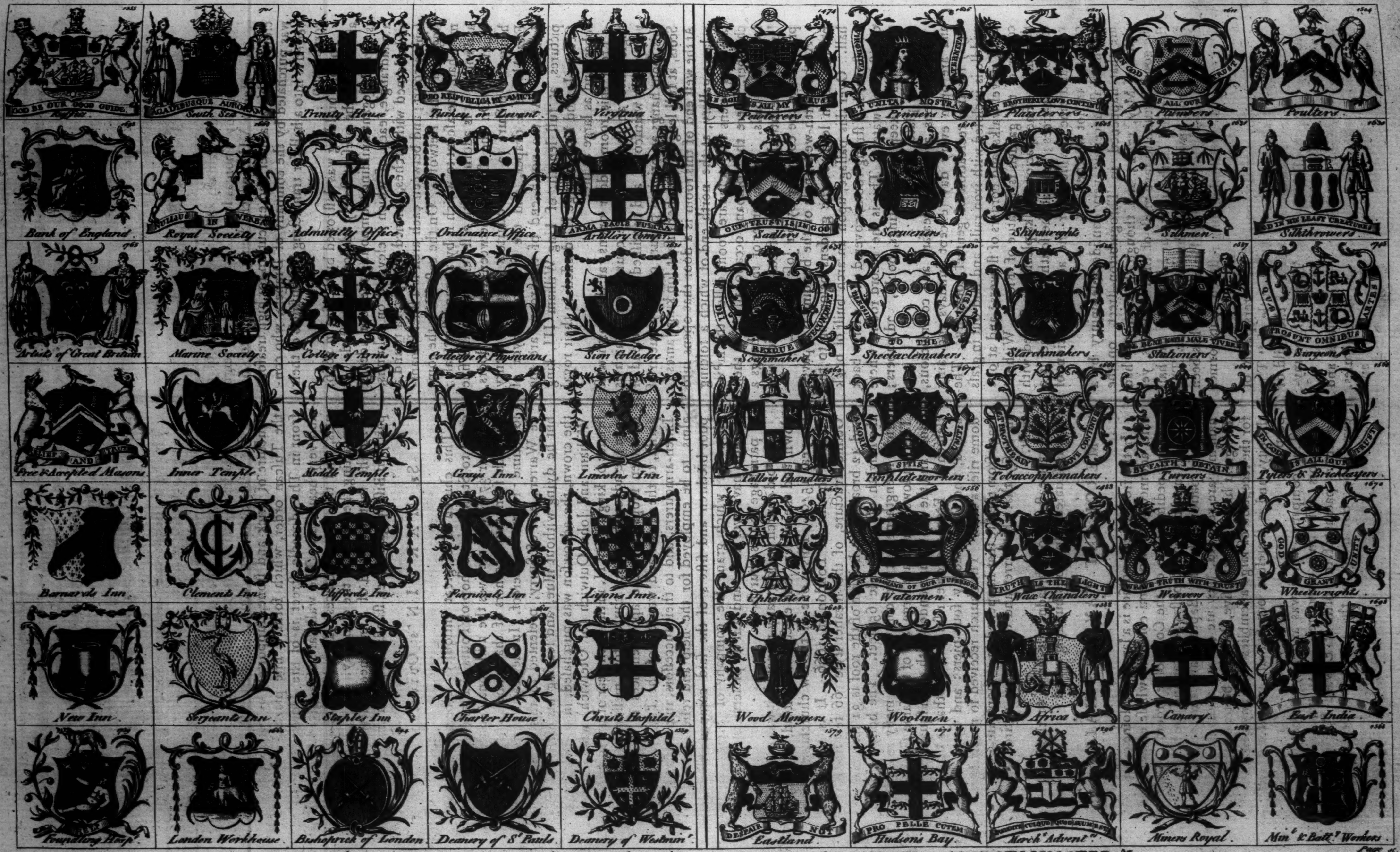
In the front of this edifice is a large handſome doorcaſe, adorned with two demi-columns, whoſe entablature and pediment are of the Compoſite order. The inſide is furniſhed with tapeſtry, containing the hiſtory of their patron John the Baptiſt; and though theſe hangings are very old, they are curious and valuable. The great hall is ſo extenſive, that it is better adapted for the reception of large aſſemblies than any other in the city, and is therefore occaſionally uſed for ſuch purpoſes.

This company, which was antiently denominated "Taylors and Linen armourers," was incorporated by letters patent of the fifth of Edward IV. in the year 1469: but many of the members being great merchants, and king Henry VII. a member thereof,



THE ARMS OF THE CITY COMPANIES, together with those of the TRADING COMPANIES, Hospitals, Inns of Court, Societies, &c. plate II

THE ARMS OF THE CITY COMPANIES, *together with those of the* TRADING COMPANIES, *Hospitals, Inns of Court, Societies, &c* *Plate II*

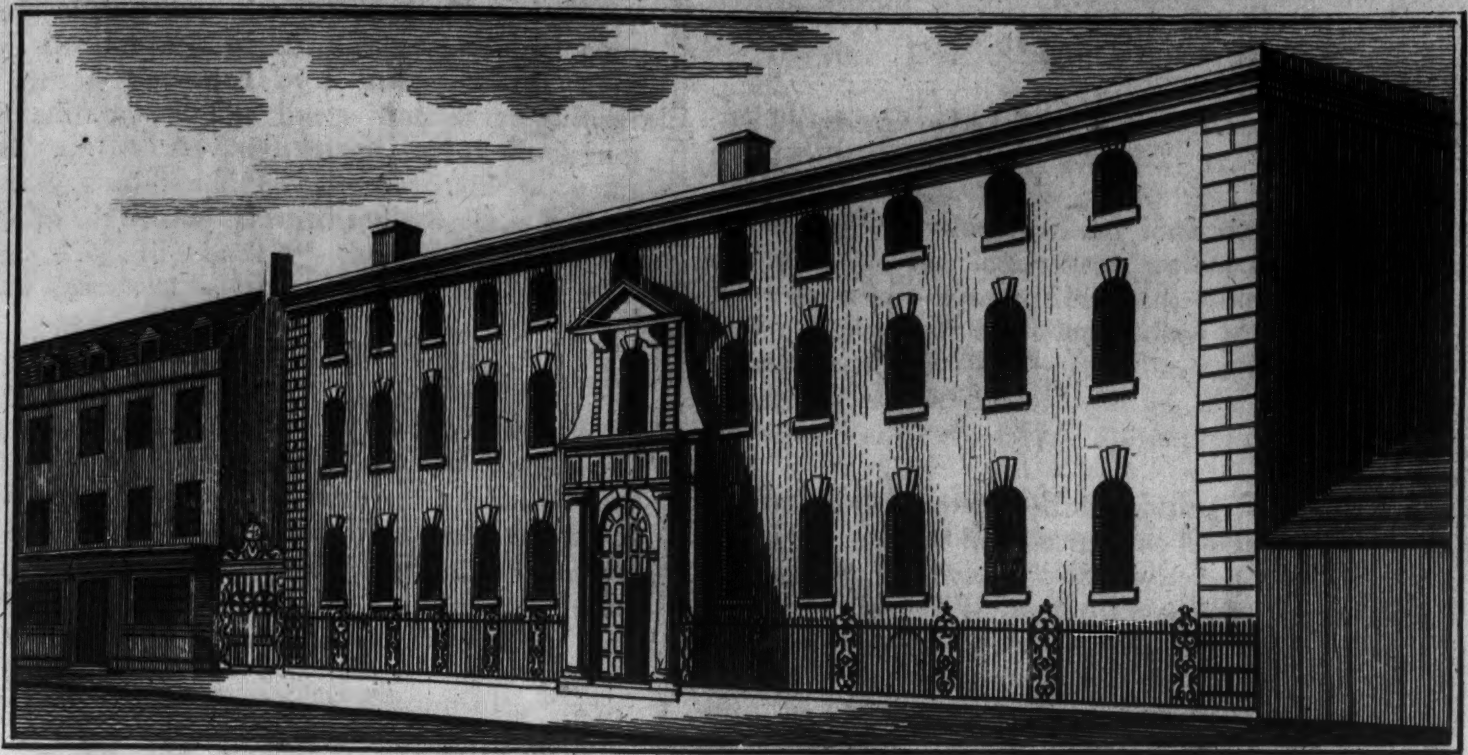

GOD BE OUR GOOD GUIDE
Russia
AGADIBUSQUE AURORAM
South Sea
Trinity House
PRO REIPUBLICA ET AMICIS
Turkey or Levant
Virginia
IN GOD IS ALL MY TRUST
Pewterers
ET UNITAS NOSTRA AETERNITAS
Pinners
LET BROTHERLY LOVE CONTINUE
Plaisterers
IN GOD IS ALL OUR TRUST
Plumbers
Poulters
Bank of England
NULLIUS IN VERBA
Royal Society
Admiralty Office
Ordinance Office
ARMA PACIS FULCRA
Artillery Compy.
OUR TRUST IS IN GOD
Sadlers
Scriveners
Shipwrights
Silkmen
GOD IN HIS LEAST CREATURES
Silkthrowers
Artists of Great Britain
Marine Society
College of Arms
Colledge of Physicians
Sion Colledge
DII REXQUE SECUNDENT
Soapmakers
A BLESSING TO THE AGED
Spectaclemakers
Starchmakers
VERBUM DOMINI MANET IN AETERNUM
Stationers
QUAE PROSUNT OMNIBUS ARTES
Surgeons
RELIEF AND TRUTH
Free & Accepted Masons
Inner Temple
Middle Temple
Grays Inn
Lincolns Inn
Tallow Chandlers
AMORE SITIS UNITI
Tinplateworkers
LET BROTHERLY LOVE CONTINUE
Tobaccopipemakers
BY FAITH I OBTAIN
Turners
IN GOD IS ALL OUR TRUST
Tylers & Bricklayers
Barnards Inn
Clements Inn
Cliffords Inn
Furnivals Inn
Lyons Inn
Upholsters
AT COMMAND OF OUR SUPERIORS
Watermen
TRUTH IS THE LIGHT
Wax Chandlers
WEAVE TRUTH WITH TRUST
Weavers
GOD GRANT UNITY
Wheelwrights
New Inn
Serjeants Inn
Staples Inn
Charter House
Christs Hospital
Wood Mongers
Woolmen
Africa
Canary
East India
Foundling Hospl.
London Workhouse
Bishoprick of London
Deanery of St. Pauls
Deanery of Westminr.
DESPAIR NOT
Eastland
PRO PELLE CUTEM
Hudson's Bay
CONCORDIA PARVAE RES CRESCUNT
Merch.t Advent.rs
Miners Royal
Minl. & Batt.y Workers

Page sc.

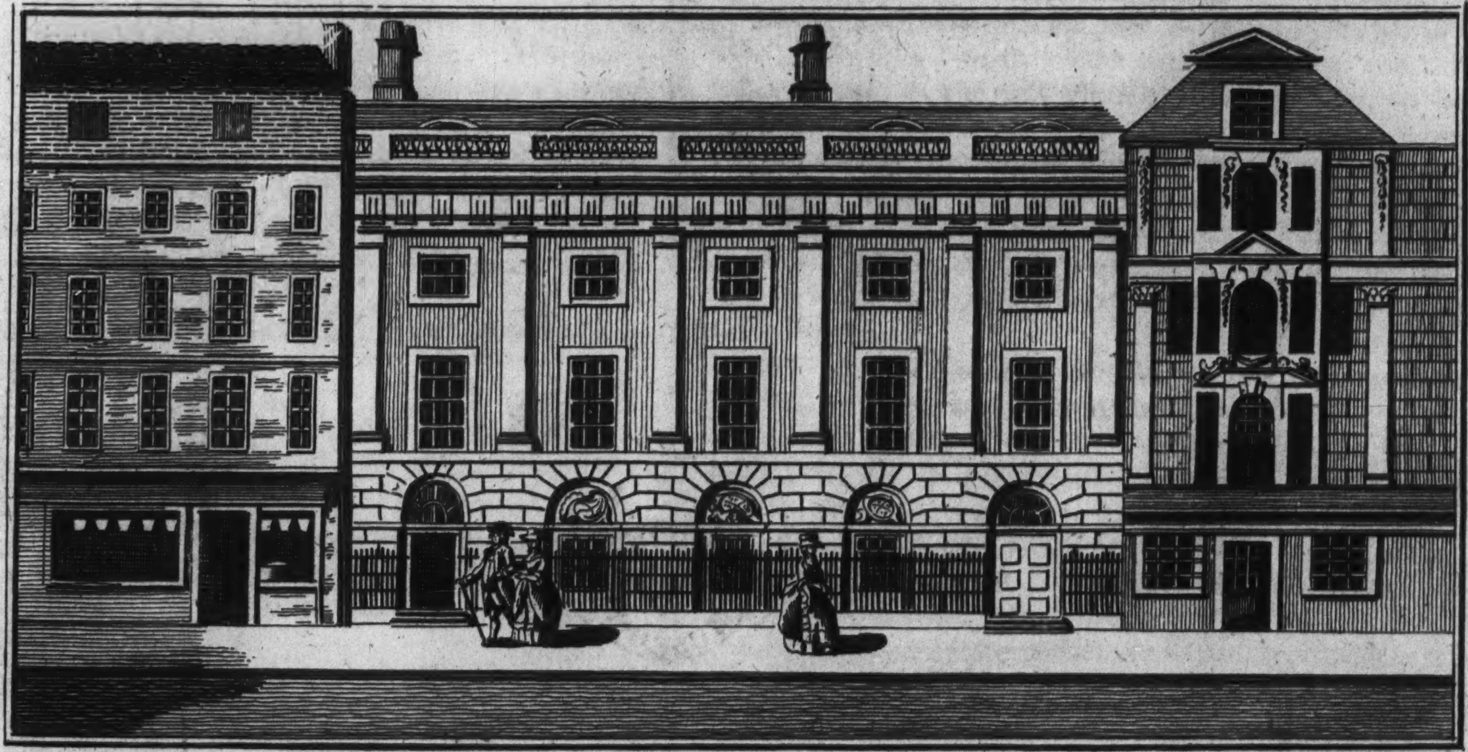
Engrav'd for THORNTON'S *New & Complete History and Survey of* LONDON *and* WESTMINSTER, &c.

London: Publish'd by ALEX. HOGG, *at the Kings-Arms, No. 16, Paternoster-Row.*

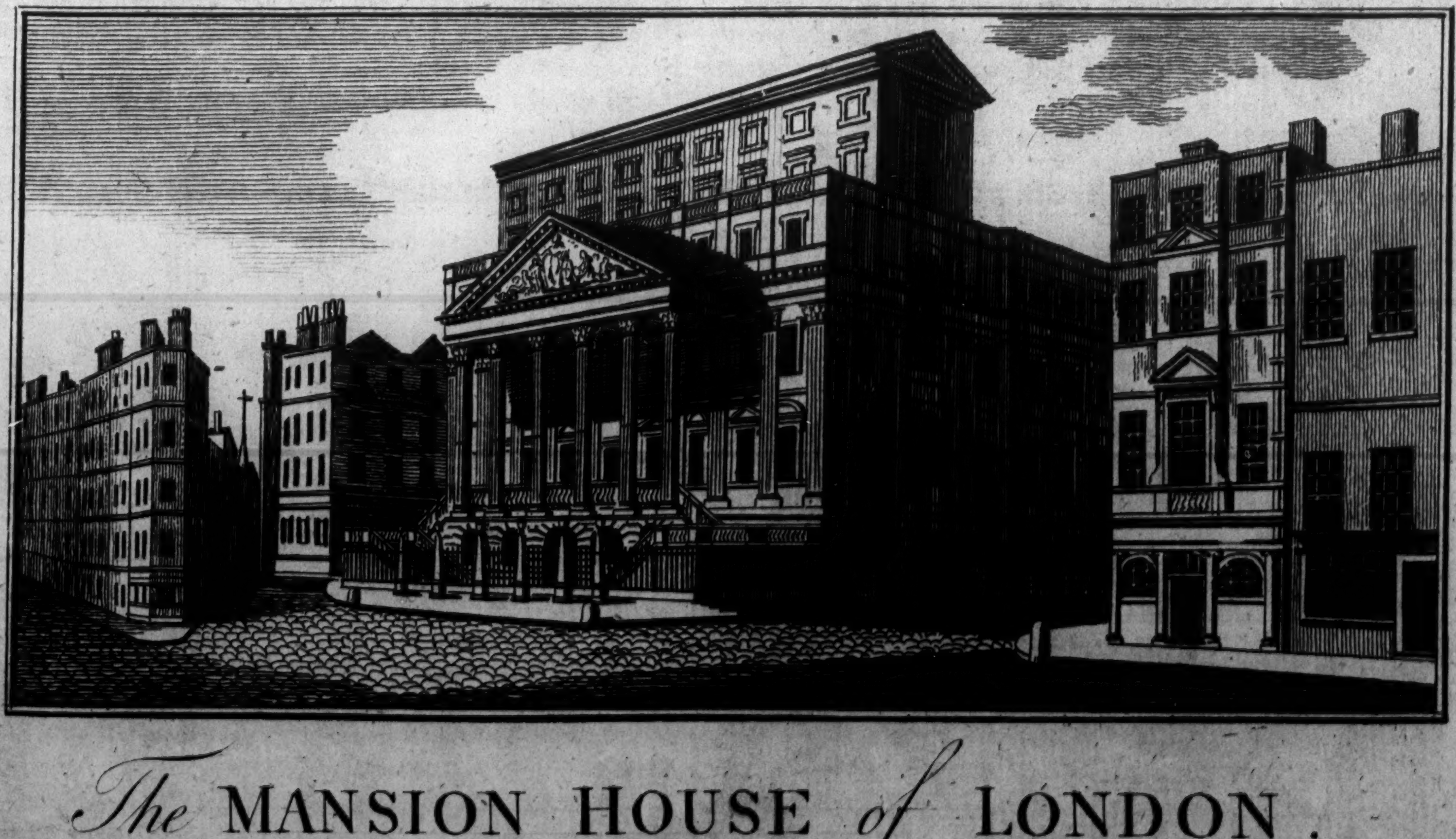
London. Published as the Act directs, by Alex.r Hogg, at the Kings Arms, N.o 16, Paternoster Row.



The SOUTH SEA HOUSE, *in* Threadneedle Street.



The EAST INDIA HOUSE, *in* Leadenhall Street.



The MANSION HOUSE *of* LONDON.

he, by letters patent of the 18th of his reign, in the year 1503, re-incorporated them by the name of "The maſter and wardens of the Merchant-taylors, of the fraternity of St. John the Baptiſt, in the city of London."

This is the ſeventh of the twelve principal companies; and is governed by a maſter, wardens and court of aſſiſtants. The livery fine is 30 guineas. The company has very large eſtates, out of which they pay annually conſiderable ſums to charitable purpoſes.

On the ſouth ſide of Threadneedle-ſtreet, a little to the eaſtward of the back of the Royal Exchange, ſtands the church of

ST. BENNET FINK.

This church is ſo called from its dedication to St. Benedict, an Italian ſaint, and founder of the order of Benedictine monks; and it received the additional name of Fink, from one Robert Fink, who rebuilt it. It is of antient foundation, and though at preſent only a curacy, yet it was originally a rectory, John de Aneſty being collated rector thereof before the year 1323. The patronage of this church, which was formerly in the family of the Nevils, falling to the crown, king Edward IV. gave it to the dean and chapter of Windſor; and the impropriation being in the ſaid dean and chapter, it is ſupplied by one of the canons, who is licenced by the biſhop of London.

The old church being deſtroyed by the fire in 1666, the preſent building was erected in 1673. The body is of an irregular form, enlightened by large arched windows, which reach to the roof. This is encompaſſed with a baluſtrade, and crowned with a lanthorn. A dome riſes upon the whole extent of the tower, and on its top riſes a turret. The church-yard was given to the pariſhioners as a free burial-place, without any expence.

At the ſouth eaſt corner of St. Bartholomew-lane, ſtands the pariſh church of

ST. BARTHOLOMEW, EXCHANGE.

This church is of very antient foundation; for in the year 1331, John de Tyerne was preſented to this living, on the death of John de Aldeburgh, the rector, and it was become ſo decayed, that it was entirely rebuilt in the year 1438.

The old church was burnt down by the fire of London, after which the preſent building was erected. It conſiſts of a very irregular body, with a tower crowned with arches, ſupported by columns of the Corinthian order. The living, at the time of the reformation, being in the gift of the abbey of St. Mary of Grace, it fell, with the diſſolution of that religious houſe, into the hands of the crown, in whom it has continued to the preſent time.

Behind the Royal Exchange, but rather to the weſtward, is ſituated The Bank of England, a deſcription of which has been already given in page 238, &c.

Adjoining to the Bank, near the ſouth end of Princes-ſtreet, ſtood the parochial church of

ST. CHRISTOPHER.

This church which was a rectory, was founded by the family of the Nevils about the year 1368, and dedicated to St. Chriſtopher, a convert from paganiſm, and martyr for the Chriſtian faith under Decius the emperor. It has lately been pulled down, to make room for a new wing to the Bank.—See page 238.

We ſhall conclude the particulars of this ward with ſome account of the PENNY POST; the chief office belonging to which is kept on the north ſide of Throgmorton-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite to Bartholomew-lane.

This uſeful method of circulating letters was projected by one David Murray, an Upholder in Paternoſter Row, in the year 1683, who communicated the ſcheme to Mr. William Dockwra, who carried it on for ſome time with great ſucceſs, till the government laid claim to it as connected and partly interfering with the General Poſt-Office, which was part of the crown revenue. It was therefore annexed to the General Poſt Office, and Dockwra was gratified with a penſion of 200l. a year during his life.

This office was inſtituted for the ſpeedy conveyance of letters and ſmall parcels (not exceeding one pound weight) to all diſtances within the metropolis, and ten miles round, at the eaſy charge of one penny, to be paid by the perſon that ſent it. A cuſtom, however, has been ſince introduced of obliging perſons who live out of the bounds of London, Weſtminſter and Southwark, to pay a penny alſo on the receipt of the letter: and by a late act of parliament, the weight of the parcels to be ſent by the Penny-Poſt muſt not exceed four ounces.

This office is under the direction of the poſt-maſters general, who appoint a comptroller, accomptant, receiver, and comptroller's clerk and meſſengers. There are ſix ſorters, and eight ſub-ſorters of the letters, 74 meſſengers or letter carriers, and 334 houſes within the bills of mortality appointed for receiving letters, which are divided among the following principal offices:

1. The chief office in Throgmorton-ſtreet.
2. The Weſtminſter-office, in Coventry-ſtreet.
3. The Hermitage-office, in Queen-ſtreet, Little Tower-hill.
4. The Southwark office, in St. Saviour's church-yard.
5. St. Clement's office, in Blackmore-ſtreet, Clare-market.

Each of theſe offices has a number of villages and places under its particular direction: to and from which letters are carried and returned at leaſt once a day.

CHAP. X.

CANDLEWICK WARD.

THIS ward takes its name from the ſtreet now called Cannon-ſtreet, but formerly Candlewick, or Candle-wright-ſtreet, and ſo named at that time from its being principally inhabited by candle-wrights, or makers of tallow and wax candles.

It is a ſmall ward, bounded on the eaſt by Bridge-ward; on the weſt, by Dowgate and Walbrook wards; on the north by Langbourn ward; and on the ſouth, by Bridge and Dowgate wards.

The principal ſtreets in this ward are, Great Eaſtcheap and the weſt end of Cannon-ſtreet: the other parts of it conſiſt of courts, alleys, and parts of ſome conſiderable lanes that run into them, particularly from the north and ſouth.

The ſtreet called great Eaſtcheap is of great antiquity, and took its name from a market held there to ſupply the eaſt part of the city, which was afterwards removed to Leadenhall-ſquare. From the early account we have of Eaſtcheap-market, and its vicinity to the ferry, or Roman Trajectus, over the Thames, there is great reaſon to ſuppoſe it was one of the firſt markets in London. And that it continued ſo for ſome ages, eſpecially for victuals, appears from a ſong called "London-Lickpenny," written by one Lydgate, a monk of Bury, in the reign of Henry V.

On the ſouth ſide of Great Eaſtcheap is the Boar's-head tavern, ſaid to be the oldeſt tavern in London.

This is the houſe that Shakeſpear repreſents prince Henry indulging his frolics in with Falſtaff, and the reſt of his libertine companions.

The principal buildings in this ward are three pariſh churches; the firſt of which is ſituated in St. Michael's-lane, and from the ſpot where it ſtands, and its dedication to St. Michael the archangel, is called

St. MICHAEL, Crooked-lane.

This church is of very antient foundation, as appears by John de Borham, who was rector thereof, and died in the year 1304. The church was originally a very ſmall, plain building, and ſtood amidſt lay-ſtalls and ſlaughter-grounds uſed by the butchers of Eaſt-cheap-market. But in 1366, John Lewkyn, (who was four times lord-mayor of London) obtained a grant of the ground where theſe lay-ſtalls were, on which he built a very handſome and capacious church. Conſiderable additions were made to this building by Sir William Walworth, lord-mayor, who alſo founded a college in it for a maſter and nine prieſts; ſettled his own new-built houſe adjoining for the habitation of the ſaid maſter and prieſts, and was buried in the north chapel by the choir.

The patronage of this church was antiently in the prior and convent of Canterbury, in whom it continued till the year 1408; ſince which time it has been in the archbiſhops of that ſee, and is one of the thirteen peculiars in this city belonging to Canterbury.

The old church being entirely deſtroyed by the fire in 1666, the preſent edifice was erected in its ſtead. It is a plain ſtone ſtructure, enlightened by a ſeries of large arched windows. The tower, which is at the weſt end, is carried ſquare to a conſiderable height, and the uppermoſt window in the center of each face is ornamented with a head, and handſome feſtoons. From hence, inſtead of a baluſtrade, is a range of open work of the Gothic kind, with vaſes at the corners. From within this part the tower riſes circular, diminiſhing in three ſtages, with an open buttreſs riſing from each corner of the ſquare tower, to the top of the firſt ſtage; from this buttreſs riſes a large ſcroll, which extends to the top of the ſecond, and a ſmaller to the top of the third ſtage. Above this riſes a kind of ſhort round ſpire of a peculiar kind, which ſwells out at the bottom, and then rounding off riſes a ſmall height, where it is terminated by a ball and fane.

Near the ſouth-eaſt end of Clement's-lane ſtands the pariſh church of

St. CLEMENT's, Eastcheap.

This church was dedicated to St. Clement, diſciple of St. Peter the Apoſtle, who was ordained biſhop of Rome in the year 93: and it received the addition of Eaſtcheap from its ſituation, and to diſtinguiſh it from other churches dedicated to the ſame ſaint. It was founded in or before the year 1332; and, before the ſuppreſſion of religious houſes, was in the gift of the abbot and convent of St. Peter's Weſtminſter. But queen Mary, in the firſt year of her reign, gave the advowſon thereof to the biſhop of London for ever, who has continued patron of it from that time to the preſent.

The old church was burnt down in 1666, and the preſent building was erected in 1686. It is a neat though plain ſtructure, having a ſquare tower finiſhed with a baluſtrade round the top. It is a rectory, and the living has been conſiderably augmented by the pariſh of St. Martin's Orgar being annexed to it.

The church of St. Martin's Orgar (ſo called from Ordgarus the founder) ſtood on the eaſt ſide of St. Martin's-lane, near Cannon-ſtreet. After the fire of London the remains of this church being found capable of repair, a body of French proteſtants, in communion with the epiſcopal church of England, obtained a leaſe of the tower and ruinous nave from the miniſter and church-wardens, and got it confirmed by parliament: in purſuance of which they erected a church for their own uſe, in which they ſtill continue to perform divine ſervice according to the rites of the church of England.

Near the ſouth-weſt end of Abchurch-lane, on the north ſide of Cannon-ſtreet, ſtands the pariſh church of

St. MARY Abchurch.

This church is ſo called from its being dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The additional appellation of Ab or Upchurch was given to it on account of its elevation in compariſon of the adjoining ground towards the Thames, and to diſtinguiſh it from other churches of the ſame name.

It appears that a church dedicated to St. Mary has ſtood on this ſpot from very early times: and we find that in the year 1448, the patronage of it was in the prior and canons of St. Mary Overy's; but coming to the crown in the reign of queen Elizabeth, her majeſty granted the perpetual advowſon to Corpus Chriſti College in Cambridge, in whom it ſtill remains.

The old church was deſtroyed by the fire of London, ſoon after which the preſent building was erected. It is made of brick, ſtrengthened with ruſtic quoins of ſtone at the corners, with three windows on each ſide; the middle window riſing higher and taking up the ſpace above, while the others, which are ſmaller, have round windows over them. The tower is ſquare, the corners of which are ſtrengthened with ruſtic; and in the center of each ſquare is a window ornamented like the reſt. From the tower riſes a dome, on whoſe ſummit ſtands a plain ſpire, ſupported by a lanthorn baſe.

To this church is annexed the pariſh of St. Lawrence Poultney, the church belonging to which was deſtroyed by the fire of London. This church was ſituated on the weſt ſide of Laurence Poultney-lane, on the ſouth ſide of Cannon-ſtreet; and received the addition of Poultney from its great benefactor Sir John Poultney, who, about the year 1345, founded in the antient church a college, for a maſter, warden, thirteen prieſts, and four choriſters. The ſpot of ground on which this church ſtood is at preſent uſed as a burial place for the inhabitants of the pariſh.

In this ward are two independent meeting houſes: one at the upper end of Maidenhead-court, and the other in an alley on the weſt ſide of St. Michael's-lane.

CHAP. XI.

CASTLE-BAYNARD WARD.

THIS ward takes its name from a caſtle which ſtood on the bank of the Thames, and was erected by one Baynard, a Norman baron, who came over to England with William the Conqueror. After the death of Baynard, this caſtle fell to his grandſon, who forfeiting his barony by being guilty of felony, the caſtle was granted to Robert Fitz-Richard, from whom it deſcended to Robert Fitz-walter, who was made banner-bearer to the city, and, in conſequence of his high office, enjoyed not only a ſeniority but alſo ſome peculiar privileges, as will appear from the following extract.—“That is to ſay, the ſaid Robert Fitz-walter had a ſoke or ward in the city, where was a wall of the canonry of St. Paul, which led down by a brewhouſe of St. Paul, to the Thames, and ſo to the ſide of the mill which was in the water coming down from Fleet bridge, and went by London-wall betwixt the friar preachers and Ludgate, and ſo returned by the houſe of the ſaid friars to the wall of the canonry of St. Paul; that is, all the pariſh of St. Andrew, which was in the gift of his anceſtors by the ſaid ſeniority."

Robert Fitz-walter died in the year 1305, in a few years after which, the caſtle, with its appurtenances, fell from the poſſeſſion of that family; but by what means hiſtory does not inform us. It might, probably, have been ſeized by the crown during the conteſts between the houſes of York and Lancaſter; as from the time of Henry VI. it appears that ſeveral of our princes occaſionally lodged there. This caſtle, however, fell at laſt into the poſſeſſion of the earls of Pembroke, and became ſo ruinous, that it was at length deſerted, and, with another caſtle, called Montfitchet, ſituated at a ſmall diſtance from it, was pulled down, and the ground converted into wharfs and private buildings.

Caſtle-Baynard ward is bounded on the eaſt by Queenhithe and Bread-ſtreet wards; on the ſouth by the river Thames: and on the weſt and north by the ward of Farringdon within.

It is divided into ten precincts, which contain the following principal ſtreets and places, including the ſeveral courts and alleys that run into them, viz. the weſt end of Thames-ſtreet, St. Peter's-hill, Bennet's-hill, Addle-hill, Puddle-dock-hill, Knight-rider-ſtreet, Carter-lane, St. Paul's-chain, part of St. Paul's church-yard, the eaſt ſide of Creed-lane, Ave Maria-lane, and Warwick-lane.

At the ſouth-weſt corner of Bennet's-hill is ſituated the pariſh church of

ST. BENNET, PAUL'S WHARF.

This church is ſo called from its dedication to St. Bennet, and its vicinity to the above wharf. It is of very antient foundation, as appears by Diceto, dean of St. Paul's, who has it in his regiſter under the year 1181.

The old church being deſtroyed by the fire of London, the preſent one was erected in its ſtead, from a deſign of Sir Chriſtopher Wren. It is a very neat ſtructure, and the body is well proportioned. The tower has ruſtic corners; and the turret and ſmall ſpire are raiſed from the crown of a dome.

The church of St. Peter, Paul's Wharf, being deſtroyed by the fire of London, and not rebuilt, the pariſh was united to that of St. Bennet; and the livings to both are in the gift of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's.

On the eaſt ſide of Bennet's-hill ſtands the college of arms, called

The HERALDS OFFICE.

The old building where this office was kept was deſtroyed by the fire in 1666; and, by the act for rebuilding the city, the preſent edifice was to have been begun in three years after. The eſtimate of the expence for building it amounted to 5000l. but the corporation not being able to diſcharge that ſum, petitioned his majeſty for a commiſſion to receive the ſubſcriptions of the nobility and gentry. This petition was referred to the commiſſioners for executing the office of earl-marſhal; and, upon their report, was granted the ſixth of December, 1672. But the commiſſion directing the money ſo collected to be paid to ſuch perſons, and laid out in ſuch a manner as the earl-marſhal ſhould appoint, ſo diſguſted the officers, that it cauſed a coolneſs in them to promote the ſubſcription; in conſequence of which, though they had reaſon to hope for large contributions, little more than 500l. was raiſed. What ſums were farther neceſſary, were made up out of the general fees and profits of the office, or by the contribution of particular members.

The north-weſt corner of this building was erected at the ſole charge of Sir William Dugdale; and Sir Henry St. George, Clarencieux, gave the profits of ſome viſitations, made by deputies appointed by him for that purpoſe, amounting to 530l. The houſes on the eaſt ſide, and ſouth-eaſt corner, were erected upon a building leaſe, agreeable to the original plan; by which means the whole was made one uniform quadrangular building as it now appears. It is reckoned a very handſome and well deſigned edifice; and the hollow arch of the gateway is eſteemed a great curioſity.

The college part of the building being finiſhed in the month of November, 1683, the rooms were divided amongſt the officers according to their degrees, by agreement among themſelves, and afterwards confirmed by the earl-marſhal; which apartments have been ever ſince annexed to their reſpective offices. The inſide of the apartments were finiſhed at different times by the officers to whom they belonged.

The front of this building is ornamented with ruſtic, on which are placed four Ionic pilaſters that ſupport an angular pediment. The ſides, which are conformable to this, having arched pediments, which are alſo ſupported by Ionic pilaſters. Within is a large room for keeping the court of honour; as alſo a library, with houſes and apartments for the king's heralds and purſuivants.

This corporation conſiſts of thirteen members, viz. three kings at arms; ſix heralds at arms; and four purſuivants at arms. They are nominated by the earl marſhal of England, as miniſters ſubordinate to him in the execution of their offices, and hold their places by patent. The kings at arms are diſtinguiſhed by the following titles:

Garter,
Clarencieux,
Norroy.

The office of *Garter king at arms* was inſtituted by king Henry V. for the ſervice of the moſt noble order of the Garter; and, for the dignity of that order he was made ſovereign, within the office of arms, over all the other officers, ſubject to the crown of England, by the name of Garter, king of arms of England. By the conſtitution of his office he muſt be a native of England, and a gentleman bearing arms. To him belongs the correction of arms, and all enſigns of arms uſurped or borne unjuſtly; and the power of granting arms to deſerving perſons, and ſupporters to the nobility and knights of the Bath. It is alſo his office to go next before the ſword in ſolemn proceſſion, no one interpoſing except the marſhal, to adminiſter the oath to all the officers of arms; to have a habit like the regiſter of the order, baron's ſervice in the court, and lodgings in Windſor caſtle: he bears his white rod, with a banner of the enſigns of the order thereon, before the ſovereign. When any lord enters the parliament chamber, it is his poſt to aſſign him his place, according to his dignity and degree; to carry the enſigns of the order to foreign princes, and to do, or procure to be done, what the ſovereign ſhall enjoin relating to the order; with other duties incident to his office of principal King of Arms.

The other two kings are called provincial kings, who have particular provinces aſſigned them, which together comprize the whole kingdom of England; that of Clarencieux comprehending all from the river Trent ſouthward, and that of Norroy all from the river Trent northward.

Theſe kings at arms are diſtinguiſhed from each other by their reſpective badges, which they may wear at all times, either in a gold chain or a ribbon, Garter's being blue, and the Provincials purple.

The kings of arms were originally created by the ſovereign, with great ſolemnity, on ſome high feſtival; but, for a conſiderable time paſt, they have been created by the earl marſhal, by virtue of the ſovereign's warrant. When one of theſe officers is created, he takes his oath; wine is poured upon his head out of a gilt cup; his title is pronounced; and he inveſted with a tabard of the royal arms richly embroidered upon velvet; a collar of SS. with two portculliſſes of ſilver gilt; a gold chain, with a badge of his office; and the earl marſhal places on his head the crown of a king of arms, which formerly reſembled a ducal coronet; but, ſince the reſtoration, it has been adorned with leaves reſembling thoſe of the oak, and circumſcribed with theſe words MISERERE MEI DEUS SECUNDUM MAGNUM A MISERICORDIAM TUAM. Garter has alſo a mantle of crimſon ſattin, as an officer of the order; with a white rod or ſceptre, with the ſovereign's arms on the top, which he bears in the preſence of the ſovereign; and he is ſworn in a chapter of the Garter, the ſovereign inveſting him with the enſigns of his office.

The *Heralds at Arms* are diſtinguiſhed by the following titles:

Somerſet,	Windſor,
Richmond,	Cheſter,
Lancaſter,	York.

Theſe ſix heralds take place according to ſeniority. They are created with the ſame ceremony as the kings, taking the oath of an herald, and are inveſted with a tabard of the royal arms embroidered upon ſattin, not ſo rich as the kings, but better than the purſuivants, and a ſilver collar of SS.

The kings and heralds are ſworn upon a ſword as well as a book, to ſhew that they are military as well as civil officers.

Purſuivants.

Rouge Dragon,	Portcullis,
Blue Mantle,	Rouge Croix.

Theſe are alſo created by the earl-marſhal, when they take their oath of a purſuivant, and are inveſted with a tabard of the royal arms upon damaſk. It is the duty of the heralds and purſuivants to attend in the public office, one of each claſs together, by a monthly rotation.

It is the general duty of the kings, heralds, and purſuivants to attend his majeſty at the houſe of peers, and, upon certain feſtivals, at the chapel royal; to make proclamations; to marſhal the proceedings at all public proceſſions; to attend the inſtallation of the knights of the Garter, &c.

Theſe heralds are all the king's ſervants in ordinary; and, therefore, whenever it happens that the earl-marſhal is abſent, they are ſworn into their offices by the lord-chamberlain.

Their meetings are termed chapters, which they hold once a month, or oftener if neceſſary, wherein all matters are determined by a majority of voices of the kings and heralds, each king having two voices.

Theſe officers, as before obſerved, have apartments in the college annexed to their reſpective offices. They have alſo a public hall, in which the earl-marſhal occaſionally holds courts of chivalry. Their library contains a large and valuable collection of original records of the pedigrees and arms of families, funeral certificates of the nobility and gentry, public ceremonials, and other branches of heraldry and antiquities.

The arms of the college and corporation are, *Argent, St. George's croſs between four doves azure, one wing open to fly, the other cloſe, with this motto,* DILIGENT AND SECRET. Creſt, a dove riſing on a ducal coronet. Supporters, on either ſide a Lion Guardant Argent, gorged with a Ducal Coronet. Theſe arms, creſt, and ſupporters are upon the common ſeal thus circumſcribed, *Sigillum commune Corporationis Officii Armorum.*

Oppoſite the north-weſt corner of the Heralds office is a paſſage that leads into

DOCTORS COMMONS.

This place may properly be called a college, it being adapted for ſuch as ſtudy and practice the civil law: and in it are tried cauſes in civil and eccleſiaſtical caſes, under the biſhop ^of London, and the archbiſhop of Canterbury. It receives the additional epithet of "Commons" from the ſtudents commoning or aſſociating together in much the ſame manner as at other colleges.

The front of this college is in Great Knight-rider-ſtreet; and the building conſiſts of two ſquare courts, chiefly inhabited by Doctors of the civil law.

Several particular offices are kept here: as, the regiſtry of the archbiſhop of Canterbury, and the regiſtry of the biſhop of London; in which offices are regiſtered all wills, and other matters done in the eccleſiaſtical courts of thoſe ſees. Here are alſo offices for granting licences for marriage, &c.

The cauſes cognizable by the civil and eccleſiaſtical law are theſe: blaſphemy, apoſtacy from Chriſtianity, hereſy, ſchiſm; ordinations, inſtitutions of clerks to benefices, celebration of divine ſervice, matrimony, divorces, baſtardy, tythes, oblations, obventions, mortuaries, dilapidations, reparation of churches, probate of wills, adminiſtrations; ſimony, inceſts, fornications, adulteries, ſolicitation of chaſtity; penſions, procurations, commutation of penances, right of pews, and other ſuch things as are reducible to theſe matters.

There are many courts belonging to the civil and eccleſiaſtical law; the moſt particular of which are theſe:

1. *The Court of Arches.* This court is ſo called from its having been originally held at Bow-church, which was built on arches; and is the higheſt court under the juriſdiction of the archbiſhop of Canterbury. Here all appeals are directed in eccleſiaſtical matters within the province of Canterbury. The judge of this court is ſtiled "the dean of the arches, becauſe he holds a juriſdiction over a deanery in London, conſiſting of thirteen pariſhes, exempt from the juriſdiction of the biſhop of London.

2. *The prerogative Court.* This court is ſo denominated from the prerogative of the archbiſhop of Canterbury, who can here try all diſputes that ariſe concerning the laſt wills of perſons within his province, who have left goods to the value of 10l. within the dioceſe of London, or to the amount of 5l. in any other dioceſe. The judge of this court is ſtiled *Judex curiæ prerogativæ Cantuarienſis:* this judge has a regiſter, or deputy, in whoſe office are depoſited all original wills, which are here proved and adminiſtration taken.

3. *The Court of Faculties and Diſpenſations.* By the power of this court a perſon is enabled to do that which in law he could not otherwiſe do, viz. to marry without the publication of banns: to ſucceed a father in an eccleſiaſtical benefice; to hold two or more benefices incompatible, &c. The chief officer of this court is called *Magiſter ad Facultates.*

4. *The Court of Delegates.* This is the higheſt court for civil affairs belonging to the church, to which appeals are carried from the ſpiritual courts; for on the aboliſhing of the papal power by Henry VIII. it was enacted by parliament, that no appeals ſhould thenceforward be made to Rome; but in default of juſtice in any of the ſpiritual courts, the party aggrieved might appeal to the king in his court of chancery, upon which a commiſſion under the great ſeal ſhould be directed to ſuch perſons as his majeſty ſhould think fit to nominate. Theſe commiſſioners, to whom the king thus delegates his power, generally conſiſt of noblemen, biſhops and judges, both of the common and civil law; and as this court is not fixed, but held occaſionally, theſe commiſſioners or delegates, are varied at the pleaſure of the lord-chancellor who appoints them.

5. *The Court of Admiralty.* This court was eſtabliſhed in the reign of Edward III. and was formerly held in Southwark. It belongs to the lord high admiral of England, and in it are cognizable all treſpaſſes committed on the ſea, and all matters relative to ſeamens wages, &c. The judge of this court muſt be a civilian,

and is called *Supremæ curiæ admiralitatis Angliæ locum tenens judex.* Under the judge is a regiſter and a marſhal, the latter of whom carries a ſilver oar before the judge. This court is held in the hall of Doctors Commons, except in the trial of pirates, and crimes committed at ſea; on which cauſe the admiralty court ſit at the ſeſſions-houſe in the Old Bailey.

In theſe courts cauſes are managed by advocates and proctors.

The advocates are thoſe who have taken the degree of doctor of the civil law, and are retained as counſellors or pleaders. Theſe muſt firſt, upon petition to the archbiſhop, obtain his Fiat; after which, they are permitted by the judge to practiſe.

The proctors, or procurators, exhibit their proxies for their clients, make themſelves parties for them, and draw up and give pleas, or libels, and allegations in their behalf; produce witneſſes, prepare cauſes for ſentence, and attend the advocates with the proceedings.

Theſe are alſo admitted by the archbiſhop's *fiat*, and introduced by two ſenior proctors.

The terms, or times for carrying on cauſes in the civil courts differ very little from the term times of the courts at Weſtminſter. The Court of Arches has the pre-eminence of ſitting firſt, and regulates the ſitting of all the reſt.

This learned body were originally ſituated in Paternoſter Row, in a large houſe that had formerly belonged to one of the reſidentiaries of St. Paul's. This ſituation, however, being found very inconvenient, Doctor Henry Harvey, dean of the Arches, purchaſed a large building in Knight-rider-ſtreet, in which they continued till the fire of London, when that houſe being entirely deſtroyed, the preſent edifice was erected in its ſtead.

In this college is a library well ſtocked with moſt ſorts of books, eſpecially in civil and law hiſtory. Many of theſe books were given by James Gibſon, eſq. and others have been purchaſed by pecuniary benefactions given for that purpoſe by every biſhop at his conſecration.

On the ſouth ſide of Little Carter-lane is a place called Sermon-lane, corruptly for Sheer-moniers-lane, this having once been the place where the ſilver was prepared, cut, and rounded for the coiners in the Old Change.

At the north-weſt angle of the Old Change ſtands the pariſh church of

ST. MARY MAGDALEN, OLD FISH-STREET.

This church was a vicarage in the tenure of the canons of St. Paul's in the year 1181; but for ſome ages paſt it has been a rectory in the gift of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's. The old edifice was deſtroyed by the fire of London, and the preſent ſtructure was erected in the year 1685.

This is a ſmall but well-proportioned church, built with ſtone, and enlightened by a ſingle ſeries of arched windows, each ornamented with a cherub and ſcrolls, ſupporting a cornice which runs round the building; but theſe windows are ſo high from the ground, that the doors open completely under them. The tower is divided into two ſtages, in the upper of which is a large window on each ſide. From the top of the tower the work diminiſhes in the manner of high ſteps on each ſide; and on the top of theſe is a turret with a very ſhort ſpire, on which is placed a vaſe with flames.

To this pariſh is annexed that of St. Gregory, which is one of the peculiars belonging to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's. The church of St. Gregory was ſituated at the north-weſt angle of St. Paul's cathedral. After it was deſtroyed by the fire of London, and the pariſh annexed to St. Mary Magdalen, the ground on which it ſtood was laid into the church-yard of St. Paul's cathedral.

Nearly oppoſite to the ſpot where St. Gregory's church ſtood is a ſmall court backwards, in which is St. Paul's College, a place of reſidence for the petty canons, conſiſting of ſeveral houſes appropriated to each ſtall.

On the north ſide of St. Paul's church-yard, on the ſpot of ground now called London-houſe yard, formerly ſtood the biſhop of London's palace, a very large and magnificent houſe, which was deſtroyed by the fire of London.

At the weſt end of St. Paul's cathedral were formerly two ſtrong towers; one of which was called Lollard's tower, and uſed as the biſhop's priſon for confining perſons accuſed of hereſy.

The only public building that now remains to be noticed in this ward is, the pariſh church of

ST. ANDREW WARDROBE,

Which is ſituated on the eaſt ſide of Puddle-dock-hill, near the wharf.

This church is a rectory of very antient foundation, and was originally known by the name of St. Andrew near Baynard's Caſtle; but that caſtle being afterwards deſtroyed, and the king's wardrobe built near the church, its name was changed to St. Andrew Wardrobe. It is reaſonable to ſuppoſe that this church is of equal antiquity with Baynard's caſtle, and that it might have been founded by the ſame nobleman; for the patronage of it deſcended to the family of the Fitz-Walters, who were conſtables of Baynard's Caſtle after the attainder of its founder. From this family it paſſed into many hands, and at length came to the crown, who have preſented to this living from the reign of king Charles II. by the lord-chancellor, who alternately preſents with the patrons of St. Anne's Blackfriars, annexed to it ſince the fire of London.

The old church being deſtroyed by the fire of London, the preſent ſtructure was erected ſoon after. It is a plain, but neat building: the body is well enlightened by two rows of windows; and it has a ſquare tower, but without turret, pinnacles or ſpire.

The church of St. Anne, Blackfriars, ſtood on the eaſt ſide of Church-yard-alley, in the precinct of Blackfriars; the antiquity of which is thus recorded: In the year 1276 Gregory Rokeſle, mayor, and the barons of London, granted to Robert Kilwarby, archbiſhop of Canterbury, two lanes or ways next the ſtreet of Baynard's-caſtle, with liberty to deſtroy the tower of Mountfitchet. On this ſpot the ſaid Robert built the church of Blackfriars, with ſuch of the ſtones belonging to the ſaid tower that were not uſed by the biſhop of London in the repair of St. Paul's cathedral. This priory church was very large, and divers parliaments, with other great meetings, were held there; particularly the tribunal of the cardinals Campeggio and Wolſey, for annulling the marriage of Henry VIII. with queen Catharine of Arragon.

On the diſſolution of religious houſes, Henry VIII. granted this priory to Thomas Corden, by whom it was ſoon after intirely demoliſhed. The pariſhoners being thus deprived of a place of worſhip, made great complaint of it in the reign of queen Mary; and Sir Thomas being obliged to find a church for the inhabitants, he allowed them a lodging chamber for the uſe of worſhip, which fell down in the year 1597. After this the pariſhioners purchaſed an additional piece of ground to enlarge their church, which they rebuilt by ſubſcription. This church was conſecrated and dedicated to St. Anne on the 11th of December 1595, and it was ordained thenceforth to be called "the church or chapel of St. Anne, within the precinct of Blackfriars." This precinct increaſed ſo much with inhabitants, that, in the year 1613, they found it neceſſary to enlarge their church, which they effected by purchaſing a large piece of ground, on the ſouth ſide, of Sir George Moore.

This church being deſtroyed by the fire of London, and not rebuilt, the pariſh was annexed to St. Andrew Wardrobe; and the ſpot of ground on which St. Anne's ſtood is now uſed as a burial place for the inhabitants of the precinct of Blackfriars.

CHAP. XII.

CHEAP WARD.

THIS ward is ſituated in the very center of the city, and takes its name from the Saxon word *Chepe*, which ſignifies a market. In Cheapſide, the principal ſtreet in this ward, was held a market, known at that time by the name of Weſtcheap, to diſtinguiſh it from the market between Candlewick-ſtreet and Tower-ſtreet, called Eaſtcheap.

It is bounded on the north by Cripplegate, Baſſiſhaw and Coleman-ſtreet wards; on the weſt by Queenhithe and Cripplegate-wards; on the ſouth by Cordwainers ward; and on the eaſt by Bread-ſtreet and Walbrook wards.

It extends from the entrance of Mildred's court in the north-eaſt, to near the eaſt corner of Milk-ſtreet on the north-weſt; and from the weſt corner of the Manſion-houſe on the ſouth-eaſt, to within 33 feet of Bow-lane on the ſouth-weſt; within which compaſs is included the Poultry, the eaſt end of Cheapſide, part of Pancras-lane, Queen-ſtreet and Bow-lane; Grocers-alley, part of the ſouth end of the Old Jewry; Ironmonger-lane, King-ſtreet, Lawrence-lane, the principal part of Cateaton-ſtreet, and Honey-lane market; with the courts, alleys, &c. within theſe limits; all which are divided into nine precincts.

In deſcribing the particular buildings in this ward, we ſhall begin at the north-eaſt extremity; where, on the weſt ſide of St. Mildred's court, is ſituated the the pariſh church of

ST. MILDRED, POULTRY.

This church is a rectory, and ſo called from its dedication to St. Mildred, a Saxon princeſs, and its ſituation. It appears to be of very antient foundation; for ſo early as 18 Edward III. we find it with the chapel of Corpus Chriſti and St. Mary de Coney-hope annexed: which chapel of Corpus Chriſti and St. Mary ſtood at the end of Coney-hope-lane, or the rabbit market, now called Grocers-alley; and being ſuppreſſed by king Henry VIII. on account of a fraternity founded therein, it was purchaſed by one Thomas Hobſon, haberdaſher, who turned the chapel into a warehouſe.

The old church, which had been rebuilt in 1450, was burnt down in 1666; and when the preſent ſtructure was erected, the pariſh of St. Mary Colechurch was annexed to it.

It is a plain, ſubſtantial ſtone building, enlightened by a ſeries of large windows, and ſtrengthened with ruſtic at the corners. The tower is crowned with a plain courſe, without pinnacles, turret, or any other ornament, except a clock, whoſe dial projects over the ſtreet.

The patronage of this church, before the Reformation, was in the convent and prior of St. Mary Overies; but ſince the ſuppreſſion of that religious houſe, it has been in the hands of the crown, and the lord-chancellor preſents to the living.

At a ſmall diſtance to the weſt of St. Mildred's church is

The POULTRY COMPTER.

This is a city priſon of great antiquity, as is alſo that in Wood-ſtreet, the other city priſon. They are ſuppoſed to be called Compters, from the people confined in them being obliged to account for the cauſe of their commitment before they are diſcharged. The charge of theſe priſons is committed to the ſheriffs, under whom there are a great number of officers belonging alike to each priſon, who give ſecurity to the ſheriffs for the true and faithful execution of their ſeveral offices.

The poorer ſort of priſoners, as well in this Compter as that in Wood-ſtreet, receive ſome aſſiſtance from the ſheriffs, who generally go round the reſpective markets of the city twice a year to gather contributions for their ſupport: and there are ſeveral benefactions made by charitable perſons for the relief of thoſe who may happen to be detained for want of being able to diſcharge the priſon fees. Another very charitable ſubſcription has been for a conſiderable time on foot, by which a great number of diſtreſſed citizens are annually diſcharged from confinement, whoſe debts do not exceed five pounds.

A little to the weſt of the Poultry Compter is Grocers-alley (formerly called Coney-hope-lane) at the upper end of which is ſituated

GROCERS HALL.

The ſpot of ground on which this building ſtands was formerly occupied by the manſion-houſe of Robert lord Fitz walter, who ſold it to the Grocers company in the year 1411, for 320 marks.

This building is well deſigned and executed for the purpoſes of a common-hall; and is ſo capacious, that for many years the Bank of England was kept in it, till the edifice in Threadneedle-ſtreet was erected for that purpoſe. The antient ſtone and brick building at the north-weſt corner of the garden is probably part of the antient manſion of the family of Fitz-walter; and, if ſo, the oldeſt building within the walls of the city.

This company was originally known by the name of Pepperers; but, in the year 1345, they were incorporated by letters patent of Edward III. by the name of "The wardens and commonalty of the myſtery of the Grocers of the city of London;" which was confirmed by Henry VI. in the year 1429. Theſe grants were afterwards confirmed by a new charter of Charles I. in the year 1640, with an additional power of ſearching and inſpecting the goods and weights of all Grocers within the city and ſuburbs of London, and three miles round. They had alſo the management of the king's-beam in the city, with the right of appointing a maſter weigher, and four porters to attend it.

This is the ſecond of the twelve principal companies, and is governed by a maſter, warden, and court of aſſiſtants. It is a livery company; and the fine on admiſſion is 21l.

Between Ironmonger-lane and the Old Jewry, in the front of Cheapſide, ſtands

MERCERS HALL AND CHAPEL.

This building is ſituated on the ſpot that was once occupied by an hoſpital dedicated to St. Thomas of Acors or Acons, and was founded by Thomas Fitz-Theobald de Heili, and his wife Agnes, ſiſter to Thomas-à-Becket, who was born in the reign of king Henry II.

On the diſſolution of religious houſes in the reign of Henry VIII. this hoſpital was purchaſed by the Mercers company, and opened by them immediately under the name of Mercers Chapel. They were both deſtroyed by the fire of London, ſoon after which the preſent ſtructure was erected.

The front of this building next Cheapſide is exceeding handſome; the door caſe is enriched with the figures of two cupids mantling the company's arms with feſtoons, &c. Over the door is a balcony, adorned with two pilaſters of the Ionic order, and a pediment; with the figures of Faith, Hope and Charity, and other entablatures. The inner court is adorned

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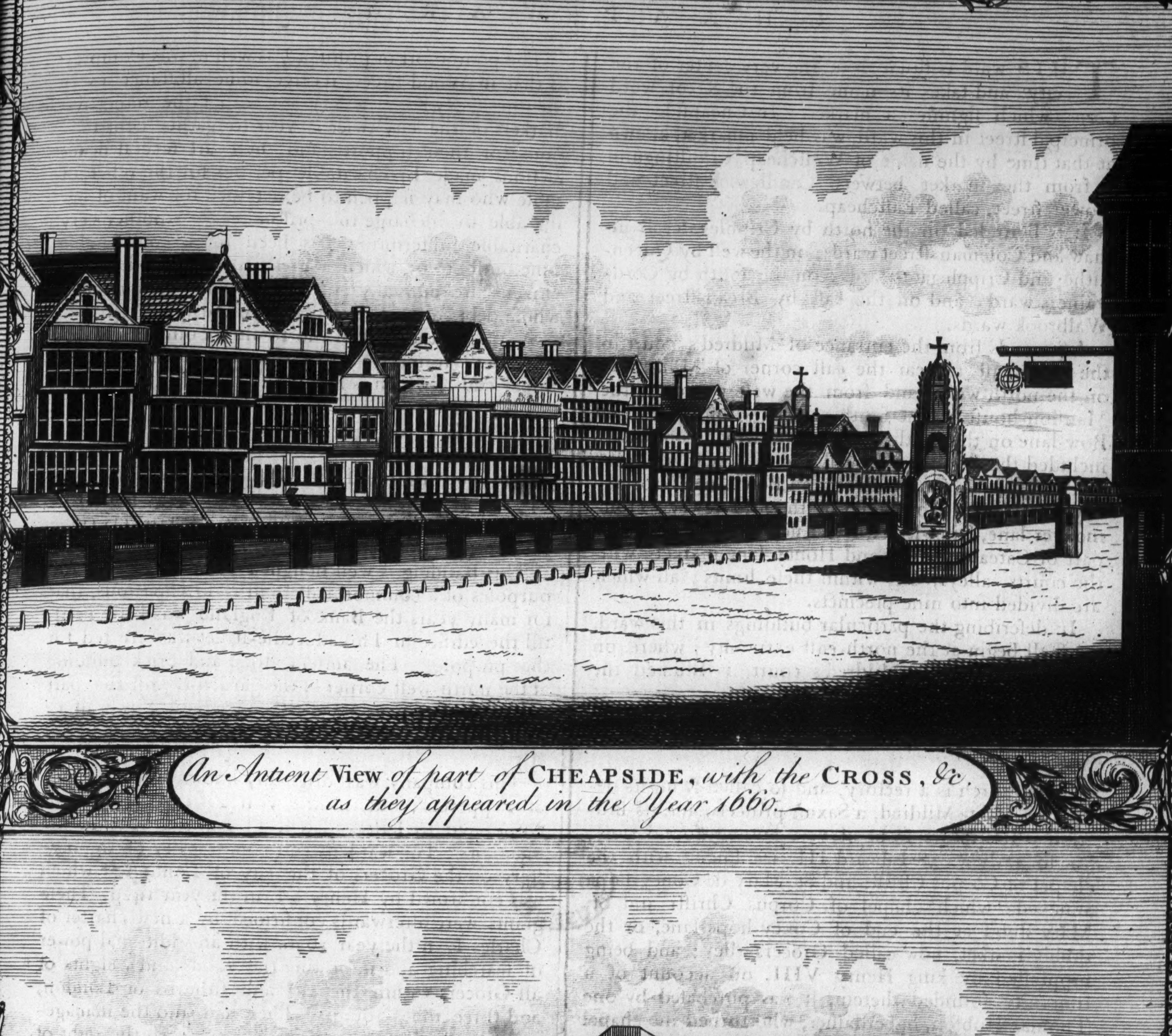
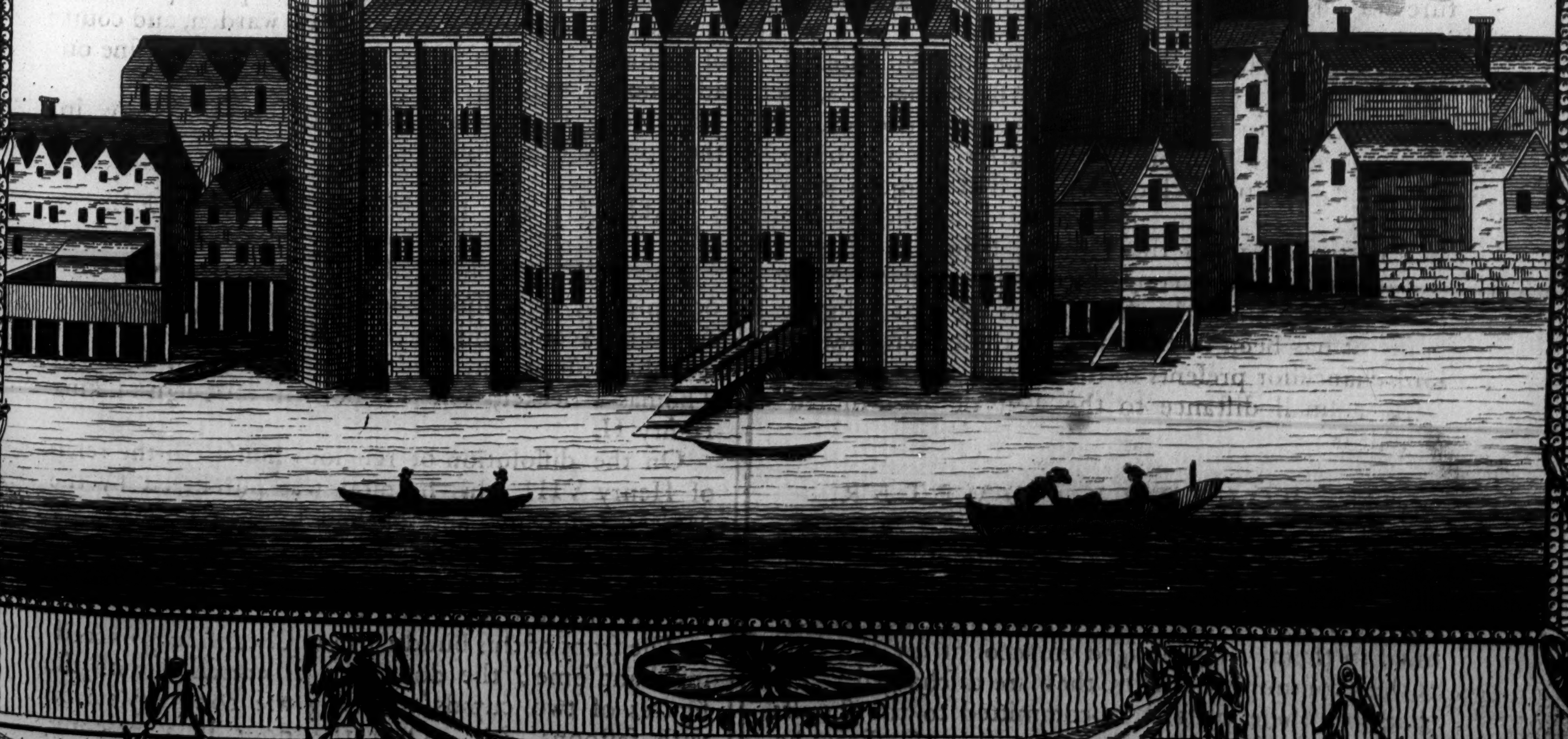


An Antient View of part of **CHEAPSIDE**, *with the* **CROSS**, *&c.*
as they appeared in the Year 1660.



An exact View of **BAYNARD's CASTLE**, *formerly*
built by **Wm. Baynard**, *Lord of Dunmow, &c. from whence*
Caſtle Baynard Ward *takes its name.*

Published by Alexr. Hogg, at the Kings Arms, No. 16, Paternoster Row, August 24th. 1784.

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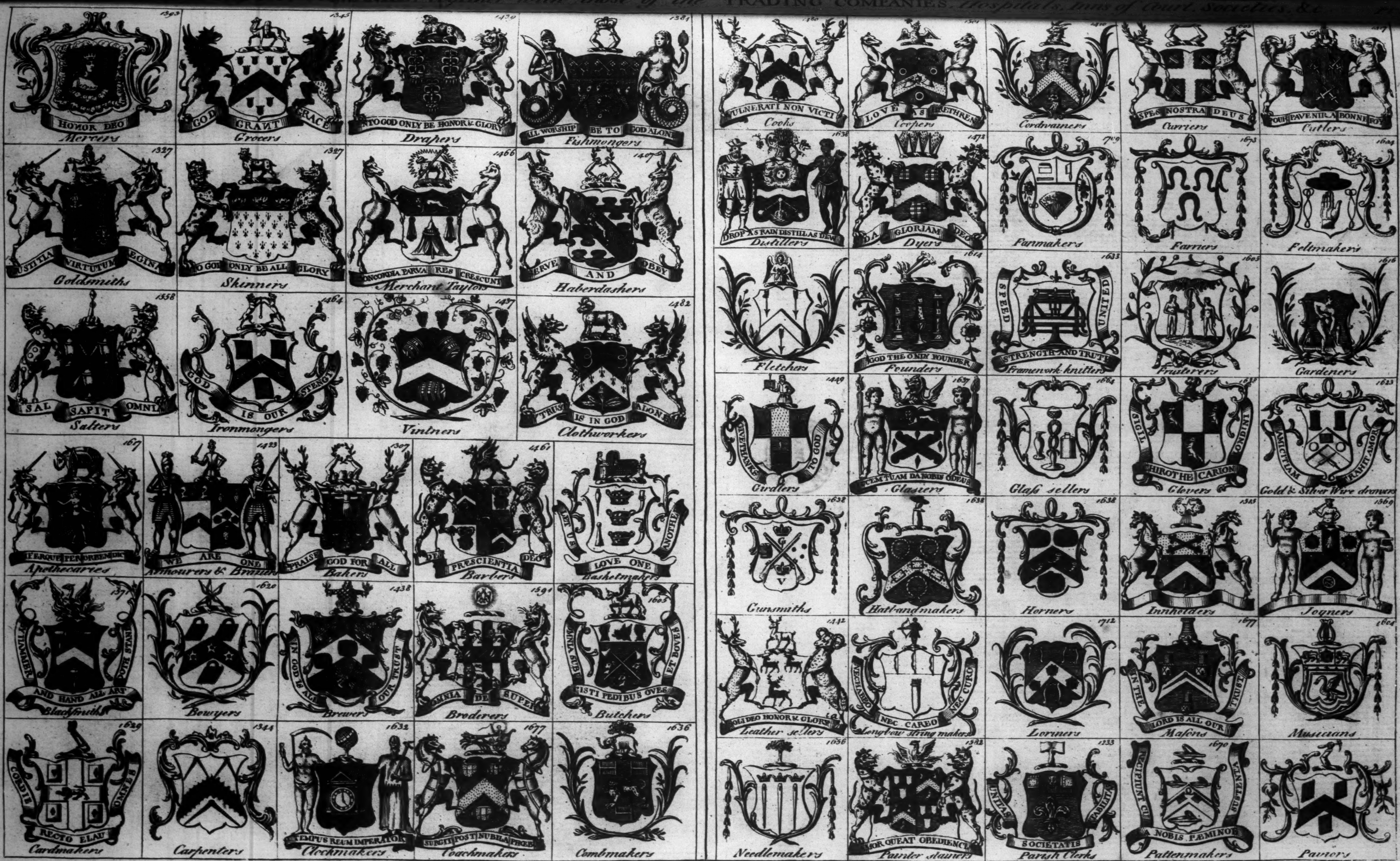
OF THE CITY COMPANIES, *together with those of the* TRADING COMPANIES, *Hospitals, Inns of Court, Societies, &c*


Mercers 1393 HONOR DEO
Grocers 1345 GOD GRANT GRACE
Drapers 1439 UNTO GOD ONLY BE HONOR & GLORY
Fishmongers 1381 ALL WORSHIP BE TO GOD ALONE
Goldsmiths 1327 JUSTITIA VIRTUTUM REGINA
Skinners 1327 TO GOD ONLY BE ALL GLORY
Merchant Taylors 1466 CONCORDIA PARVA RES CRESCUNT
Haberdashers 1407 SERVE AND OBEY
Salters 1558 SAL SAPIT OMNIA
Ironmongers 1464 GOD IS OUR STRENGTH
Vintners 1437
Clothworkers 1482 TRUST IS IN GOD ALONE
Apothecaries 1617 OPIFERQUE PER ORBEM DICOR
Armourers & Braziers 1423 WE ARE ONE
Bakers 1307 PRAISE GOD FOR ALL
Barbers 1461 DE PRESCIENTIA DEO
Basketmakers LET US LOVE ONE ANOTHER
Blacksmiths 1571 BY HAMMER AND HAND ALL ART DOTH STAND
Bowyers 1620
Brewers 1438 IN GOD IS ALL OUR TRUST
Broderers 1591 OMNIA DE SUPER
Butchers 1605 OMNIA SUBJECISTI PEDIBUS OVES ET BOVES
Cardmakers 1629 CORDIE RECTO ELAU OMNES
Carpenters 1344
Clockmakers 1632 TEMPUS RERUM IMPERATOR
Coachmakers 1677 SURGIT POST NUBILA PHŒBUS
Combmakers 1636
Cooks 1480 VULNERATI NON VICTI
Coopers 1501 LOVE AS BRETHREN
Cordwainers 1410
Curriers 1605 SPES NOSTRA DEUS
Cutlers 1417 POUR PARVENIR A BONNE FOY
Distillers 1638 DROP AS RAIN DISTILL AS DEW
Dyers 1472 DA GLORIAM DEO
Fanmakers 1709
Farriers 1673
Feltmakers 1604
Fletchers
Founders 1614 GOD THE ONLY FOUNDER
Framework-knitters 1633 SPEED STRENGTH AND TRUTH UNITED
Fruiterers 1605
Gardeners 1616
Girdlers 1449 GIVE THANKS TO GOD
Glasiers 1637 LUCEM TUAM DA NOBIS O DEUS
Glass sellers 1664
Glovers 1638 SIGIL CHIROTHECARION LONDINI
Gold & Silver Wire drawers 1623 AMICITIAM TRAHIT AMOR
Gunsmiths 1638
Hatbandmakers 1638
Horners 1638
Innholders 1515
Joyners 1569
Leather sellers 1442 SOLI DEO HONOR & GLORIA
Longbow string makers NEC HABEO NEC CAREO NEC CURO
Loriners 1712
Masons 1677 IN THE LORD IS ALL OUR TRUST
Musicians 1604
Needlemakers 1656
Painter stainers 1582 AMOR QUEAT OBEDIENCE
Parish Clerks 1233 UNITAS SOCIETATIS STABILITAS
Pattenmakers 1670 RECIPIUNT CU A NOBIS FŒMINŒ SUSTENTA
Paviors

Engrav'd for THORNTON'S *New & Complete History and Survey of* LONDON *and* WESTMINSTER *&c.*

London: Publish'd by ALEX. HOGG, *at the Kings Arms, N.° 16, Paternoster Row.*

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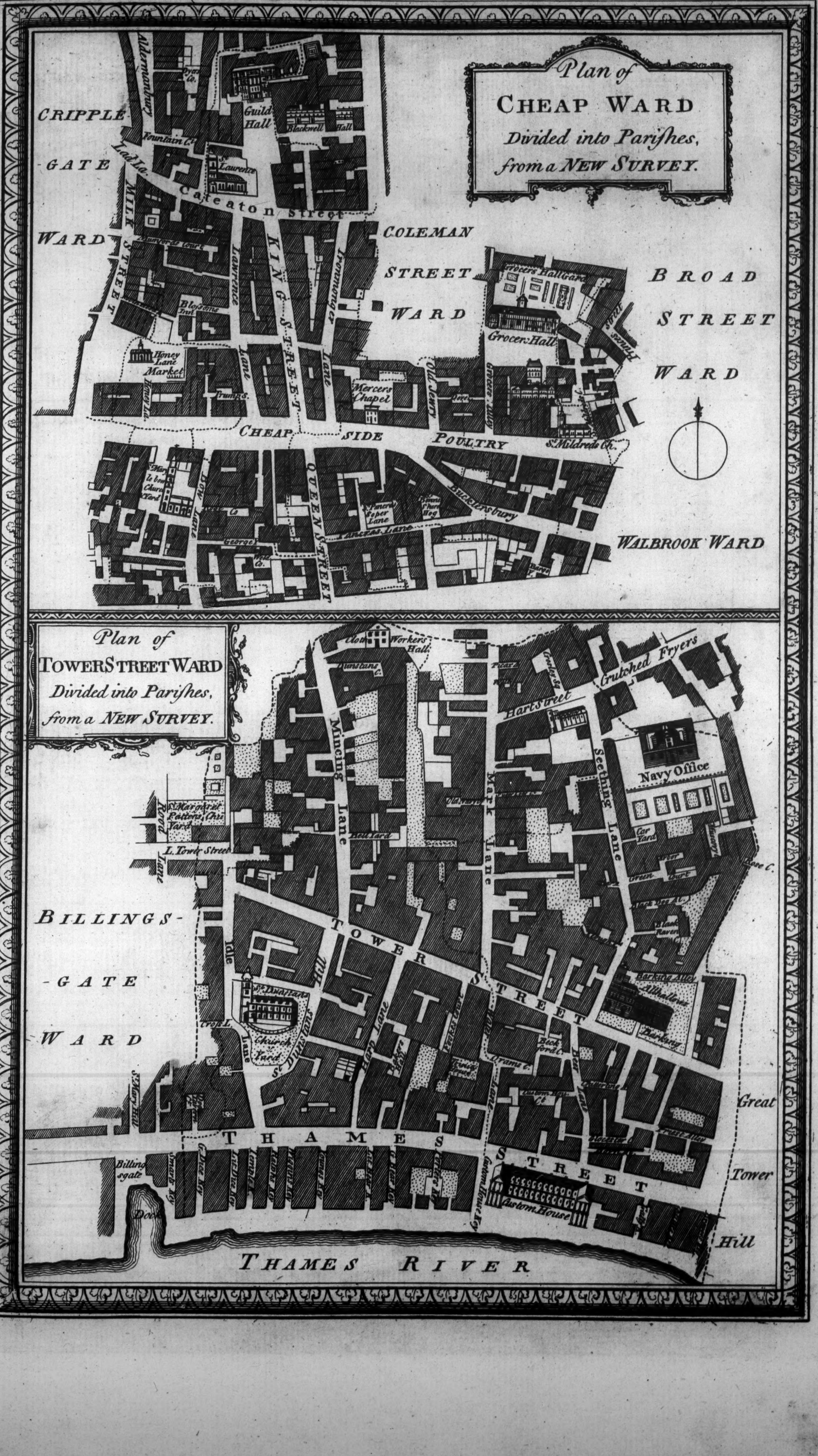

Plan of
CHEAP WARD
Divided into Pariſhes,
from a NEW SURVEY.
Plan of
TOWER STREET WARD
Divided into Pariſhes,
from a NEW SURVEY.
Aldermanbury
CRIPPLE-GATE WARD
Guild Hall
Blackwell Hall
Fountain Ct.
St. Laurence
Lad La.
Cateaton Street
MILK STREET
KING STREET
Lawrence Lane
Ironmonger Lane
COLEMAN STREET WARD
BROAD STREET WARD
Mercers Hall Gar.
Grocers Hall
Honey Lane Market
Honey La.
Mercers Chapel
Old Jewry
CHEAP SIDE
POULTRY
St. Mildreds Ch.
Bow Lane
QUEEN STREET
Bucklersbury
Pancras Lane
WALBROOK WARD
Cloth Workers Hall
St. Dunstans
Crutched Fryers
Harts Street
Mincing Lane
Mark Lane
Seething Lane
Navy Office
St. Margaret Pattens Ch. Yard
L. Tower Street
BILLINGS-GATE WARD
TOWER STREET
Idle Lane
St. Dunstans
Church Yard
Hart Lane
Barking Alley
Allhallows
Barking
THAMES STREET
Custom House
Custom House Key
Billingsgate
Dock
Great Tower Hill
THAMES RIVER

BRITISH
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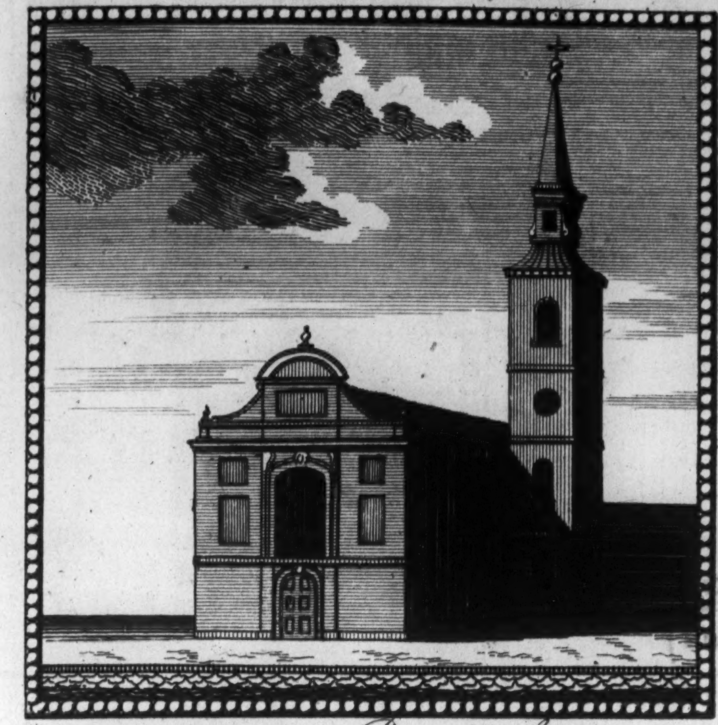
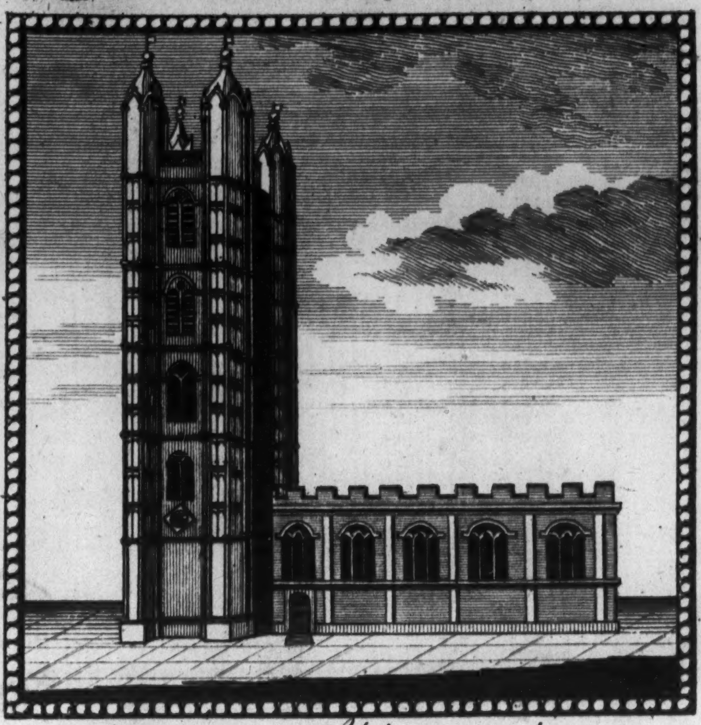
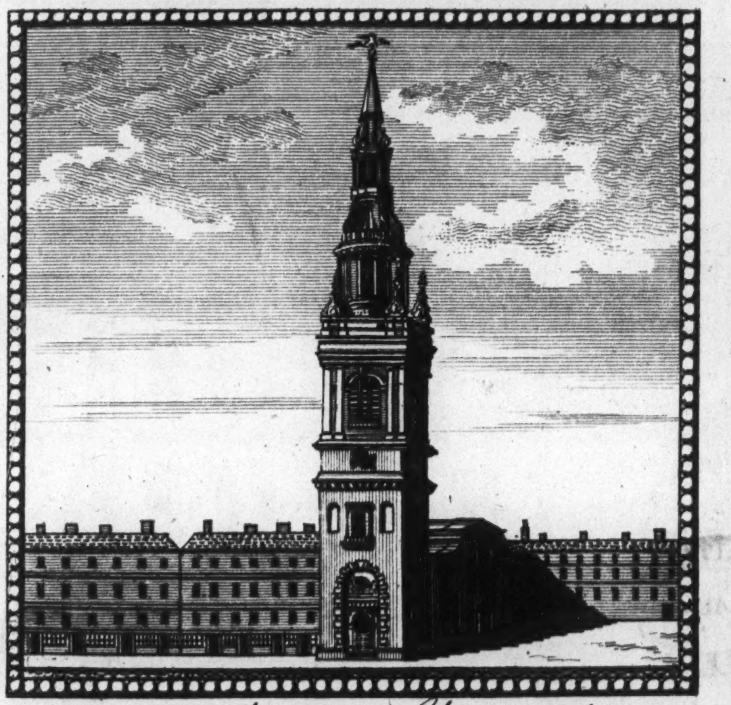


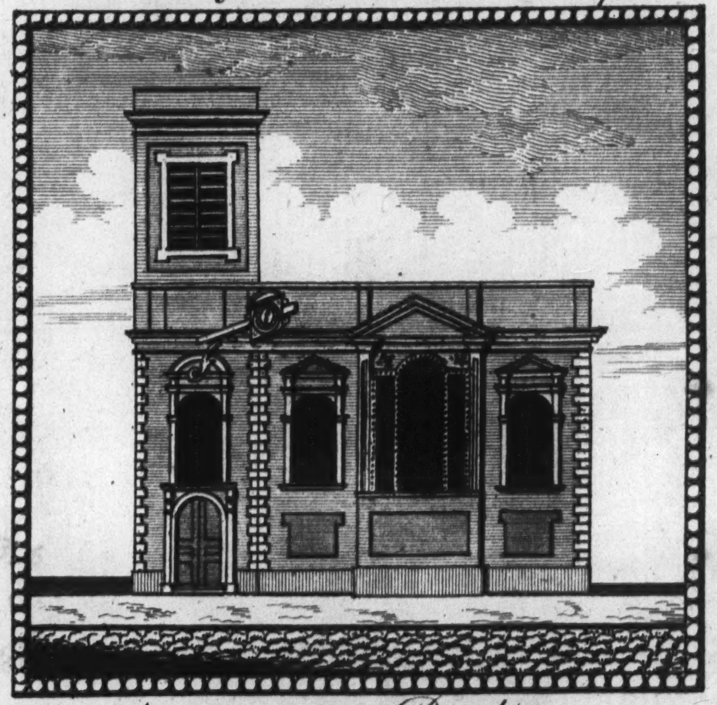
St. Mildred's, *Bread Street*.



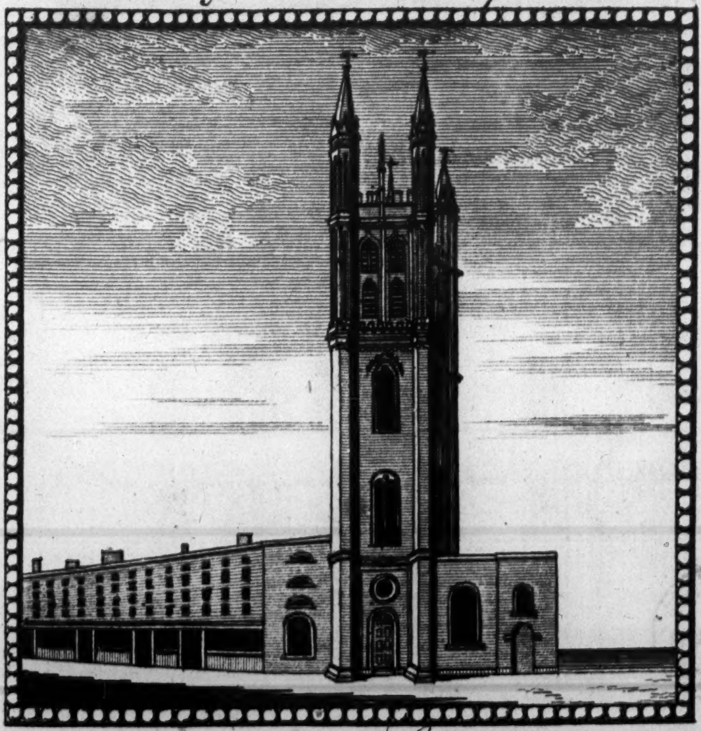
St. Mary's, *Aldermanbury*.



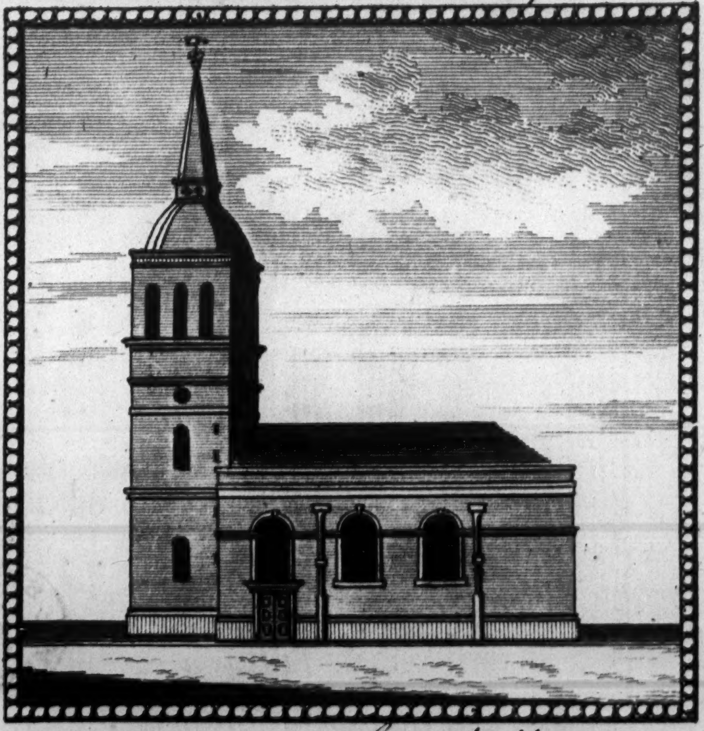
St. Mary *le* Bow, *Cheapside*.



St. Mildred's, *Poultry*.



St. Michael's, *Cornhill*.



St. Peter's, *Cornhill*.

London; Published as the Act directs, by Alex.r Hogg, at the Kings Arms, No. 16, Paternoster Row.

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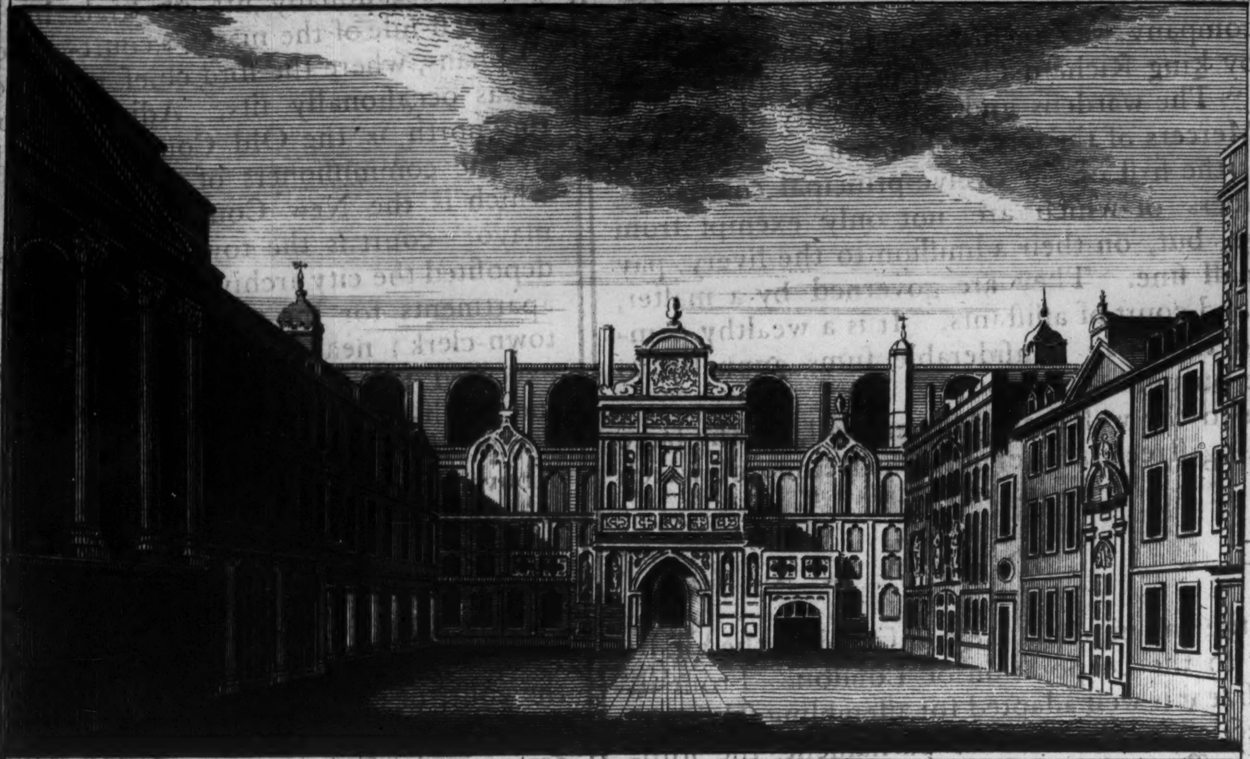
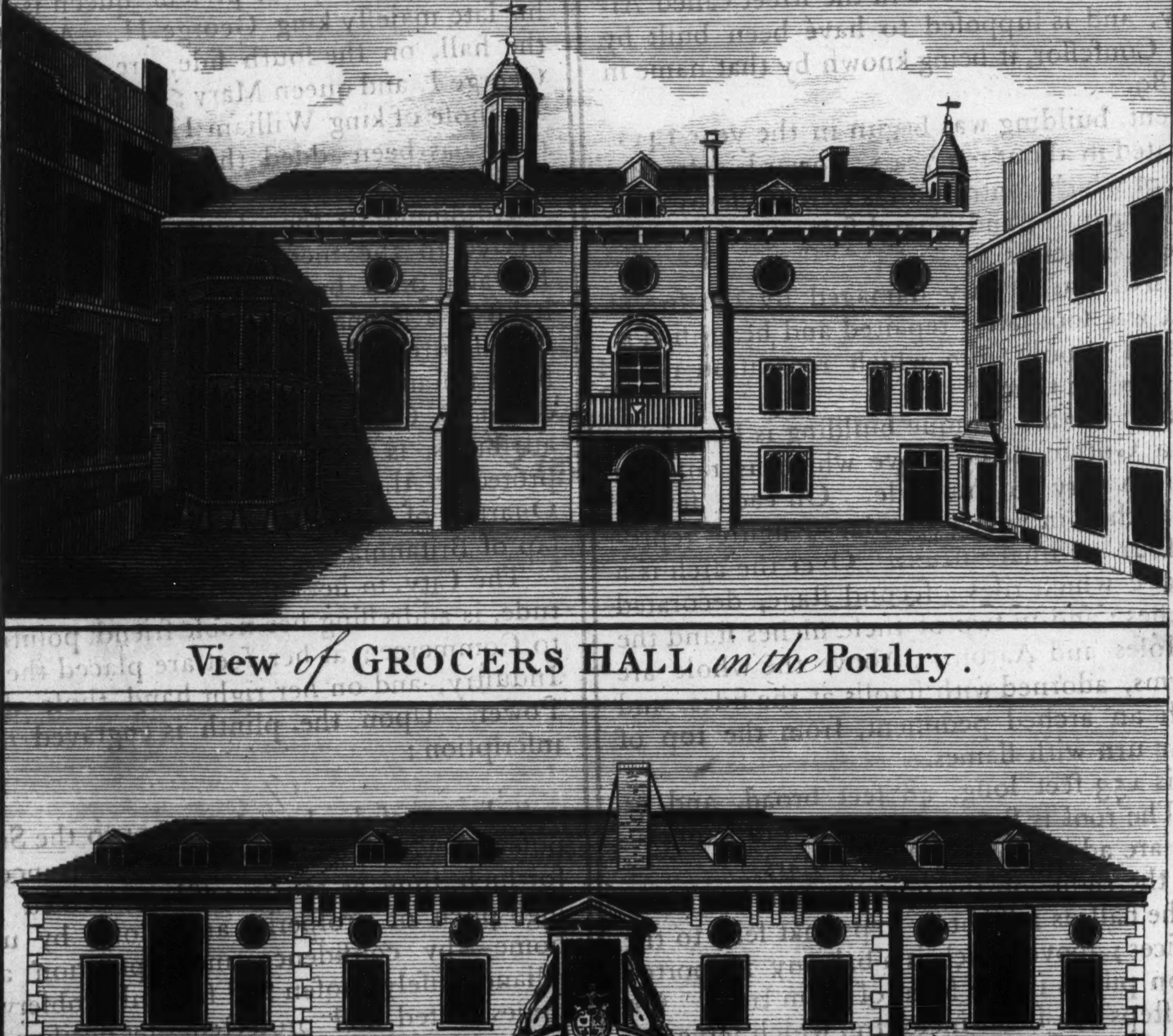
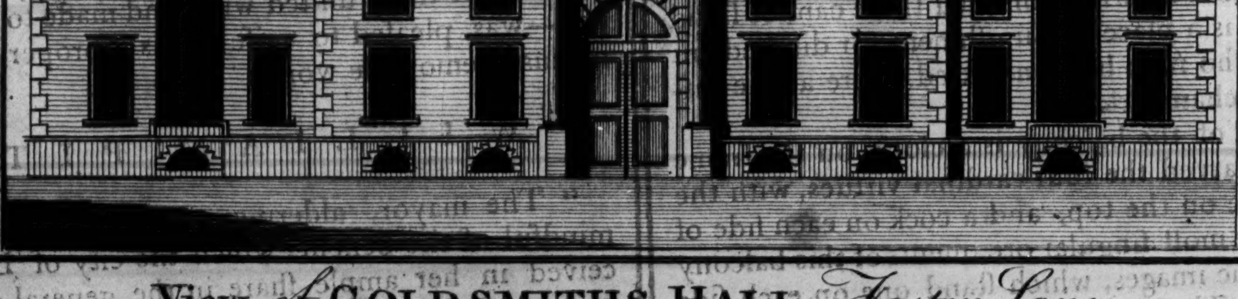


View *of the* GUILD HALL *of* LONDON.



View *of* GROCERS HALL *in the* Poultry.



View *of* GOLDSMITHS HALL *Foster Lane*

Published as the Act directs, by Alex.r Hogg, at the Kings Arms N.o 16, Paternoster Row.

with piazzas formed of columns of the Doric order. The hall room and great parlour are wainſcoted with oak, and ornamented with Ionic pilaſters; and the ceiling is beautifully decorated with fret-work. The chapel is neatly wainſcoted, and paved with black and white marble.

This company was incorporated by letters patent granted by king Richard II. in the year 1393, by the name of "The wardens and commonalty of the myſtery of Mercers of the city of London."

This is the firſt of the twelve principal companies, the members of which are not only exempt from quarterage, but, on their admiſſion to the livery, pay only a ſmall fine. They are governed by a maſter, wardens, and court of aſſiſtants. It is a wealthy company, and they pay conſiderable ſums annually to charitable purpoſes.

Farther to the weſt from Mercers hall, on the ſame ſide, is King-ſtreet, at the north extremity of which ſtands

GUILDHALL.

This is the hall in which are tranſacted all the affairs belonging to the corporation of London. From its extenſive ſize it is well adapted for aſſembling the livery for the election of members of parliament, the lord-mayor, ſheriffs, and other city officers; and in this hall the corporation give public entertainments to our kings and other great perſonages.

The original Guildhall ſtood in the ſtreet called Aldermanbury, and is ſuppoſed to have been built by Edward the Confeſſor, it being known by that name in the year 1189.

The preſent building was begun in the year 1411, and compleated in about ten years; towards defraying the expence of which contributions were made by moſt of the city companies; and ſeveral ſums were received from private benefactors.

This old hall was greatly damaged by the fire of London, but was ſoon after repaired and beautified at the expence of 2500l. from which reparation it has ſtood to the preſent time.

The entrance of this antique building is by a large gate under a Gothic arch, above which is raiſed a frontiſpiece in a very antient ſtyle. On each ſide of the gate are niches, in which are placed figures repreſenting the four cardinal virtues. Over the arch is a balcony, above which riſes a ſecond ſtage, decorated alſo with niches; and in two of theſe niches ſtand the figures of Moſes and Aaron. Above the whole are the king's arms, adorned with ſcrolls at the ſides, and covered with an arched pediment, from the top of which riſes an urn with flames.

The hall is 153 feet long, 48 feet broad, and 55 feet high. The roof is flat, and divided into pannels; and the ſides are adorned with demi-pillars.

A little to the right, on the oppoſite ſide to the entrance into the hall, is a flight of ſteps that lead to the reſpective offices; above which is a balcony ſupported by twelve iron pillars in the form of palm trees. On each ſide the ſteps is a ſmall incloſure, which ſerve occaſionally as offices for clerks to write in. Beneath it is a priſon, called Little Eaſe, from the ceiling of it being ſo low that a perſon confined there cannot ſtand upright: this is a place of puniſhment for diſobedient apprentices, who may be committed there at the diſcretion of the chamberlain.

In the front of the balcony is a clock, on the frame of which are carved the four cardinal virtues, with the figure of Time on the top, and a cock on each ſide of him. But the moſt ſingular ornaments of this balcony are two gigantic images, which ſtand one on each ſide the balcony. Theſe enormous figures are painted in antient military dreſſes: the one holds a ſpear in his hand, the other a long ſtaff, at the end of which is a ball ſet round with ſpikes, and hanging by a chain: they are ſuppoſed to repreſent an antient Briton and a Saxon.

On the right hand, at the top of the ſteps, is the Chamberlain's Office, oppoſite to which is the office of auditors of the city accounts; and adjoining to this is the lord mayor's court-office, where the lord chief juſtice occaſionally ſits on trials by *Niſi prius*. On the weſt ſide of the mayor's court-office is the court of Orphans, where the lord chief juſtice of the Common Pleas occaſionally ſits. Adjoining to this court on the north is the Old Council Chamber, now uſed by the commiſſioners of Bankrupts; contiguous to which is the New Council Chamber. Beneath the mayor's-court is the town-clerk's office, in which are depoſited the city archives. To the eaſt and north are apartments for the reſidence of the chamberlain and town-clerk; near which are two rooms, wherein is executed the buſineſs of bankrupts. Adjoining to the north-weſt is the kitchen; in the porch is the comptroller's office, and over it the Iriſh chamber. Above the piazzas on the weſt are the offices belonging to the common-ſerjeant, remembrancer, and city ſolicitor.

At the eaſt end of the hall is held the court of huſtings, and at the weſt end are held the ſheriffs courts for Wood-ſtreet the Poultry Compters, and the court of conſcience.

Over the court of huſtings are painted the king's arms, on the ſides of which are the pictures of their preſent majeſties king George III. and queen Charlotte. Cloſe by his majeſty is the picture of queen Caroline; and by the preſent queen is the picture of his late majeſty king George II. At the ſame end of the hall, on the ſouth ſide, are the pictures of king George I. and queen Mary; directly oppoſite to which are thoſe of king William III. and queen Anne. To theſe has been added the picture, in full proportion, of the late chief juſtice Pratt, now lord Camden.

Adjoining to the above is a beautiful Cenatoph Cenotaph erected to the memory of the late earl of Chatham. Elevated on a baſe, fixed to a rock, the earl, in the habit of a Roman ſenator, appears gracefully looking on a figure repreſenting the city of London; his left hand ſuſtains the helm of Government, whilſt his right embraces Commerce, who, charged with her proper attributes, is moſt delightfully ſmiling on her kind protector, through whoſe zeal, aſſiſted by the Four Quarters of the World, ſhe is pouring plenty into the lap of Britannia.

The City, in her mural crown, with a look of gratitude, is addreſſing her noble friend, pointing the while to Commerce; at her feet are placed the emblems of Induſtry, and on her right hand thoſe of juſtice and Power. Upon the plinth is engraved the following inſcription:

"In grateful acknowledgment to the Supreme Diſpoſer of events, who, intending to advance this nation for ſuch time as to his wiſdom ſeemed good, to an high pitch of proſperity and glory, by unanimity at home—by confidence and reputation abroad—by alliances wiſely choſen and faithfully obſerved—by colonies united and protected—by deciſive victories by ſea and land—by conqueſts made by arms and generoſity in every part of the globe—and by commerce, for the firſt time, united with, and made to flouriſh by war—was pleaſed to raiſe up as a proper inſtrument in this memorable work,

WILLIAM PITT.

"The mayor, aldermen, and common-council, mindful of the benefits which the city of London received in her ample ſhare in the general proſperity, have erected to the memory of this eminent Stateſman and powerful Orator, this monument in her Guildhall, that her citizens may never meet for the tranſaction of their affairs, without being reminded that the means by which Providence raiſes a nation to greatneſs, are the virtues infuſed into great men; and that to withhold from theſe virtues, either of the living or the dead, the tribute of eſteem and veneration, is to deny to themſelves the means of happineſs and honour.

“ This diſtinguiſhed perſon, for the ſervice rendered to king George II. and to king George III. was created

EARL of CHATHAM.

The Britiſh nation honoured his memory with a public funeral, and a public monument, amongſt her illuſtrious men in Weſtminſter abbey.”

Under this is an oval medalion, charged with the cap of Liberty, inſcribed upon the turn-up *Libertas*, richly adorned with laurels, feſtoons, &c.—The back of the whole is a ſlab of moſt beautiful variegated marble.

The intercolumniations of the hall are embelliſhed with the pictures, in full proportion, of the principal part of thoſe judges, who ſo particularly diſtinguiſhed themſelves in determining differences between landlords and tenants, without the expence of law-ſuits, in rebuilding the city, after the fire of London.

At the weſt end of the hall, directly in the center, over the ſheriffs courts, is a beautiful white marble ſtatue of alderman Beckford, who died in 1770, during his ſecond mayoralty. He is repreſented as large as the life, dreſſed in his robes, and ſtanding in the attitude he appeared when he made a reply to the king on his majeſty's anſwer to the city remonſtrance May 23, 1770. On each ſide of him is a figure ſitting in a languiſhing poſture: that on the right hand repreſents the city of London; and that on the left, Commerce. The head of Commerce is adorned with a crown; her right arm, which holds a cornucopia almoſt empty, reſts on a mariner's compaſs, and her left arm ſupports an anchor. The city of London is diſtinguiſhed by reſting her right arm, which ſupports her head, on an eſcutcheon containing the city arms; in her left hand is the city ſword inverted; on her head is the cap of maintenance; and by her lies the city mace. Beneath the ſtatue is a large tablet of black poliſhed marble, on which are written the identical words ſpoken by Mr. alderman Beckford to the king; and which were the occaſion of this ſtatue being erected. (See page 361.) The likeneſs of Mr. Beckford in this figure is ſo ſtrong, and the attitude in which he ſtands ſo natural on ſuch an occaſion, that little more than ſound is wanting to realize a repreſentation.

Having thus noticed every particular belonging to this antique building, we ſhall now deſcribe the antient chapel which belongs to it, and is ſituated at the eaſt end of the front of Guildhall, between that and Blackwell-hall.

GUILDHALL CHAPEL was founded in the year 1299: it was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen and All Saints, and called London college. In this chapel was founded a chauntry for four chaplains, and lands and tenements were left for their ſupport. It was rebuilt in the reign of Henry VI. and received new endowments: but at the ſuppreſſion of religious houſes it reverted to the crown, and was bought of king Edward VI. with other lands and tenements by the mayor and commonalty of London. But this building is not now uſed as a chapel, having been lately converted into a ſuit of apartments for the better accommodation of the city magiſtrates in the adminiſtration of juſtice.

This old edifice was greatly injured, though not totally deſtroyed, by the fire of London, and the damage it received was repaired ſoon after. The form of this building is truly gothic. In ſeveral niches in the front are ſet the figures in ſtone of king Edward VI. of queen Elizabeth with a phœnix under her; and of king Charles I. treading on a globe. The windows are very large, and the walls within were hung with tapeſtry. Over the aldermens ſeats there was a wainſcot covering and a particular ſeat for the lord-mayor, adorned with cartouches. At the weſt end was a gallery, with a handſome wainſcot pulpit and deſk, and a neat altar-piece incloſed with rails.

At the ſouth-weſt corner of Guildhall-yard, on the north ſide of Cateaton ſtreet, ſtands the pariſh church of

ST. LAURENCE JEWRY.

This church is ſo called from its dedication to Laurence, a Spaniſh ſaint, who, after having ſuffered the moſt ſevere treatment in the perſecution under the emperor Valerian, was ſaid to be broiled to death, on a gridiron, over a ſlow fire, for his adherence to Chriſtianity. It received the additional epithet of Jewry from its ſituation among the Jews, who formerly reſided in the ſtreets near it; and to diſtinguiſh it from St. Laurence Poultney, which was deſtroyed by the fire of London.

This church which was antiently a rectory, being given by Hugo de Wickenbroke to Baliol college in Oxford, in the year 1294, the rectory ceaſed; wherefore, Richard, biſhop of London, converted it into a vicarage; the patronage whereof ſtill continues in the maſter and ſcholars of Baliol college.

The church being deſtroyed by the dreadful fire in 1666, it was rebuilt at the expence of the pariſh, with a very conſiderable benefaction by Sir John Langham; and the pariſh of St. Mary Magdalen, Milk-ſtreet, was annexed to it.

The preſent ſtructure is 81 feet long, 68 broad, 40 feet high to the roof; and the ſteeple is 130 feet. The body is enlightened by two ſeries of windows, the lower ones large and uniform, and the upper ſmall. At the eaſt end is a pediment, with niches, ſupported by Corinthian columns. The tower, which is lofty, is terminated by a baluſtrade, with plain pinnacles, and within this baluſtrade riſes a kind of lanthorn, which ſupports the baſe of the ſpire.

The church of St. Mary Magdalen, Milk-ſtreet, ſtood on the eaſt ſide and towards the ſouth end of Milk-ſtreet, near Cheapſide, and was in the gift of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's as early as the reign of king Henry I.

The ſpot of ground on which this church ſtood, as well as that on which ſtood the church of All-hallows, Honey-lane, was converted into the laſt place that remains to be noticed in this ward, namely,

HONEY-LANE MARKET.

This market is ſituated on the north ſide of Cheapſide, behind the houſes, nearly oppoſite to Bow church. It is the ſmalleſt market in the city, being but 193 feet in length from eaſt to weſt, and 97 from north to ſouth. In the center is a market-houſe that ſtands on pillars, has rooms over it, and is crowned with a bell tower. Here are alſo a number of ſtanding ſtalls covered over for butchers, with other ſtalls for fruiterers; and the paſſages into it are inhabited by poulterers, &c.

This market is famous for the good quality of the proviſions brought to it, with which it is well ſupplied on Mondays, Wedneſdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

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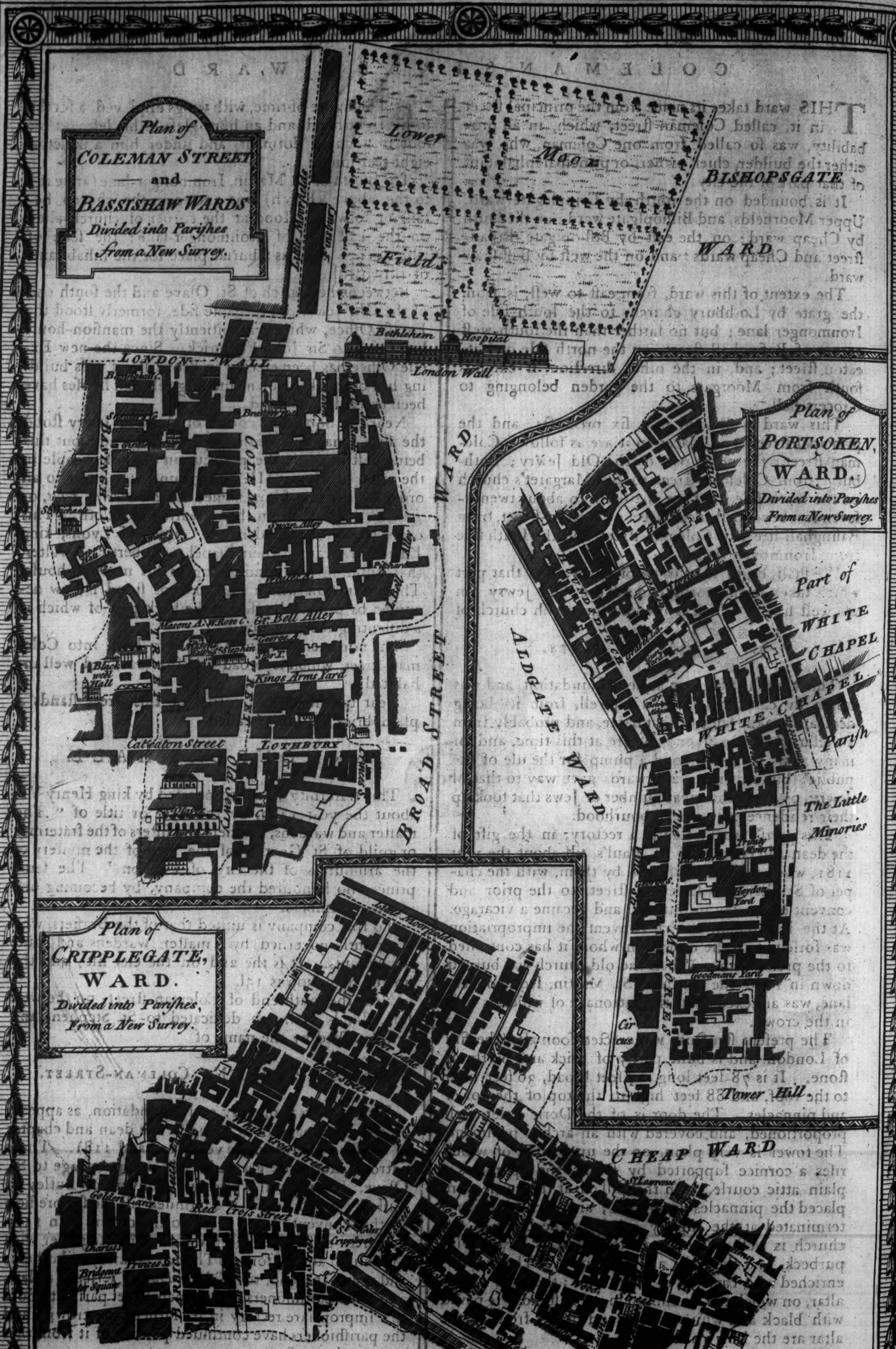
Engrav'd for THORNTONS, New & Complete History & Survey of LONDON, & WESTMINSTER, &c.


Plan of
COLEMAN STREET
and
BASSISHAW WARDS
Divided into Parishes
from a New Survey.
Plan of
PORTSOKEN,
WARD.
Divided into Parishes
From a New Survey.
Plan of
CRIPPLEGATE,
WARD.
Divided into Parishes,
From a New Survey.
Lower
Moor
Fields
Little Moorfields
Finsbury
Bethlehem
Hospital
London Wall
LONDON WALL
BISHOPSGATE
WARD
BROAD STREET
WARD
COLEMAN
STREET
BASINGHALL
STREET
Brewers Hall
Swan Alley
Great Bell Alley
Masons A.
Kings Arms Yard
Black well Hall
Cateaton Street
LOTHBURY
Old Jewry
ALDGATE WARD
Part of
WHITE
CHAPEL
WHITE CHAPEL
Parish
The Little
Minories
Trinity Minories
Heydon Yard
Goodmans Yard
The MINORIES
Cir cus
Tower Hill
Little Moorfields
Moor Lane
Grub Street
White Cross Street
Golden Lane
Red Cross Street
Bridgewater Square
Princes St.
BARBICAN
St. Giles Cripplegate
Aldermanbury
St. Lawrence
Wood Street
CHEAP WARD
ALDERSGATE WARD

CHAP. XIII.

COLEMAN-STREET WARD.

THIS ward takes its name from the principal ſtreet in it, called Coleman-ſtreet, which, in all probability, was ſo called, from one Coleman, who was either the builder, chief owner, or principal inhabitant of that part of the city.

It is bounded on the north by Cripplegate ward, Upper Moorfields, and Biſhopſgate ward; on the ſouth by Cheap ward; on the eaſt by Biſhopſgate, Broad-ſtreet and Cheap wards: and on the weſt by Baſſiſhaw ward.

The extent of this ward, from eaſt to weſt, is, from the grate by Lothbury church, to the ſouth ſide of Ironmonger lane; but no farther than the ſouth-weſt corner of Baſinghall-ſtreet, on the north ſide of Cateaton-ſtreet; and, in the other direction, it extends ſouth from Moorgate to the garden belonging to Grocers hall.

This ward is divided into ſix precincts; and the principal ſtreets and places in it are as follow: Coleman-ſtreet; the north part of the Old Jewry; Lothbury, from Coleman-ſtreet to St. Margaret's church on the north ſide, and on the ſouth to about twenty-ſeven feet beyond Princes-ſtreet; Cateaton-ſtreet, from Baſinghall-ſtreet to Coleman-ſtreet, and the ſouth ſide from Ironmonger-lane.

We ſhall begin the ſurvey of this ward at that part which takes in the north end of the Old Jewry, on the weſt ſide of which is ſituated the pariſh church of

ST. OLAVE JEWRY.

This church is of very antient foundation, and was originally called St. Olave's Upwell, from its being dedicated to the ſaint of that name, and probably from a well under the eaſt end, where at this time, and for many years paſt, has ſtood a pump for the uſe of the public: but this name afterwards gave way to that of Jewry, owing to the great number of Jews that took up their reſidence in this neighbourhood.

This pariſh was antiently a rectory, in the gift of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, till about the year 1181, when it was transferred by them, with the chapel of St. Stephen, Coleman-ſtreet, to the prior and convent of Butley in Suffolk, and became a vicarage. At the ſuppreſſion of that convent the impropriation was forfeited to the crown, in whom it has continued to the preſent time. When the old church was burned down in 1666, the pariſh of St. Martin, Ironmonger-lane, was annexed to it, the patronage of which is alſo in the crown.

The preſent ſtructure was erected ſoon after the fire of London, and is built partly of brick and partly of ſtone. It is 78 feet long, 24 feet broad, 36 feet high to the roof, and 88 feet high to the top of the tower and pinnacles. The door is of the Doric order, well proportioned, and covered with an arched pediment. The tower is very plain, on the upper part of which riſes a cornice ſupported by ſcrolls and upon this a plain attic courſe. On the pillars at the corners are placed the pinnacles upon balls; and each pinnacle is terminated at the top by a ball. The body of the church is well enlightened; the floor is paved with purbeck, and the walls are wainſcoted. The pulpit is enriched with carvings of cherubims; the floor of the altar, on which the communion table ſtands, is paved with black and white marble, and in the front of the altar are the king's arms.

In this church are three curious pieces of painting, viz.

1. Queen Elizabeth lying on a fine couch with her regalia, under an arched canopy, on which are placed her arms.
2. The picture of king Charles I.
3. The figure of time, with wings diſplayed, a ſcythe in his right hand, and an hour-glaſs in his left: at his foot is a cupid dormant, and under him a ſkeleton eight feet long.

The pariſh of St. Martin, Ironmonger-lane (annexed to the above church) was a rectory, the church belonging to which ſtood at the corner of church-alley on the eaſt ſide of Ironmonger-lane; the ſcite of which is now uſed as a burial place for the inhabitants of this pariſh.

Between the church of St. Olave and the ſouth end of the Old Jewry, on the ſame ſide, formerly ſtood the Exciſe Office, which was antiently the manſion-houſe belonging to Sir John Frederick. Since the new Exciſe Office has been erected in Broad-ſtreet, this building has been taken down, and large elegant houſes have been erected in its ſtead.

Near the north eaſt corner of the Old Jewry ſtood the firſt ſynagogue of the Jews in England; but this being deſtroyed by the perſecution of thoſe people in the reign of Henry III. the ground was given to an order of begging friars named *De Pœnetentia Jeſus;* or *Fratres de Sacca,* from their wearing ſackcloth. This order being ſuppreſſed by the council of Lyons, king Edward I. granted their chapel to Robert Fitz-walter, that building nearly adjoining to his manſion-houſe. The ground on which this convent ſtood is now occupied by private houſes, at the back part of which is a diſſenting meeting-houſe.

The north end of the Old Jewry leads into Coleman-ſtreet, which is broad and ſpacious, and well inhabited.

Near the north-eaſt corner of this ſtreet ſtands a plain brick building, called

ARMOURERS HALL.

This fraternity was incorporated by king Henry VI. about the year 1423, by the ſtyle or title of "The maſter and wardens, brothers and ſiſters of the fraternity or guild of St. George, of the men of the myſtery of the armourers of the city of London." The ſame prince alſo honoured the company, by becoming one of their members.

To this company is united that of the Braſiers, who are jointly governed by a maſter, wardens and court of aſſiſtants. It is the 22d on the city liſt; and the fine on admiſſion is 15l.

Near the ſouth end of Coleman-ſtreet, on the weſt ſide, ſtands a church dedicated to St. Stephen, and diſtinguiſhed by the name of

ST. STEPHEN, COLEMAN-STREET.

This church is of very early foundation, as appears by the patronage of it being in the dean and chapter of St. Paul's between the year 1171 and 1181. Thoſe patrons afterwards granted it, as an appendage to St. Olave, Jewry, to the prior and convent of Butley in Suffolk; in whoſe gift it continued till the ſuppreſſion of that convent, when it fell to the crown. In 1577 queen Elizabeth granted the patronage, together with the church and rectory, to Thomas Paſkins, and others; and again, in 1590, to William Daniel, ſerjeant at law, and other pariſhioners of Coleman-ſtreet pariſh, to hold this impropriate rectory in fee farm of the crown; and the pariſhioners have continued patrons of it from that time to the preſent.

The old church ſharing the common fate in the dreadful fire of London, the preſent ſtructure was erected about four years after. It is a neat and ſolid building, ſtrengthened with ruſtic at the corners, and enlightened by one ſeries of large windows, with an handſome cornice, and one of the broadeſt ceilings and roofs that can be ſeen, without a ſingle pillar to ſupport it. The ſteeple is a ſquare tower, crowned with a lanthorn, which has four faces, and incloſes a bell to call the pariſhioners to prayers. The front is adorned with a cornice, two pine-apples, and the figure of a cock handſomely carved. On the north ſide is the church-yard; and on the ſouth is a large pavement that covers a burial vault the whole length of the church. To this pavement there is an aſcent by ſeveral ſteps, through a gate, over which is cut in ſtone a beautiful repreſentation of the general reſurrection.

On the north ſide of Lothbury, oppoſite Princes-ſtreet, ſtands the parochial church of

ST. MARGARET, LOTHBURY.

This church is ſo called from its being dedicated to St. Margaret, a virgin ſaint of Antioch, who ſuffered martyrdom in the reign of the emperor Decius; and it received the additional epithet of Lothbury from its ſituation, and to diſtinguiſh it from other churches dedicated to the ſame ſaint.

This church is a rectory, the foundation of which is of great antiquity, as appears from John de Haſlingfield, who was preſented to it, by the abbeſs and convent of Barking in Eſſex, on the 16th of Auguſt, in the year 1303. The patronage continued in that convent till the general ſuppreſſion of religious houſes, when it fell to the crown, in whom it has continued to the preſent time.

The original church being greatly decayed by time, a new one was built in the year 1440; but that being deſtroyed by the general conflagration, the preſent edifice was erected in its ſtead, and compleatly finiſhed in the year 1690. It is a plain, neat building, and is ſituated on the antient watercourſe of Wallbrook. It is 66 feet long, 54 broad, 36 in height to the roof, and 140 feet to the top of the ſteeple. The body is well enlightened by a row of lofty windows, over which the wall is terminated by a baluſtrade; and the principal door is ornamented with Corinthian columns, which ſupport an angular pediment. The tower has large windows in the uppermoſt ſtage, and is terminated a little above by a plain cornice, upon which is raiſed a ſmall dome that ſupports a ſlender ſpire. The inſide is wainſcoted, the floor neatly paved, and the altar-piece handſomely ornamented. The font for Baptiſm is exceeding beautiful, the baſon being carved with a repreſentation of the garden of Eden and the fall of Man, the ſalvation of Noah and his family in the ark; the baptiſm of Jeſus by John Baptiſt; and Philip baptizing the Eunuch. The cover is ornamented with the figure of St. Margaret; as alſo the figures of Faith, Hope and Charity.

On the north ſide of Lothbury, between this church and Coleman-ſtreet, is Founders-court, ſo named from a building at the north end of it called

FOUNDERS HALL.

This hall, which is a plain but convenient building, not only ſerves the purpoſes of the company it belongs to, but is alſo uſed as a place of worſhip by a Preſbyterian congregation.

The fraternity of Founders was incorporated by letters patent of his majeſty king James I. in the year 1614, by the name of "The maſter, wardens, and commonalty of the myſtery of Founders of the city of London." They are governed by a maſter, wardens and court of aſſiſtants; and the fine on admiſſion is 8l. This company, by their charter, have power to ſearch all braſs weights, and braſs and copper wares within the city of London, and three miles thereof. And all makers of braſs weights within that circuit are obliged to have their ſeveral weights ſized by the company's ſtandard, and marked with their common mark; and ſuch of theſe weights as are of avoirdupois, to be ſealed at Guildhall, and thoſe of troy-weight at Goldſmiths hall.

The north extremity of this ward is terminated by that part of Moorfields, called the lower quarters, which lie along the front of Bethlehem hoſpital. Theſe fields are divided into four ſquares impaled, and each ſquare planted with elm trees. Between theſe ſquares, or quarters, are broad gravel walks for the accommodation of the neighbouring inhabitants to walk in: that particularly which croſſes the middle, parallel with the hoſpital, is diſtinguiſhed by the name of the City Mall. The houſes on the north and eaſt are occupied principally by brokers; and the ſouth ſide is entirely encloſed by

BETHLEHEM HOSPITAL.

This hoſpital (as before obſerved in the ſurvey of Biſhopſgate ward) was founded for lunatics, near the north-eaſt corner of the Lower Moorfields, in Biſhopſgate pariſh; but that becoming ruinous, as well as too ſmall to anſwer the purpoſes of the charity, the lord-mayor, aldermen and common-council granted the governors the ſpot of ground whereon the preſent edifice ſtands, the foundation of which was laid in the month of April, 1675: but the wings on each ſide were not erected till ſome years after the building was compleated.

A great part of the money expended in the execution of this building was raiſed by public contributions; from which method we are furniſhed with the following humorous incident: Two of the agents employed for this purpoſe called upon an old gentleman to ſolicit his benefaction; and the door of the houſe not being quite ſhut, they overheard him ſcolding his maid ſervant for throwing away a match ſhe had uſed to light a candle, without conſidering the other end would ſerve for a like purpoſe another time. After waiting till the diſpute was ended, they knocked at the door, and, addreſſing themſelves to the gentleman, explained the nature of their buſineſs. On this he went to a cloſet, and bringing them 400 guineas, threw them into their bag. The agents, aſtoniſhed at a generoſity ſo little expected, could not help teſtifying their ſurprize by telling him what they had overheard. "Gentlemen, ſaid he, your ſurprize is occaſioned by a thing of very little conſequence. I keep houſe, and ſave and ſpend money in my own way: the one furniſhes me with the means of doing the other; and both equally gratify my inclinations. With regard to benefactions and donations, always expect moſt from prudent people who keep their accounts in regular order –

This magnificent ſtructure is 540 feet in length, and 40 feet in breadth. The middle and ends, which project a little, are adorned with pilaſters, entablatures, foliages, &c. and, riſing above the reſt of the building, have each a flat roof, with a handſome baluſtrade of ſtone, in the center of which is a handſome turret. That in the middle is adorned with a clock and three dials, on the top of which is a gilt ball and fane. The whole is built of brick and ſtone, and incloſed by a handſome wall, formed of the ſame materials, 680 feet long. In the center of this wall, which goes in with a grand ſemicircular ſweep, is a large pair of fine iron gates, ſupported by ſtone piers, on the top of which are two images, or ſtatues, in a reclining poſture; one repreſenting Raving, and the other Melancholy, Madneſs. Theſe figures are finely expreſſed, and were executed by Mr. Cibber, who carved the emblematical figures on the Monument. This wall incloſes a range of gardens neatly adorned with walks of broad ſtone, graſs-plats and trees. In the eaſt diviſion, which is ſeparated by the entrance into the hoſpital, thoſe of the lunatics, who are well enough to be ſuffered to go about, are allowed to walk there, and enjoy the benefit of the freſh air.

The inſide of this building chiefly conſiſts of two galleries one over the other, which are 193 yards long, 13 feet high, and 16 feet broad, excluſive of the cells.

Theſe galleries are divided in the middle by two iron gates, in order to ſeparate the men from the women; the latter being confined to the weſtern part, and the former to the eaſtern part of the hoſpital. At the entrance between theſe two gates, on the right hand, is an handſome apartment for the ſteward, who is the manager, under the direction of the committee. On the left is a ſpacious room, in which the committee ſit to receive and diſcharge patients. Below ſtairs is a good kitchen, and all neceſſary offices for keeping and dreſſing proviſions, waſhing, &c. and at the ſouth-eaſt corner is a bath for the uſe of the patients.

There are about two hundred cells, or rooms for patients, which are furniſhed with beds, when they are found capable of uſing them; or with clean ſtraw every day, when they are miſchievous.

The hoſpitals of Bethlehem and Bridewell being made one corporation, they have the ſame preſident, ſurgeon and apothecary; yet each hoſpital has its ſteward and inferior officers, and a particular committee is choſen out of the governors of each. Out of that appointed for this hoſpital, there are ſix who meet every Saturday, to examine the ſteward's accounts, to inſpect the proviſions, receive and diſcharge patients, and to direct all other affairs belonging to the charity.

This hoſpital was formerly open for the admiſſion of the public, to the great prejudice of many of the unhappy patients; but by a wiſe regulation lately made, no perſon is admitted without a ticket ſigned by one of the governors.

On the weſt ſide of Moorfields, commonly called Pavement-row, there is an Independent Meeting-houſe; and at the ſouth-weſt corner of Bedlam formerly ſtood Moorgate.

The laſt place we have to mention in this ward is Fore-ſtreet, which runs in a direct line from the weſt end of Bethlehem hoſpital to Cripplegate church. This ſtreet is one of thoſe improved by virtue of the late act of parliament; and from a narrow dirty place of irregular and mean buildings, is become an open, ſpacious ſtreet, accommodated with good houſes well inhabited. Among the various buildings that were removed to make way for this improvement, was the hall belonging to the company of Loriners, which was ſituated by London-wall, between Moorgate and Biſhopſgate-ſtreet.

CHAP. XIV.

CORDWAINERS-STREET WARD.

THIS ward took its name from the place originally called Cordwainers-ſtreet, (but now Bow-lane) which was principally inhabited by ſhoe-makers, and other dealers in leather; the term Cordwainers, in many of our old ſtatutes, being uſed for that of Shoemakers.

It is bounded on the eaſt by Wallbrook ward; on the weſt by Bread-ſtreet ward; on the north by Cheap ward; and on the ſouth by Vintry ward.

It is divided into eight precincts, in which are contained the following ſtreets and places, viz. Bow-lane, Queen-ſtreet, part of Watling-ſtreet, and Baſing-lane, Pancras-lane, Siſe-lane, Budge-row, and little St. Thomas Apoſtles, excluſive of the courts, alleys, &c.

The principal buildings in this ward conſiſt of three pariſh churches, the moſt diſtinguiſhed of which is ſituated near the north-weſt corner of Bow-lane in Cheapſide, and is called

St. MARY LE BOW.

This church took its name from its dedication to the Virgin Mary; and it received the additional epithet of *le Bow*, from its being the firſt church in London built with ſtone arches, at that time called Bows; which was done in the reign of William the Conqueror. It was firſt called New Mary church, but afterwards obtained the name of *De Arcubus*, or *le Bow*, in Weſtcheap, or Cheapſide.

In the hiſtory of the antient edifice we find, that by a dreadful hurricane that happened in the year 1091, the roof of the church was entirely blown down; and it is alſo recorded, that in 1271, the ſteeple fell down, and many people were hurt; after which accident it continued for a long time without a ſteeple. In 1512 it was finiſhed on the old plan, with ſtone brought from Caen in Normandy. In 1620 it underwent a thorough repair, in which ſtate it continued till the general deſtruction of buildings in the year 1666.

The preſent noble edifice, which was built by the great Sir Chriſtopher Wren, was finiſhed in the year 1673, and is particularly admired for the elegance of its ſteeple, which, though extremely high in its aſpect, is yet ſecure from any ſecond fall, by the due proportion and firm connection of its ſeveral parts.

The tower is ſquare from the ground, in which form it riſes to a conſiderable heighth, but with more ornament as it advances. The principal decoration of the lower part is in the door-caſe, which is a lofty noble arch, faced with a bold and well wrought ruſtic, and raiſed on a plain ſolid courſe from the foundation. Within the arch is a portal of the Doric order, with well proportioned columns, ornamented with frize work and ſculpture: and over this arch is an opening with a ſmall balcony. The firſt ſtage is terminated by an elegant cornice, over which riſes a plain courſe, from whence projects a dial. Above this, in each face, is a large arched window, with coupled Ionic pilaſters at the ſides near the corners. The cornice over the windows ſupports an elegant baluſtrade, with attic pillars over the Ionic columns. Theſe ſuſtain elegant ſcrolls, on which are placed urns with flames; and from this part the ſteeple riſes circular. There is a plain courſe to the heighth of half the ſcrolls, and upon this is raiſed a circular range of Corinthian columns, while the body of the ſteeple is continued round and plain within. Theſe ſupport a ſecond baluſtrade, with very large ſcrolls extending from it from the body of the ſteeple. Above theſe is placed a ſeries of columns of the Compoſite order, and from the entablature riſes another ſet of ſcrolls ſupporting the ſpire, which reſts upon four balls, and is terminated by a globe, from whence riſes a fane in the form of a dragon. Within the tower is a ring of bells, which, for harmony, are ſaid at leaſt to equal any others in the kingdom.

This church is a rectory, the patronage of which has always been in the gift of the archbiſhop of Canterbury; and it is the chief of the thirteen peculiars in this city belonging to that ſee. After the fire of London, the pariſhes of Allhallows, Honey-lane, and St. Pancraſs, were annexed to it: the latter is a peculiar belonging to the ſee of Canterbury; but the living of the former is in the gift of the Grocers company, in whom it has been ever ſince the year 1471.

On the eaſt ſide of Bow-lane, a little to the ſouth where Watling-ſtreet croſſes it, is ſituated the pariſh church of

St. MARY ALDERMARY.

This church receives its name from being dedicated to the Virgin Mary; and it obtained the epithet of Aldermary (or Elder Mary) from its being the oldeſt church in this city dedicated to that ſaint. It is a rectory founded before the conqueſt, and one of the peculiars belonging to the archbiſhop of Canterbury.

This church was kept in repair from time to time by the liberality of ſeveral private benefactors. In the year 1510 Sir Henry Keble, lord-mayor of London, bequeathed 1000l. towards rebuilding it: and in 1626 William Rodoway gave, towards the building of the ſteeple then greatly decayed, the ſum of 3000l. About the ſame year Richard Pierſon gave 200 marks for the ſame purpoſe, on condition that the ſteeple ſhould be built in its antient form, according to the foundation laid by Sir Henry Keble. This church, which was finiſhed about the year 1630, was conſumed by the fire of London, except the ſteeple, which not being of any uſe, was afterwards taken down, to make way for the new edifice intended to be raiſed.

The preſent church was erected by the munificence of Henry Rogers, Eſq. who gave 5000l. towards rebuilding it. It was completed in a few years after the fire of London; but the ſteeple was not added to it till about the year 1701. It is a ſpacious Gothic edifice, being 100 feet long and 63 feet broad: the heighth of the roof is 45 feet, and that of the ſteeple 135 feet. The body is enlightened by a ſingle ſeries of large Gothic windows. The wall has buttreſſes and battlements well contrived; the former of which run up pilaſter faſhion in two ſtages. The tower, which is beautifully ornamented, conſiſts of five ſtages, to each of which, except the loweſt, is a Gothic window. The pinnacles, which are properly ſo many turrets, riſe from the ground at each corner: theſe are divided into ſtages, like the body of the tower, and cabled with ſmall pillars bound round them, with a kind of arched work and ſubdiviſions between.

After the fire of London the pariſh of St. Thomas the Apoſtle was annexed to this church; which being in the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, the archbiſhop of Canterbury and the dean of St. Paul's preſent alternately to the united livings.

At the ſouth-weſt corner of Siſe-lane, on the north ſide, and near the weſt end of Watling-ſtreet, ſtands the pariſh church of

St. ANTHONY, *commonly called* St. ANTHOLIN, or St. ANTLIN.

This church is ſo called from its dedication to St. Anthony, an Egyptian hermit, and founder of the order of Eremites of St. Anthony. The time of its foundation is not certainly known; but that it is of great antiquity appears from its being in the gift of the canons of St. Paul in the year 1181; as alſo from the ſtate of it when Ralph de Diceto was dean of St. Paul's in the year 1190. It was rebuilt by Thomas Knolles, lord mayor of London, in the year 1399: and again, in 1513, by John Tate, mercer. In 1616 it was repaired and beautified at the expence of 1000l. raiſed by the contribution of ſeveral munificent inhabitants; but being deſtroyed by the fire of London, it was rebuilt in the year 1682 in the ſame manner it now appears.

It is made of ſtone, of the Tuſcan order; and is 66 feet in length, and 44 in breadth. The roof is a cupola of an elliptic form, enlightened by four porthole windows, and ſupported by columns of the Compoſite order. The ſteeple conſiſts of a tower, and a very neat octangular ſpire ornamented with apertures in three ſtages. The windows at the baſe of the ſpire have regular caſes, and are crowned with pediments ſupporting urns. Thoſe of the middle ſtage have ſhields, with more free ornaments, which alſo ſupport their vaſes; and the crown of the ſpire with the decorations under the fane, are exceeding handſome.

To this pariſh is annexed that of St. John Baptiſt, whoſe church, before the fire of London, ſtood cloſe by Wallbrook. The antiquity of this church appears from the mention of it by Ralph de Diceto, dean of St. Paul's, in the year 1181, whoſe canons were the patrons, and gave it to the convent of St. Helen, London, in whom it continued till the ſuppreſſion of their nunnery, when it came to the crown, in whom it ſtill remains: ſo that the preſentation to theſe united pariſhes is alternately in the crown and the dean and chapter of St. Paul's.

CHAP. XV.

CORNHILL WARD.

THIS ward receives its name from Cornhill, which is the principal ſtreet in it, and ſo called from its having been antiently a market-place for the ſale of corn. It is bounded on the eaſt by Biſhopſgate ward; on the weſt by Cheap ward; on the north by Broad-ſtreet ward; and on the ſouth by Langbourn ward.

It is of very ſmall extent, but rendered important from its ſituation, and the condition of its inhabitants. It begins in the north-eaſt, at the ſouth-eaſt corner of St. Martin Outwich's church, and runs in ſeveral windings ſouth-weſt to the weſt extent of Cornhill: then beginning again on the north at about fifty feet from the ſouth-weſt corner of Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, it runs ſouth to St. Peter's-alley in Gracechurch-ſtreet, and from thence by various windings to the ſouth-weſt corner of Cornhill.

On the north ſide of Cornhill are ſeveral lanes, courts, alleys, &c. as Finch-lane, Freeman's court, Star-court, Sweeting's-alley, Caſtle-alley, and the handſome opening to the Bank, called Bank-ſtreet.

On the ſouth ſide are Birchin-lane, Peter's-alley, Michael's-alley, 'Change-alley, and Pope's-head-alley.

'Change-alley is ſo called from its vicinity to the Royal Exchange, and is well known to the commercial and mercantile part of the world from the great buſineſs that is daily tranſacted there in all money affairs; it being a kind of market for buying and ſelling ſtocks, lottery tickets, &c.

Pope's-head-alley (ſo called from a tavern being formerly ſituated in it, whoſe ſign was the Pope's-head) is very narrow, and leads into Lombard-ſtreet. It is principally inhabited by brokers, and ſuch whoſe buſineſs requires their attendance near the Royal Exchange.

Cornhill, which is the principal ſtreet in this ward, is very ſpacious, and conſiſts of large and uniform buildings, well inhabited. This uniformity of buildings aroſe from ſeveral fires which have happened at different periods in this ſtreet, whereby the old houſes were deſtroyed and the preſent ones erected in their ſtead.

The moſt remarkable buildings in this ward are the three following, viz. the churches of St. Michael and St. Peter, and the Royal Exchange, the latter of which has been already deſcribed in page 162, &c.

At the ſouth-eaſt angle of Cornhill, behind ſome houſes which hide it in front, ſtands the pariſh church of

St. PETER, Cornhill.

That this church is of great antiquity appears evident from the following inſcription, which is engraved on a table of braſs, and hung up in the church near the font for baptiſm:

"Be hit known to all men, that the yeerys of owr Lord God, An. CLXXIX. Lucius, the fyrſt Chriſten king of this Lond, then callyd Brytayne, fowndyd the fyrſt chyrch in London, that is to ſey, the chyrch of Sent Peter apon Cornhyl; and he fowndyd ther an archbiſhop's ſee, and made that chirch the metropolitant and cheef chirch of this kingdom, and ſo enduryd the ſpace of CCCC. yeerys and more, unto the commyng of Sent Auſten, an apoſtyl of Englond, the whych was ſent into the Lond by Sent Gregory, the doctor of the chirch, in the tyme of king Ethelbert, and then was the archbiſhoppys ſee and pol removyd from the aforeſeyd chirch of Sent Peter's apon Cornhyl unto Derebernaum, that now ys callyd Canterbury, and ther yt remeynyth to this dey.

"And Millet Monk, whych came into this Lond wyth Sent Auſten, was made the fyrſt biſhop of London, and hys ſee was made in Powllys chirch. And this Lucius, kyng, was the fyrſt foundyr of Peter's chyrch apon Cornhyl; and he regnyed king in thys ilond after Brut, MCCXLV. yeerys. And the yeerys of owr Lord God a CXXIV. Lucius was crownyd kyng, and the yeers of hys reygne LXXVII yeerys, and he was beryd aftyr ſum cronekil at London, and aftyr ſum cronekil he was beryd at Glowceſter, at that plaſe wher the order of Sent Francys ſtandyth."

Whatever credit may be given to the antiquity of this church from the above inſcription, it is certain that the church, known in antient records, by the name of St. Peter *ſuper* Cornhill, that is, above or at the top of Cornhill, is of very antient foundation. The earlieſt authentic account, however, we find of this church is, that William Kingſton, before the year 1298, gave it to his tenement in Graſs-ſtreet, called the Horſe-mill; and that there antiently belonged to the church a public library, well furniſhed with books, which being privately diſpoſed of, the building was converted into a ſchool for the education of youth.

This church is a rectory, the patronage of which appears to have been entirely in the family of the Nevils; for the lady Alice, relict of Sir Hugh Nevil, in the year 1362, made a feoffment thereof to Richard, earl of Arundel and Surrey; and paſſing afterwards through various hands, it was in the year 1411 conveyed by Richard Whittington, and others, to the lord-mayor and commonalty of London, in whom the right of advowſon ſtill remains.

The old edifice was totally deſtroyed by the fire in 1666: ſoon after which the preſent ſtructure was erected. It is a very ſubſtantial building, 80 feet long, 47 feet broad, 40 feet high to the roof, and 140 feet to the top of the ſteeple. The body is plain, with a ſingle ſeries of windows. The tower is alſo plain, with one window in each ſtage, and the dome, which ſupports the ſpire, is of the lanthorn kind. The ſpire is crowned with a ball, on which is a fane in the form of a key, alluding to the key of St. Peter.

Among other monumental ſtones in the church-yard, is one on the ſouth ſide erected at the expence of the pariſh to the memory of John Butler, who ſerved the office of clerk to the pariſh for 22 years, and died the ſixth of November 1768; on the ſtone is engraved the following epitaph:

Oft have I view'd the gloomy place,
Which claims the relicts of the human race;
And read on the inſculptur'd ſtone,
"Here lies the body of——————
"——————but now my own
"Diſſolves to native duſt, and as you ſee,
"Another here has done the ſame for me."

At a ſmall diſtance from this church, on the ſame ſide of Cornhill, but farther to the weſt, is ſituated the pariſh church of

St. MICHAEL, Cornhill.

This church is ſo called from its dedication to St. Michael the archangel, and its ſituation near the Corn-market. It was founded before the year 1133, and was at that time in the patronage of the abbot and convent of Coveſham, alias Eveſham: but they, in the year 1503, transferred the advowſon to the Drapers company, who, in conſideration thereof, ſettled a perpetual annuity of 5^{l}. 6s. 8d. upon the ſaid abbot and canons, and their ſucceſſors; beſides an antient penſion of 6s. 8d. annually paid them out of the ſaid church. By virtue of this contract the company of Drapers have ever ſince remained patrons of this church.

The old building was deſtroyed by the general conflagration in 1666, ſoon after which the preſent ſtructure was erected. It is a fine Gothic edifice, and is 130 feet high to the top of the tower. The length of the body is 70 feet, the breadth 60, and the height to the roof 35 feet. The center of the church is in the lower part of the tower, on each ſide of which there is a regular extent of building. The principal door opens in the lower ſtage of the tower, which riſes with angulated corners from the ground, forming a kind of baſe, terminated at the height of the body of the church. The ſecond ſtage, which is plain and lofty, has two high windows, one over the other, properly ſhaped for the ſtyle of the building, and is terminated with a truly Gothic ſtructure. The third ſtage is directly in the ſame form of the two others, except the addition of farther ornaments; the angulated corners are fluted, and terminated by cherubs heads under a cornice, the plain face between has four windows in two ſeries. Over the uppermoſt of theſe windows, above the cornice, runs a battlement on the plain faces of the tower, and from the corners are carried up four beautiful fluted turrets. Theſe are caſed, a part of their height, with Doric turrets, and terminate in pinnacle heads, incloſing each a ſpire, crowned with a fane. The tower contains an excellent ring of bells, which are remarked for the harmony of their ſound.

Nearly adjoining to this church was antiently ſituated a handſome cloiſter, and a church-yard, in the latter of which ſtood a pulpit-croſs (reſembling that of St. Paul's,) erected by Sir John Rudſtone, mayor of this city in the year 1528; who purchaſed ground in the neighbourhood, and not only enlarged the ſaid church-yard, but alſo erected convenient apartments for the choriſters, who daily officiated in the church: but the choirs being diſſolved in the reign of Henry VIII. the apartments were converted into habitations for decayed pariſhioners.

CHAP. XVI.

CRIPPLEGATE WARD.

THIS ward took its name from a gate which formerly ſtood at the north-weſt part of the city, and was called Cripplegate from the great number of cripples and beggars that uſed formerly to ſtand there ſoliciting for charity.

It is bounded on the eaſt by Moorfields, Coleman-ſtreet ward, Baſſiſhaw ward and Cheap ward; on the weſt by Alderſgate ward; on the north by the pariſh of St. Luke Old ſtreet: and on the ſouth by Cheap ward.

This ward conſiſts of two parts, viz. Cripplegate within the walls, and Cripplegate without. The whole ward extends from Cheapſide on the ſouth, to beyond Bridgewater-ſquare in the north; and from Back-ſtreet, or Little Moorfields in the eaſt, to Jewin-ſtreet in the weſt.

It is divided into thirteen precincts, viz. nine within the walls and four without. The principal ſtreets and lanes within the walls are Milk-ſtreet, Aldermanbury, Love-lane, Lad-lane, Wood-ſtreet all but about 70 feet on the weſt towards Cheapſide, Addle-ſtreet, Silver-ſtreet, and a ſmall part of Cheapſide, reaching about 170 feet eaſtward from Wood-ſtreet. In this diſtrict are included parts of Cateaton-ſtreet, London-wall, Little Wood-ſtreet, Hart-ſtreet, Monkwell-ſtreet, Maiden lane, and Gutter-lane.

The chief places without the walls are Fore-ſtreet, Moore-lane, part of Grub-ſtreet, White-croſs-ſtreet to beyond Beech-lane, Red-croſs-ſtreet, Beech-lane, part of Barbican, all Bridgewater-ſquare, and the eaſt end of Jewin-ſtreet.

We ſhall begin the ſurvey of this ward at the ſouth-eaſt extremity within the walls, namely, Wood-ſtreet, on the eaſt ſide of which, near Cheapſide, ſtands one of the city priſons called

WOOD-STREET COMPTER.

This priſon was erected in the year 1555, for the reception of priſoners from the compter which then ſtood in Bread-ſtreet, and was ordered to be aboliſhed on account of ſome miſdemeanors practiſed by the keeper of it. See page 158. This priſon is adapted for the confinement of debtors and felons, and is conducted on much the ſame principle as the Poultry Compter, which has been already deſcribed in our ſurvey of Cheap ward.

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Farther to the north from Wood-ſtreet Compter, on the weſt ſide of the ſtreet, and at the corner of Huggen-alley, ſtands the pariſh church of

ST. MICHAEL, WOOD-STREET.

This church is of ſome antiquity, as appears by John de Eppewell, who was rector thereof in the year 1328.

The old building was deſtroyed by the fire of London, a few years after which the preſent ſtructure was erected, and the pariſh of St. Mary Staining annexed to it. The moſt diſtinguiſhed part of this edifice is the eaſt end, which is ornamented with four Ionic columns raiſed upon a continued pedeſtal with arches between, and ſupporting a handſome pediment, in the middle of which is a circular window. The reſt of the body is plain, and the windows are ſo elevated, that the doors open under them. The tower conſiſts of three plain ſtages with large windows, from the uppermoſt of which riſes a ſmall ſquare courſe, the foundation of the baſe of the turret. The baſe is cut away from the breadth of the tower gradually to the diameter of the turret, which is plain but handſome; and from its top riſes a ball that ſupports the fane.

This church is a rectory, the patronage of which was originally in the abbot and convent of St. Alban's, in whom it continued till the ſuppreſſion of that convent by Henry VIII. when that prince ſold it to William Barwell in the year 1544, by whom it was afterwards conveyed to John Marſh, and others, in truſt for the pariſh, in whom the advowſon ſtill continues. But this pariſh being united with that of St. Mary Staining, the living of which is in the crown, the king preſents once, and the pariſhioners twice.

At a ſmall diſtance from this church is Maiden-lane, on the north ſide of which, and at the corner of Staining lane, is ſituated

HABERDASHERS HALL.

This is a very handſome brick building, and the room called the Hall is very ſpacious and lofty. It is paved with marble and purbeck ſtone; and at the weſt end, where are two arched apertures, is a ſcreen, beautifully ornamented with pilaſters of the Corinthian order.

The company of Haberdaſhers was incorporated by king Henry VI. in the year 1487, by the name of "The fraternity of St. Catharine the Virgin, of the Haberdaſhers of the city of London." At preſent, however, they are denominated "The maſter and four wardens of the fraternity of the art or myſtery of Haberdaſhers in the city of London."

This is one of the twelve principal companies, and the eighth in order of precedence. It is governed by a maſter, four wardens, and a court of aſſiſtants; and the fine on admiſſion, is 25l. They have very conſiderable eſtates left in truſt to them by private benefactors, out of which they pay large ſums annually to charitable uſes, purſuant to the wills of the reſpective donors.

On the ſouth ſide of Maiden-lane, nearly oppoſite the above, ſtands a neat, well contrived hall belonging to the company of

WAX-CHANDLERS.

This company was incorporated by letters patent of king Richard III. in the year 1483, by the name and ſtyle of "The maſter, wardens, and commonalty of the art or myſtery of Wax-chandlers of London." It is a livery company, and the twentieth on the city liſt. They are governed by a maſter, wardens, and court of aſſiſtants; and the livery fine is 5l.

On the eaſt ſide of Wood-ſtreet, between Great and Little Love-lane, ſtands the pariſh church of

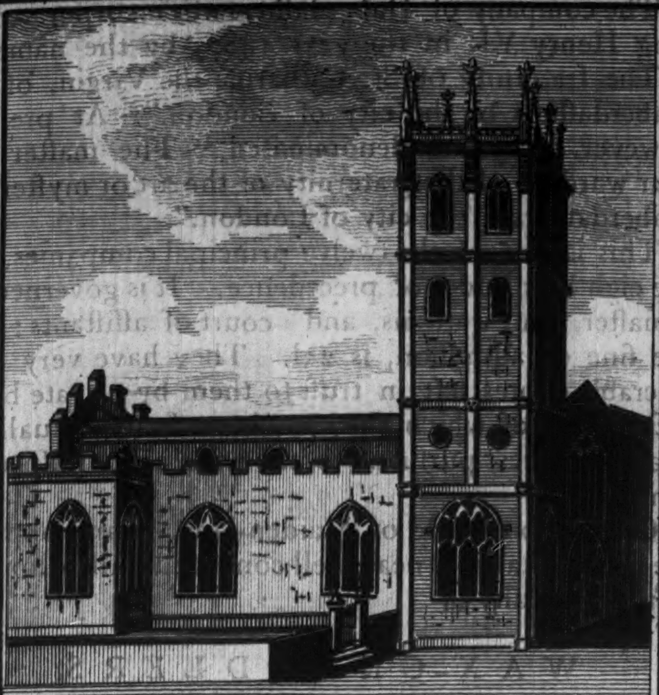
ST. ALBAN, WOOD-STREET.

This church is ſo called from its being dedicated to St. Alban, the firſt Chriſtian martyr in England, and from its ſituation. It is ſuppoſed to have been founded by king Athelſtan about the year 930; and was ſo ſubſtantially built, that from its firſt eſtabliſhment, with proper repairs, it continued till the year 1634; when it was taken down, and a new church built on the ſame ſpot.

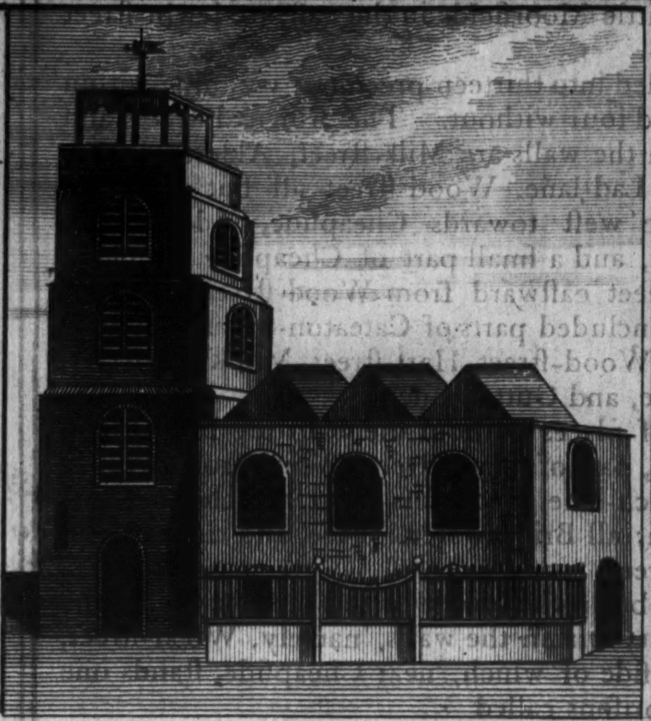
This laſt church was deſtroyed by the fire of London, after which the preſent ſtructure was erected on the ſame plan with the former. It is built entirely in the Gothic ſtyle; the body of it is plain, the windows large, and the wall is crowned with a plain ſquare battlement. It has a handſome tower 92 feet high, which is divided into four ſtages, and is ſupported by a kind of Gothic pilaſters, each crowned with its proper cornice. In the lower ſtage one window occupies the middle of the ſpace in front and ſide, which is truly antique, the bars forming a double ſeries of Gothic arches; the pilaſters are carried up ſtraight at the ſides, and the reſt of the ſpace is plain. The ſecond ſtage is enlightened by windows of the port-hole kind; and the two other ſtages have long windows, the upper ones of which are truly Gothic. The ſummit of the tower is edged with battlement work, plain and cloſe, and its verge is crowned with handſome pinnacles, one at each corner, and one in the middle of each ſpace between, ſupported by the pilaſter, which is carried up from the cornice of the lower ſtage over the firſt window.

The patronage of this church was originally in the abbot and convent of St. Alban's in Hertfordſhire; from whom it paſſed into the hands of the maſter, &c. of the hoſpital of St. James, Weſtminſter. The patronage, however, was afterwards granted by Henry VI. to the provoſt and fellows of Eaton college, in whom it has remained to the preſent time.

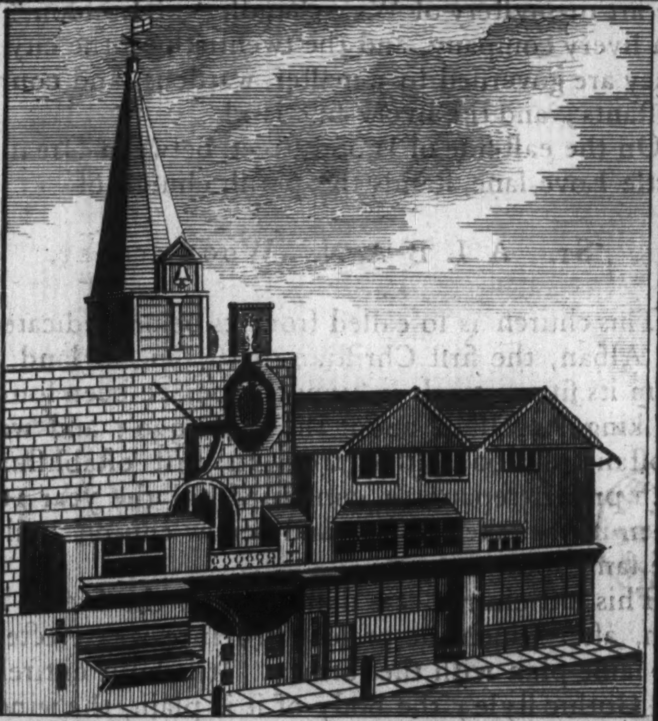
When this church was erected after the fire of London, the pariſh of St. Olave, Silver-ſtreet, whoſe church was deſtroyed, was annexed to it. The patronage of the latter was in the gift of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, who ſince that time have preſented alternately raved for THORNTON's New & Complete Hiſtory & Survey of LONDON & WESTMINSTER &c.



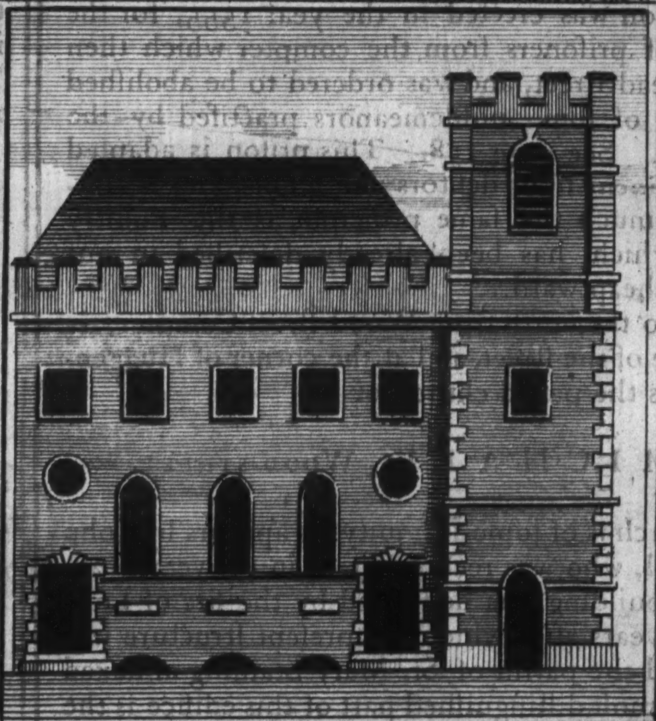
St. Alban's *Wood Street*



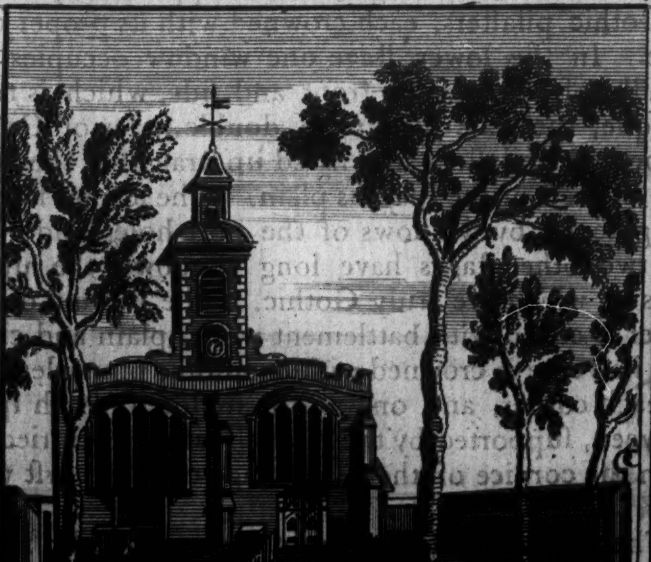
St. James's, *Dukes Place*



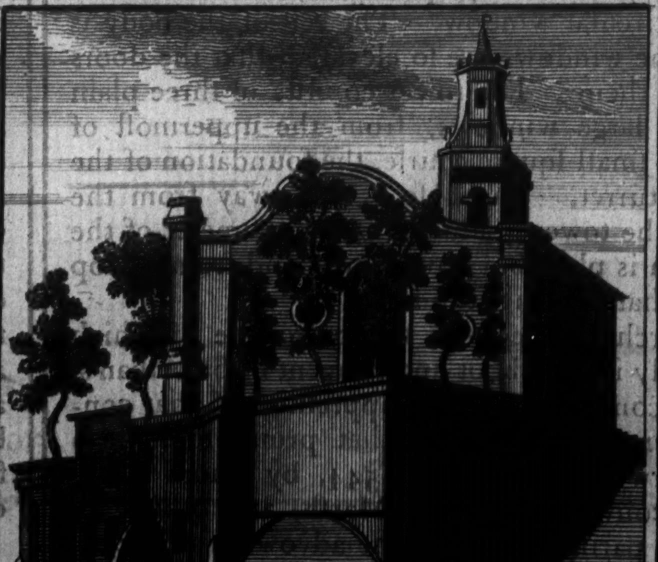
St. Ethelburga *within Bishopsgate*



St. Catherine *Coleman Street*



Great St. Helen's, *Bishopsgate Street*



St. Michael, Baſsishaw, *Basinghall street*

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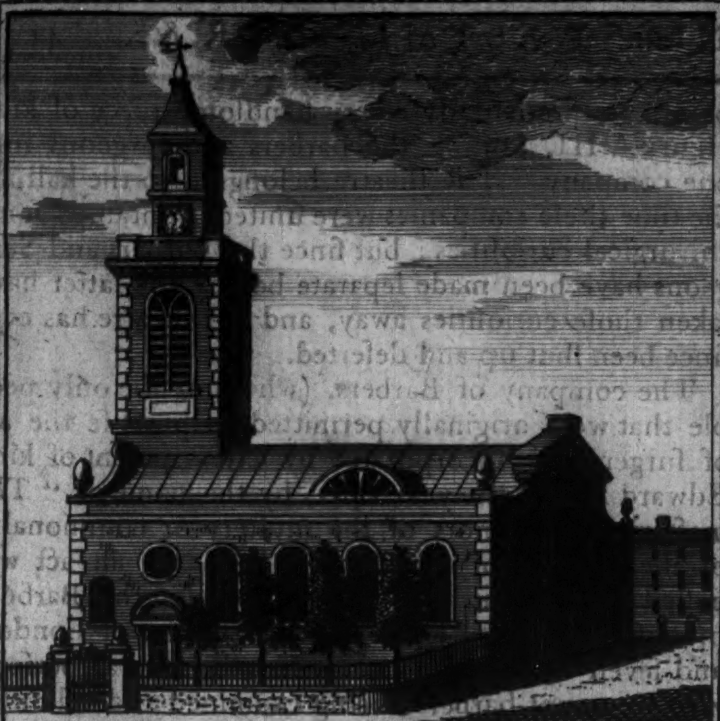
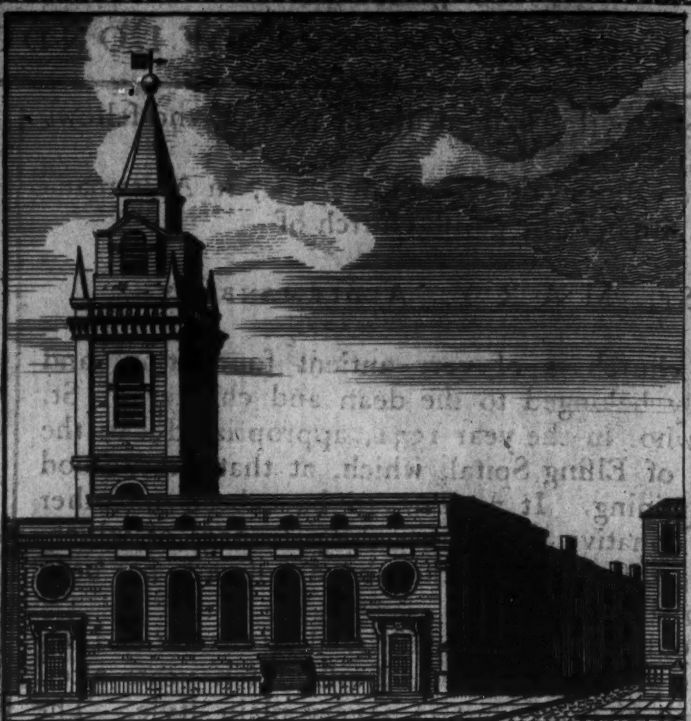
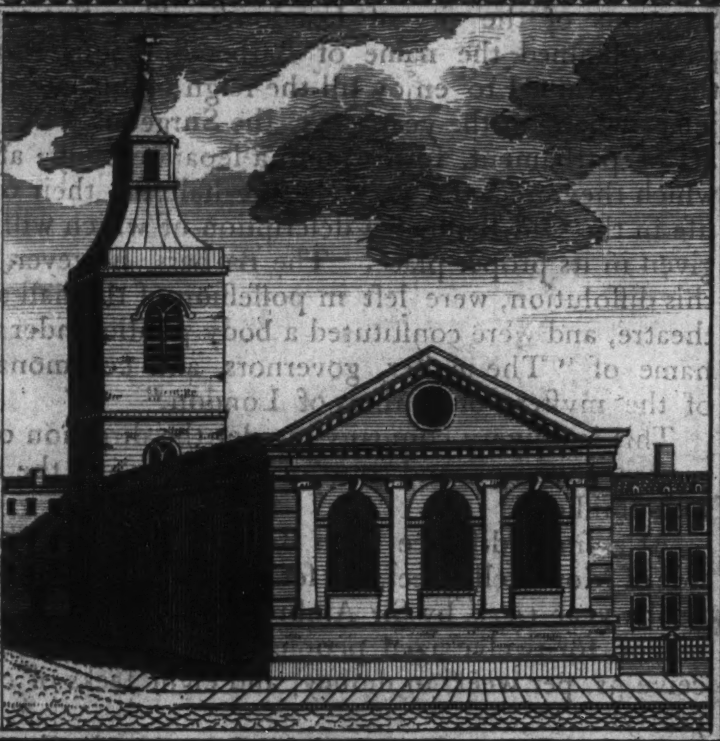


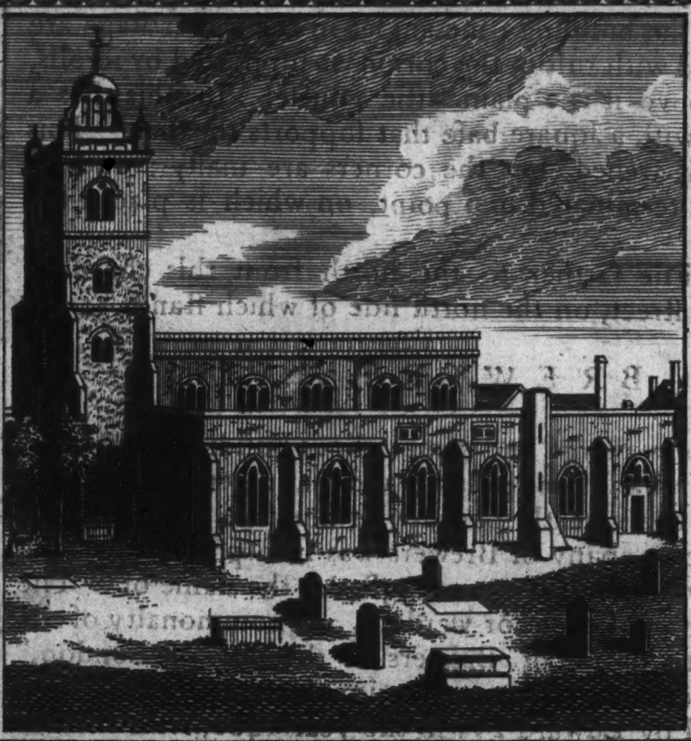
St Mary, *Aldermanbury*



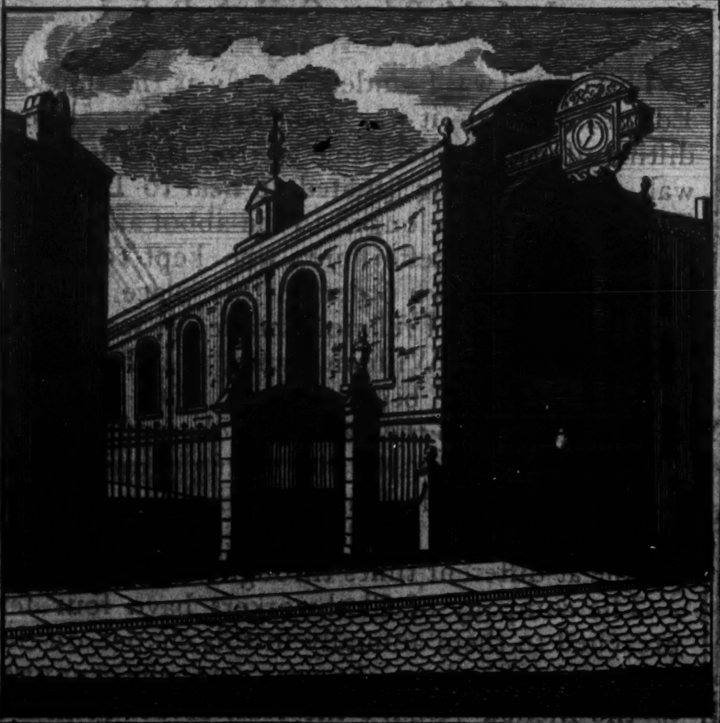
St Lawrence Jewry, *Cateaton Street*



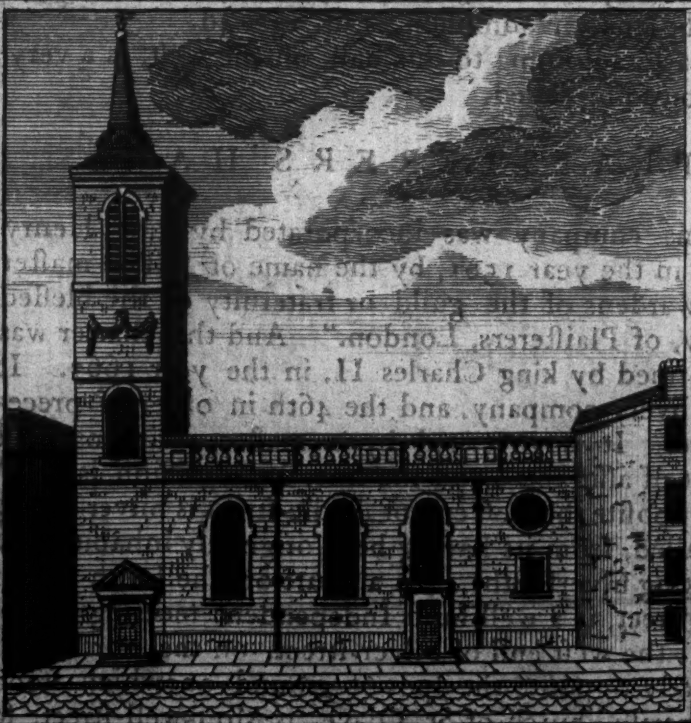
St Michael, *Wood Street*



St Giles's, *Cripplegate*



St Stephens *Coleman Street*



St Margarets, *Lothbury*

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alternately to this living with the provoſt and fellows of Eaton college.

At the eaſt end of Great Love-lane, in Aldermanbury, is ſituated the pariſh church of

ST. MARY, ALDERMANBURY.

This church is of very antient foundation, and originally belonged to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, who, in the year 1331, appropriated it to the hoſpital of Elſing Spital, which, at that time, ſtood near adjoining. It appears to have been no other than a donative or curacy; the patronage of which, ſince the diſſolution of the above hoſpital, has been in the pariſhioners.

The old church being deſtroyed by the fire of London, the preſent edifice was finiſhed ten years after. It is built of ſtone, but in a very plain ſtyle. The body is well enlightened, and the corners are wrought with ruſtic. It is 72 feet in length, 45 in breadth, and 38 in heighth to the roof: the altitude of the ſteeple is 90 feet. The tower is in the ſame ſtyle with the reſt of the building; the angles in the upper ſtage are adorned with ruſtic; the cornice is ſupported by ſcrolls, and above it is a plain attic courſe. In this riſes a turret with a ſquare baſe that ſupports the dial. This turret is arched, but the corners are maſſy; and its roof is terminated in a point, on which is placed the fane.

A little farther to the north from this church is Addle ſtreet, on the north ſide of which ſtands

BREWERS HALL.

This is a large and commodious building, ſupported by very handſome pillars; and has a genteel entrance into a court neatly paved with fine free-ſtone.

The company of Brewers was incorporated by king Henry VI. in the year 1438, by the name of “The maſter and keeper or wardens, and commonalty of the myſtery or art of Brewers of the city of London.” This charter of incorporation was afterwards confirmed by Edward IV. in the year 1480, with the additional privilege of making bye laws. It is a livery company, and the 14th on the city liſt. They are governed by a maſter, wardens, and court of aſſiſtants; and the fine, on admiſſion, is 6l. 13s. 4d.

Nearly adjoining to this hall, on the weſt, is a very neat building called

PLAISTERERS HALL.

This company was incorporated by king Henry VII. in the year 1501, by the name of “The maſter and wardens of the guild or fraternity of the bleſſed Mary, of Plaiſterers, London.” And this charter was confirmed by king Charles II. in the year 1667. It is a livery company, and the 46th in order of precedence. It is governed by a maſter, wardens, and court of aſſiſtants; and the fine, on admiſſion, is 8l.

Oppoſite the weſt end of Addle-ſtreet is Silver-ſtreet, ſo called, from its having been originally inhabited by working ſilverſmiths. In a court on the ſouth ſide of this ſtreet, is a well built Independent meeting-houſe.

At the weſt end of Silver-ſtreet, on the north ſide, directly oppoſite the ſpot of ground on which ſtood the pariſh church of St. Olave, is Monkwell-ſtreet, ſo called from a well that belonged to a convent of monks, which once ſtood at the north end of it. On the weſt ſide of this ſtreet, near the center, ſtands

BARBERS HALL.

This building was deſigned by that great architect Inigo Jones, and though of a ſimple conſtruction, is exceeding elegant. The grand entrance from Monkwell-ſtreet is enriched with the company's arms, large fruit, and other decorations. The court room has a fret-work ceiling, and is adorned with ſeveral beautiful paintings, particularly a very handſome piece of king Henry VIII. uniting the barbers and ſurgeons into one company. The theatre belonging to the hall, at the time theſe companies were united, contained ſome chirurgical curioſities; but ſince the Barbers and Surgeons have been made ſeparate bodies, the latter have taken thoſe curioſities away, and the theatre has ever ſince been ſhut up and deſerted.

The company of Barbers, (who were the only people that were originally permitted to practiſe the art of ſurgery) was incorporated by letters patent of king Edward IV. in the year 1461, by the name of “The maſters, or governors of the myſtery or commonalty of the Barbers of London.” In 1512, an act was paſſed to prevent any perſons, beſides the Barbers, practiſing the art of ſurgery within the city of London, and ſeven miles round. At length, ſeveral perſons, who were not barbers, being examined and admitted as practitioners in the art of ſurgery, the parliament united them in the 32d year of the reign of king Henry VIII. by the appellation of “The maſter or governors of the myſtery or commonalty of Barbers and Surgeons of the city of London.” Thus this company obtained the name of Barber-Surgeons, which they continued to enjoy till the reign of his late majeſty, when, in the year 1744, the Surgeons were, by act of parliament, formed into a ſeparate body; after which they erected a very elegant hall for their own uſe in the Old Bailey; a deſcription of which will be given in its proper place. The Barbers, however, on this diſſolution, were left in poſſeſſion of the hall and theatre, and were conſtituted a body politic under the name of “The maſter, governors, and commonalty of the myſtery of Barbers of London.”

This is a livery company, under the direction of a maſter, governors and court of aſſiſtants; and the fine on admiſſion is 10l.

At a ſmall diſtance from Barbers hall, on the eaſt ſide of Monkwell-ſtreet, is a ſet of alms-houſes founded in the year 1575, by Sir Ambroſe Nicholas, knt. lord-mayor, for twelve aged people, who were each to receive 3s per week in money, and eight ſacks of coals yearly.

At the north-weſt end of this ſtreet is a ſmall court, in which is a place of worſhip called

LAMB's CHAPEL.

This chapel was founded as early as the time of king Edward I. when it was dedicated to St. James, and diſtinguiſhed by the name of the Hermitage on the wall, from its being ſituated ſo near to London-wall. This Hermitage belonged to the abbot and convent of Gerondon in Leiceſterſhire, who kept two Ciſtertian monks of their own order in this place. At the general diſſolution of religious houſes, it was granted by Henry VIII. to William Lamb, a rich cloth-worker of this city, who bequeathed it, with his houſe and appurtenances, to the value of 30l. per annum to the Clothworkers company, for paying a miniſter to read divine ſervice in this chapel on Sundays, Wedneſdays and Fridays, and to relieve a certain number of poor people at different times throughout the year.

The company of Clothworkers have four ſermons preached to them annually in this chapel, on the four principal feſtivals in the year, viz. the Annunciation of the Bleſſed Virgin; the feaſt of St. John Baptiſt; the feaſt of St. Michael the archangel; and the feaſt of Thomas the Apoſtle. On theſe days the maſter, wardens, and livery of the company, go in their formalities to the chapel, and hear a ſermon; after which they relieve twelve poor men, and as many women, with 1s. each in money; and at Michaelmas they give to each of them a gown, a ſhift, and a pair of ſhoes.

Oppoſite to the court that leads to Lamb's chapel is a ſmall ſtreet, called Hart ſtreet, on the north ſide of which is a ſet of alms-houſes founded by Mr. Robert Rogers, leather-ſeller, for ſix antient couple, who receive four pounds per annum each from the city of

London, in whom the gift of this charity was left by the founder.

A little to the eaſt from the ſpot where Cripplegate ſtood, on the ſouth-ſide of London-wall, is a ſmall court, at the upper end of which is a neat, plain building, called

CURRIERS HALL.

The company of Curriers was incorporated by king James I. by the ſtyle of "The maſter, wardens, and commonalty of the art or myſtery of the Curriers of the city of London." It is a livery company, and the 29th on the city liſt. They are governed by a maſter, wardens, and courts of aſſiſtants; and the fine on admiſſion is 9l. 13s. 4d.

A little farther to the eaſt from this hall ſtands

SION COLLEGE.

This college was founded by Dr. Thomas White, vicar of St. Dunſtan's in the weſt, who, among other charities, left 3000l. to purchaſe and build a college for the uſe of the London clergy, with alms-houſes for ten men and ten women. He alſo gave 160l. per annum for ever to the college and alms-houſes: 120l. for the ſupport of the alms-people, and 40l. per annum for defraying the expences of the college.

The original building was begun in the year 1627, and the work being completed agreeable to the will of the founder, a charter was procured under the great ſeal of England, in the reign of Charles I. for incorporating the clergy of London; by which all the rectors, vicars, lecturers and curates were conſtituted fellows of this college. Out of the incumbents were annually to be elected as governors, a preſident, two deans and four aſſiſtants, who were to meet quarterly to hear a Latin ſermon, and afterwards to be entertained at dinner in the college hall, at the expence of the foundation. In 1632 the governors and clergy agreed upon having a common ſeal, on which was the figure of the Good Samaritan, with this inſcription, *Vade et fac ſimiliter*; and round it, *Sigillum Collegii de Sion Londini*.

To this college is a very ſpacious library, which was added to it after its firſt inſtitution, at the ſole expence of the reverend John Simpſon, rector of St. Olave, Hart-ſtreet, and one of the executors of Dr. White's will. A great number of books were brought to this library from the old cathedral of St. Paul in the year 1674, and many others were given by private benefactors. But, in 1666, one third part of the books, the alms-houſes, ſeveral chambers for ſtudents, and the apartments reſerved for the governors and fellows to meet in, and for the reſidence of the librarian and clerk, were deſtroyed by the great fire. However, the whole edifice was afterwards rebuilt in the plain manner it now appears. The new library has at different times been greatly enlarged; particularly by a part of the Jeſuits books ſeized in the year 1679; by the donation of lord Berkley, who gave half of his uncle Cooke's books to it; by ſeveral legacies to be laid out annually in books; by a great number of private benefactors; and laſtly, by the books that it has been ſome time a cuſtom to give by every incumbent within the city and ſuburbs of London, on his taking poſſeſſion of his living. For the preſervation and care of this library, there is a librarian, who has a genteel apartment on the ſouth ſide of the college.

The alms-houſes conſiſt of twenty rooms; ten within the college for the men, and ten without it for the women. Four of theſe alms-houſes are nominated by the city of Briſtol, where Dr. White was born; eight by the Merchant-Taylors company; ſix by the pariſh of St. Dunſtan, where he was miniſter 49 years; and two of St. Gregory's pariſh, where he had lived about twenty years.

Adjoining to Sion college, at the north-weſt corner of Aldermanbury, ſtands the pariſh church of

ST. ALPHAGE.

This church is ſo called from its dedication to St. Alphage, biſhop of Wincheſter, and afterwards archbiſhop of Canterbury, who was put to death by the Danes at Greenwich in the year 1014.

The firſt church in London dedicated to this ſaint, ſtood adjoining to the city wall near the eaſt ſide of Cripplegate; but that being demoliſhed at the ſuppreſſion of religious houſes by Henry VIII. and the ground on which it ſtood converted into a carpenter's yard, the ſouth aiſle of the church of St. Mary Elſing Spital was made a part of the new church.

Though this church eſcaped the fire of London in 1666, yet it became ſo ruinous, that it has been lately taken down, and a new one erected in its ſtead. This is a very ſmall but neat edifice, built of brick and ſtone, and well enlightened. It has neither a tower, or any other ornament on the top; but the doors of entrance, one of which is on the ſouth ſide of London-wall, and two others at the north end of Aldermanbury, are very neatly ornamented; and each of the fronts are crowned with a pediment. On the ſides of the front next London-wall are two handſome ſtone pillars in an elliptic form; and in the center of the front in Aldermanbury is a ſpacious arched window, with a ſmall port-hole window on each ſide, and a neat baluſtrade beneath it. A part of the old church ſtill remains at the north-weſt entrance of the preſent one next London-wall.

This church is a rectory, the patronage of which was antiently in the dean and canons of St. Martin le Grand, in whom it continued till Henry VII. annexed it to St. Peter's, Weſtminſter, when it fell to the abbot and convent; but that being diſſolved, queen Mary, in the year 1553, granted the patronage to Edmund, biſhop of London, and his ſucceſſors, in whom it ſtill remains.

On the north ſide of this church is a very handſome antique monument erected to the memory of Sir Rowland Hayward, who was twice lord-mayor of London. In the front of the monument is the effigy of Sir Rowland, who had two wives, one of whom ſtands on each ſide of him, with a number of children kneeling. On the top of the monument are his arms, and the other parts of it are very elegantly ornamented. Beneath the monument was the following inſcription, which, by length of time, is now entirely obliterated:

"Here lieth the body of Sir Rowland Hayward, knt. twice lord-mayor of the city of London, living an alderman the ſpace of thirty years, and at his death the antienteſt alderman of the ſaid city. He lived beloved of all good men, and died in great credit and reputation the fifth day of December, Anno Dom. 1593, and in the ×ſixth year of the reign of our ſovereign lady queen Elizabeth. He had two virtuous wives, and by them many happy children."

× A miſtake – [illegible]

At the ſouth-eaſt angle of the new opening that leads from the end of Aldermanbury to Fore-ſtreet is the little meeting-houſe of Mr. Towle, a man of ſome fortune, though of no abilities as a miniſter, but who has rendered himſelf celebrated by his cruel, malicious, and unprecedented perſecution of the publiſher and publication of the New Spiritual Magazine.—For the particulars reſpecting this buſineſs, see a Clergyman's Letter to Mr. Towle, &c.—the New Edition of Fox's Book of Martyrs;—ſeveral of the Magazines, Newſpapers, &c. in which the conduct of him and his accomplices is ſtated at large, and laid before the public. Mr. Towle's houſe is No. 10, Cripplegate Buildings, which is become famous in the neighbourhood, by the lampoons, ſatires, and ſongs which we hear have been very induſtriouſly circulated reſpecting him. There is alſo another meeting-houſe, at the ſouth-eaſt corner of the opening that leads from Coleman-ſtreet to Fore-ſtreet, over which preſides Dr. Hunter, one of thoſe weak or wicked parſons who lent their names to Mr. Towle's ſcandalous and unnatural advertiſement againſt the abovementioned work.

Having thus noticed every particular in that part of Cripplegate ward that is *within* the walls, we ſhall now proceed to deſcribe that part which is *without* the walls; This is a large tract of ground, and contains many principal ſtreets, in ſeveral of which are a great number of courts and alleys. The moſt material ſtreets and places are, Fore-ſtreet, Moor-lane, Grub-ſtreet, Whitecroſs-ſtreet, Redcroſs-ſtreet, Jewin-ſtreet, Barbican, Beech-lane and Golden-lane.

At the ſouth-weſt end of Fore-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite to Redcroſs-ſtreet, ſtands the pariſh church of

ST. GILES, CRIPPLEGATE.

This church is ſo called from its being dedicated to a ſaint of that name born at Athens, who was abbot of Niſmes in France. It was founded about the year 1090, by Alfune, the firſt maſter of St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital.

The old church was deſtroyed by fire in the year 1545; after which the preſent ſtructure was erected, and is one of the few that fortunately eſcaped the dreadful conflagration in 1666.

This ancient edifice may very properly be numbered amongſt the beſt of our Gothic buildings. It is 114 feet in length, 63 feet in breadth, 32 feet high to the roof, and 122 feet to the top of the turret. The body of the church is well enlightened by two rows of windows, which are truly of the Gothic order; and the ſpaces between have buttreſſes for the ſupport of the wall. The tower is well proportioned, and the corners of it are ſupported by a kind of buttreſs-work, at each of which is a ſmall turret. The principal turret in the center is light and open: it is ſtrengthened by a kind of buttreſs, and crowned with a dome, from whence riſes the fane. Over the ſouth-eaſt door of the church, is a beautiful figure of Time, with a ſcythe in one hand, and an hour-glaſs in the other.

The patronage of this church was originally in private hands, till it deſcended to one Alemund a prieſt, who granted the ſame (after his own death and that of Hugh his only ſon) to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, whereby they became not only ordinaries of the pariſh, but likewiſe patrons of the vicarage from that time to the preſent.

There are ſeveral endowments belonging to this church for the performance of divine ſervice at different times in the year; particularly ſix ſermons to be preached in Lent, and a gift ſermon on All Saints day; when the donations, left by ſeveral benefactors to be given on that day are diſtributed to the poor at the diſcretion of the vicar and churchwardens.

Among other monumental inſcriptions to the memory of thoſe who have been benefactors to the poor of this pariſh is the following, which is ſituated near the center of the north iſle:

“ Within this iſle lyeth buried the body of Charles Langley, ſome time of this pariſh, ale-brewer, who was buried the eighth day of June, An. Dom. 1601, and did give bountifully to the poor of this pariſh.

If Langley's life you liſt to know,
Read on, and take a view:
Of Faith and Hope I will not ſpeake,
His works ſhall ſhew them true.
Who whilſt he lived with counſell grave,
The better ſort did guide;
A ſtay to weake, a ſtaffe to poore,
Without back-bite or pride.
And when he dyed he gave his mite,
All that did him befall,
For ever once a year to cloath
Saint Giles his poor withall.
All-ſaints he pointed for the day,
Gownes twenty, ready made,
With twenty ſhirts and twenty ſmocks,
As they may beſt be had.
A ſermon eke he hath ordain'd,
That God may have his praiſe,
And others might be won thereby,
To follow Langley's wayes.
On vicar and church wardens then
His truſt he hath repos'd,
As they will anſwer him one day,
When all ſhall be diſclos'd.
Thus being dead yet ſtill he lives,
Lives never for to dye,
In heaven's bliſſe, in world's fame;
And ſo I truſt ſhall I.

Among other antient monuments in this church, are thoſe of John Fox, author of the Martyrology, and of John Speed, the celebrated chronologer. John Milton, ſo well remembered for being the author of *Paradiſe Loſt*, and for other works, was buried in this church; but he is not diſtinguiſhed either by monument or inſcription.

At a ſmall diſtance from this church, farther to the north, is Jewin-ſtreet, ſo called from its having been formerly the place adapted for the interment of the Jews. On the ſouth ſide of this ſtreet is Well-ſtreet, (formerly called Crowders-well-alley,) in which is a well at the bottom of a large flight of ſtone ſteps made at the expence of Sir Richard Whittington, from whence riſes a ſpring of excellent water, eſteemed very ſalutary in many diſorders incident to the human body.

Nearly oppoſite to Cripplegate church is Red-croſs-ſtreet, on the eaſt ſide of which, about the middle, is a library, founded by Daniel Williams, D. D. a preſbyterian miniſter, for the uſe of the diſſenting miniſters of the preſbyterian, independent and baptiſt perſuaſions. This gentleman, in 1711, bequeathed his valuable collection of books and manuſcripts for this purpoſe, with a handſome ſalary for a librarian and a houſe-keeper: and in purſuance of his will, a neat building was erected in Redcroſs-ſtreet, with a genteel apartment for the librarian, &c. and a curious room, capable of containing 40,000 volumes. In this library is a regiſter, in which diſſenters may record the births of their children.

This foundation, which has been greatly augmented ſince its inſtitution, is under the direction of a certain number of truſtees, who muſt be all preſbyterians; under whom there are a ſecretary and ſteward.

At the north end of Redcroſs ſtreet is Beech-lane, on the ſouth ſide of which ſtands

GLOVERS HALL.

This is a very old building, which having been ſome time deſerted by the company, is now uſed as a meeting houſe.

The company of Glovers was incorporated by letters patent of the 14th of Charles I. in the year 1638, by the title of “The Maſter, Wardens, and Fellowſhip of the Company of Glovers of the city of London.” It is a livery company, and the 62d on the city liſt.

At the north-eaſt end of Beech-lane is a ſet of alms-houſes, built in the year 1540, purſuant to the will of Lady Ann Aſkew, widow of Sir Chriſtopher Aſkew, lord mayor of London in the year 1533, for eight poor widows of the Drapers company, with an allowance of three pounds per annum, and half a chaldron of coals; which endowment was left in truſt to the company of Drapers.

CHAP. XVII.

DOWGATE WARD.

THIS ward receives its name from an antient gate which was fixed in the original wall that ran along the north ſide of the river Thames, and was called *Dourgate*. It is ſaid to have been one of the four gates of the city, and ſituated on the ſpot where was antiently the Roman Trajectus, or ferry of the Watling-ſtreet.

It is bounded on the eaſt by Candlewick and Bridge-wards; on the weſt by Vintry-ward; on the north by Wallbrook-ward; and on the ſouth by the river Thames.

This ward is divided into eight precincts, and extends from St. Martin's-lane in the eaſt, to Cloak-lane in the weſt, and from thence both eaſt and weſt to the river Thames, almoſt in direct lines. Within this compaſs are contained the following places, viz. Old Swan-lane, Coal-Harbour, Allhallows-lane, Campeon-lane, Joyners-hall Buildings, Coſſins-lane, Dowgate-dock, and the Steel-yard; all which are on the ſouth ſide of Thames-ſtreet. St. Laurence Pountney-hill, almoſt as far as St. Laurence's church-yard; Suffolk-lane, as far as the paſſage into Buſh-lane; almoſt the whole of Buſh-lane; Dowgate-hill, as far as Tallow-chandlers Hall northwards; Chequer-yard; Elbow-lane, as far as the church-yard; and the ſouth ſide of Cloak-lane, to 160 feet weſt of Dowgate-hill.

In Thames-ſtreet, which croſſes this ward from eaſt to weſt, are ſeveral lanes and paſſages that lead down to the wharfs; the moſt diſtinguiſhed of which is that called the Steel-yard, mentioned in the former part of our hiſtory as having been the place originally allotted to the Anſeatic merchants for ſtoring up their goods, and where they had a hall for tranſacting their affairs. This place is now chiefly occupied by merchants who trade in iron, great quantities of which, in bars, are continually lying on the wharf.

Among other avenues leading to this wharf is a lane called Coal Harbour, at the ſouth weſt corner of which, fronting the Thames, ſtands

WATERMENS HALL.

This is a very handſome brick building, and well adapted for tranſacting the buſineſs of the company.

The company of watermen, were not incorporated till the reign of Philip and Mary, at which time they were eſtabliſhed by parliament, who, among other things, enacted, that out of the watermen between Graveſend and Windſor, eight overſeers ſhould be choſen by the lord-mayor and court of aldermen, to keep order over the whole body; and that the names of the watermen ſhould be regiſtered by the overſeers, and their fares appointed by the lord-mayor and court of aldermen; and if any waterman took more than the fare aſſeſſed, he ſhould be ſubject to a fine and impriſonment.

Other regulations were made in the ſucceeding reigns, particularly by a ſtatute paſſed in the reign of William III. in which it was enacted, that every lighterman, or owner, keeper, or worker of any lighter, or other large craft on the Thames between Graveſend and Windſor, ſhall be taken to be of the ſociety, or company of watermen, wherry-men and lightermen, who by this act are made a ſociety, or company, under the direction of the court of lord-mayor and aldermen of this city; who are thereby empowered annually to elect eight perſons of the beſt character among the watermen, and three perſons out of twelve annually nominated by the lightermen: theſe eleven perſons are to be ſtiled, the overſeers and rulers of all the wherrymen, watermen and lightermen, that ſhall uſe or exerciſe any rowing upon the river of Thames between Graveſend and Windſor. The watermen were empowered to chuſe a number of aſſiſtants, not exceeding ſixty, nor leſs than forty; to which were added nine lightermen, who, together, were to compoſe the number of aſſiſtants of the ſaid company.

By the conſtitutions of this company, all boats and barges belonging to the ſeveral members thereof are obliged to be numbered and entered in the company's regiſter; and to prevent the citizens being impoſed on, a table of rates is appointed by the court of lord-mayor and aldermen, to be taken by the reſpective watermen rowing upon the river Thames between Graveſend and Windſor.

Any waterman that takes more than the ſums affixed in this table is ſubject to forfeiture and impriſonment; which is effected by the party aggrieved applying to the clerk of the company, at Watermen's Hall, with the number of his boat, who will ſummon the offender to appear to anſwer the complaint: and if he is found guilty of the charge alledged againſt him, he will be puniſhed according to the nature of his crime, whether it relates to exaction, or any other offence that is inconſiſtent with the preſcribed rules of the company.

By a ſtatute paſſed in the reign of his late majeſty, for the better regulation of the reſpective boats that go to and from London and Graveſend, the rulers of the watermen's company are to appoint two or more officers to attend, one at Billingſgate at every time of high water at London-bridge, and the other at Graveſend at the firſt of flood; who ſhall publickly ring a bell for fifteen minutes, to give notice to the tilt boats and wherries to put off. And if the ſaid wherrymen, &c. do not put off agreeable to the ringing of the ſaid bell, they are ſubject to a forfeit of five pounds. By the ſaid ſtatute, if the company of watermen neglect ſetting up the ſaid bells, and appointing proper perſons to ring them, they ſhall forfeit 50l. and if the perſons appointed neglect to ring them, they ſhall forfeit 40l.

The company of watermen is the 91ſt in the city liſt. It is governed by the court of lord-mayor and aldermen; but it has a court of aſſiſtants, which, by an act of 2 George II. is reſtrained to the number of thirty.

There is only one pariſh church in this ward, which is ſituated at the north eaſt end of Allhallows-lane, and is called

ALLHALLOWS THE GREAT.

This church was ſo denominated to diſtinguiſh it from another church called Allhallows the Leſs, which nearly adjoined to it; but being deſtroyed by the fire of London, and not rebuilt, the two pariſhes were afterwards united. It was originally called *Allhallows the More*, and *Allhallows ad Fœnum* in the Ropery, from its vicinity to a hay-wharf, and its ſituation among rope-makers. It was founded by the noble family of the Deſpencers, who preſented to it in the year 1361; from whom it paſſed to the earl of Warwick and Saliſbury, and at laſt to the crown. In 1546 Henry VIII. gave this church to Thomas archbiſhop of Canterbury, in whoſe ſucceſſors it has continued to the preſent time.

The old church was deſtroyed by the fire of London, and the preſent edifice was finiſhed in 1683. It was planned by Sir Chriſtopher Wren, but not executed with the ſame accuracy that was deſigned. It is 87 feet long, 60 feet broad, and 33 feet high to the roof, built of ſtone, ſtrong and ſolid. The walls are plain and maſſy; the ornaments are few and ſimple; and the windows are very large. The tower is plain, ſquare, and divided into five ſtages, but terminates abſolutely ſquare and plain, without ſpire, turret or pinnacles.

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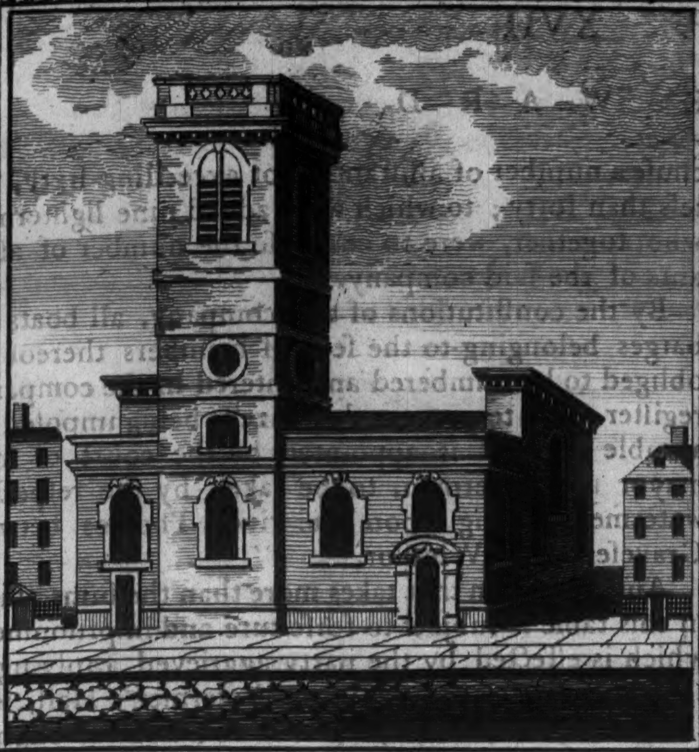
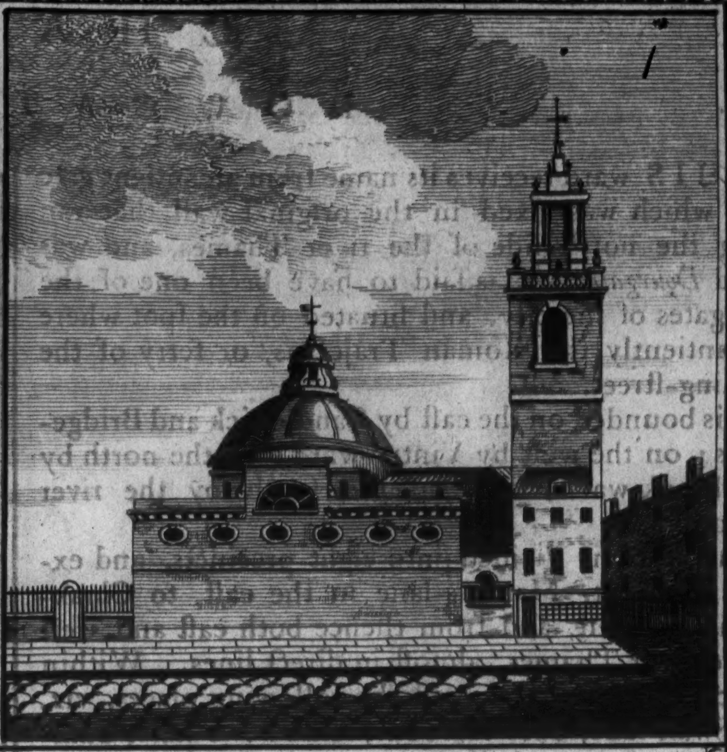
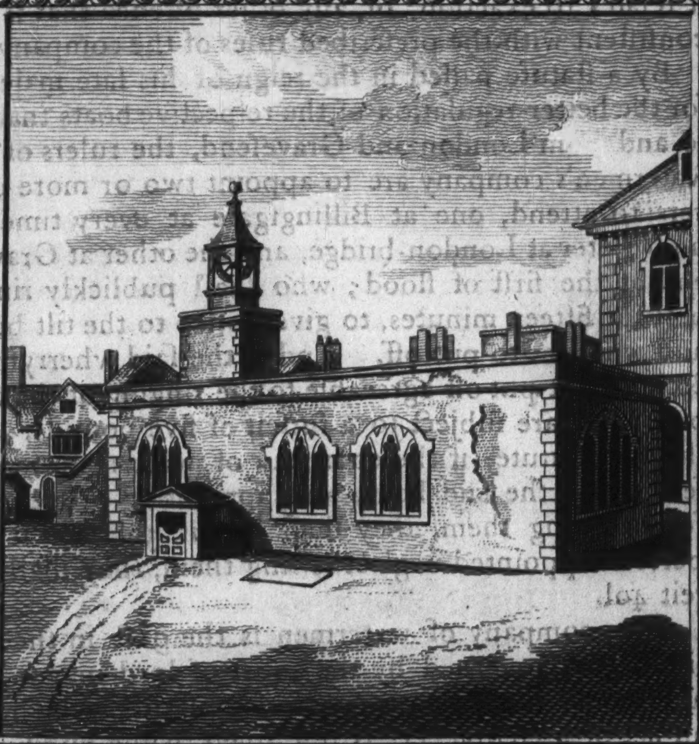


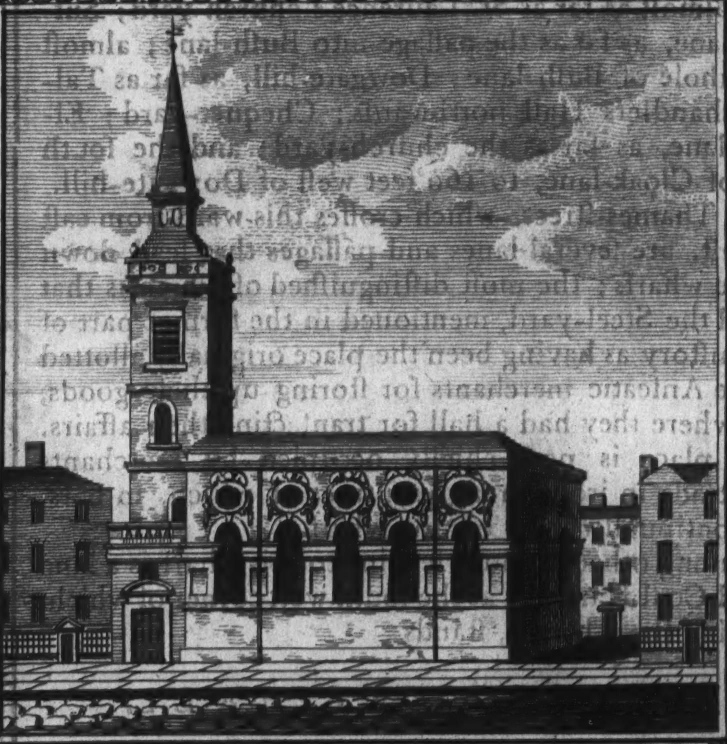
Alhallows *the* **Great**, *Thames Street*.



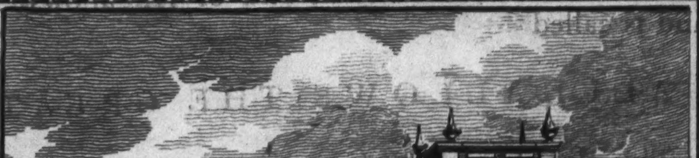
St. Stephen's, *Walbrook*.



The **Chapel** *in the* **Tower**



St. Michaels, *Queenhythe*.



St. Botolph's, *Botolph Lane*.

St. Mary *at* **Hill** *near* *Billingsgate*.

Taylor sculp.

London, Published by Alexr. Hogg, at the Kings Arms, No. 16, Paternoster Row, July 3d 1784.

pinnacles. The cornice is ſupported by ſcrolls, and over theſe riſes a balluſtrade of ſolid conſtruction, ſuitable to the reſt of the building.

This church is a rectory, and one of the thirteen peculiars in London belonging to the archbiſhop of Canterbury.

The church of Allhallows the Leſs, the pariſh belonging to which is now annexed to this, was alſo a rectory, and originally in the gift of the biſhop of Wincheſter. It was rebuilt by Sir John Poultney, who purchaſed the advowſon, and appropriated it to his college of St. Laurence Poultney, about the year 1347. From that time it became a curacy or donative, which falling to the crown at the diſſolution of religious houſes, queen Elizabeth firſt granted it for 21 years to William Vertie; and king James I. ſold it to Richard Blake, &c. and their heirs for ever, in free ſoccage. By which means the impropriation is now in the heirs or aſſigns of Dr. Edward Waddington, late biſhop of Chicheſter.

At a ſmall diſtance eaſtward of this church is Suffolk-lane; on the eaſt ſide of which ſtands

MERCHANT TAYLORS SCHOOL.

This ſchool was founded by the company of Merchant Taylors in the year 1568. It was originally kept in a houſe that belonged to the duke of Buckingham, and was called the Manor of the Roſe. But that houſe being deſtroyed by the dreadful fire in 1666, the preſent ſtructure was erected on the ſame ſpot, at the expence of the company.

It is a very ſpacious building ſupported on the eaſt by many ſtone pillars, that form an handſome cloiſter, within which are apartments for three uſhers. Adjoining to the ſchool is a library, ſupported in like manner by pillars of ſtone, and well furniſhed with books. On the ſouth of the library is the chapel; and contiguous to the whole is a large houſe appropriated to the uſe of the head-maſter.

There are about 300 boys, who receive their education in this ſchool; of which number, by the ſtatutes of the foundation, 100 are taught gratis; 100 at 2s. 6d. per quarter; and 100 at 5s.

Every year there are certain examinations or probations appointed, at which public exerciſes are performed by the ſcholars; of whom ſeveral are ſent every year to St. John's College, Oxford, which appears to have been principally founded for their uſe, they having no leſs than 46 fellowſhips in that college.

At the ſouth-eaſt corner of Buſh-lane, is a large building called

THE ENGLISH COPPER OFFICE.

This company was incorporated by William and Mary in the year 1692, by the name of "The governor and company of Copper-miners in England." This charter was confirmed by queen Anne in the year 1710; and by ſubſequent grants their power of working mines was extended to all parts of Ireland and New England. The company is under the direction of a governor, deputy governor, and aſſiſtants.

Nearly oppoſite to this is a place called Chequer-yard, at the north eaſt angle of which ſtands

PLUMBERS HALL.

This is a ſmall neat building, and being only uſed by the company on particular occaſions, is let out for a dancing ſchool.

The company of Plumbers was incorporated by king James I. in the year 1611, by the name of "The maſter, wardens, and commonalty, of the myſtery of Plumbers of the city of London." It is a livery company, and the 31ſt on the city liſt. The fine on admiſſion is 10l.

Nearly oppoſite this hall is Hand-alley, a paved paſſage that leads into Thames-ſtreet; on the ſouth ſide of which, near the weſt extremity of this ward, is a place formerly called Friars lane, but now Joyners-hall Buildings, in which is ſituated

JOYNERS HALL.

This building is remarkable for a magnificent ſcreen at the entrance into the hall-room, having demi-ſavages, and a variety of other enrichments, carved in wainſcot. The great parlour is very ſpacious, and is beautifully wainſcoted with cedar.

This company was incorporated by queen Elizabeth in the year 1569, by the name of "The maſter and wardens and commonalty of the faculty of the Joiners and Cielers of London." They are governed by a maſter, wardens and court of aſſiſtants. It is the 41ſt on the city liſt; and the fine on admiſſion is 14l.

On the north ſide of Thames-ſtreet, a little to the eaſt from Joyners-hall Buildings, is Great Elbow-lane, in which is a very handſome and convenient building, called

INNHOLDERS HALL.

The company of Innholders was incorporated by king Henry VIII. in the year 1515, by the name of "The maſter, wardens and company of the art or myſtery of Innholders of the city of London." It is a livery company, and the 32d on the city liſt. The fine on admiſſion is 10l.

At a ſmall diſtance from this hall, in Little Elbow-lane, is another neat building, called

DYERS HALL.

This company was incorporated by King Edward IV. in the year 1472, by the name of "The wardens and commonalty of Dyers, London." Among other privileges granted to this company by their charter, is that of keeping ſwans on the river Thames. This was originally one of the twelve principal companies; but it is now numbered as the 13th. It is governed by two wardens, and a court of aſſiſtants; and the livery fine is 15l.

On the weſt ſide of Dowgate Hill, nearly oppoſite Chequer-yard, is ſituated

SKINNERS HALL.

This is a very handſome brick edifice completely finiſhed: the hall-room is elegantly wainſcoted with oak, and the parlour with cedar.

This fraternity was incorporated by king Edward III. in the year 1327, by the appellation of "The maſter and wardens of the guild or fraternity of the body of Chriſt, of the Skinners of London." This charter was afterwards confirmed by Henry VI. in the year 1438, by which every perſon, on his being admitted to the freedom of the company, is to be preferred to the lord-mayor. And by theſe grants the corporation were reſtrained from making bye-laws.

This is the 6th of the twelve principal companies; and it is governed by a maſter, wardens and court of aſſiſtants. The fine on admiſſion is 15l.

The members of this company pay no quarterage, owing to their being poſſeſſed of great eſtates left in truſt to them by ſeveral benefactors, out of which they pay large ſums annually to charitable purpoſes.

At a ſmall diſtance from this hall, but farther to the north, ſtands

TALLOWCHANDLERS HALL.

This is a very handſome and ſpacious building, adorned with piazzas, which are ornamented with columns and arches of the Tuſcan order.

This ſociety was incorporated by king Edward IV. in the year 1460, by the name of "The maſter and keepers of the art and myſtery of Tallow-chandlers of the city of London." It is the 21ſt on the city liſt; and is governed by a maſter, wardens and court of aſſiſtants. The fine on admiſſion, is 15l. 8s.

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pinnacles. The cornice is ſupported by ſcrolls, and over theſe riſes a balluſtrade of ſolid conſtruction, ſuitable to the reſt of the building.

This church is a rectory, and one of the thirteen peculiars in London belonging to the archbiſhop of Canterbury.

The church of Allhallows the Leſs, the pariſh belonging to which is now annexed to this, was alſo a rectory, and originally in the gift of the biſhop of Wincheſter. It was rebuilt by Sir John Poultney, who purchaſed the advowſon, and appropriated it to his college of St. Laurence Poultney, about the year 1347. From that time it became a curacy or donative, which falling to the crown at the diſſolution of religious houſes, queen Elizabeth firſt granted it for 21 years to William Verle; and king James I. ſold it to Richard Blake, &c. and their heirs for ever, in free ſoccage. By which means the impropriation is now in the heirs or aſſigns of Dr. Edward Waddington, late biſhop of Chicheſter.

At a ſmall diſtance eaſtward of this church is Suffolk-lane; on the eaſt ſide of which ſtands

MERCHANT TAYLORS SCHOOL.

This ſchool was founded by the company of Merchant Taylors in the year 1568. It was originally kept in a houſe that belonged to the duke of Buckingham, and was called the Manor of the Roſe. But that houſe being deſtroyed by the dreadful fire in 1666, the preſent ſtructure was erected on the ſame ſpot, at the expence of the company.

It is a very ſpacious building ſupported on the eaſt by many ſtone pillars, that form an handſome cloiſter, within which are apartments for three uſhers. Adjoining to the ſchool is a library, ſupported in like manner by pillars of ſtone, and well furniſhed with books. On the ſouth of the library is the chapel; and contiguous to the whole is a large houſe appropriated to the uſe of the head-maſter.

There are about 300 boys, who receive their education in this ſchool; of which number, by the ſtatutes of the foundation, 100 are taught gratis; 50 at 2s. 6d. per quarter; and 100 at 5s.

Every year there are certain examinations or probations appointed, at which public exerciſes are performed by the ſcholars; of whom ſeveral are ſent every year to St. John's College, Oxford, which appears to have been principally founded for their uſe, they having no leſs than 46 fellowſhips in that college.

At the ſouth-eaſt corner of Buſh-lane, is a large building called

THE ENGLISH COPPER OFFICE.

This company was incorporated by William and Mary in the year 1692, by the name of "The governor and company of Copper-miners in England." This charter was confirmed by queen Anne in the year 1710: and by ſubſequent grants their power of working mines was extended to all parts of Ireland and New England. The company is under the direction of a governor, deputy governor, and aſſiſtants.

Nearly oppoſite to this is a place called Chequer-yard, at the north eaſt angle of which ſtands

PLUMBERS HALL.

This is a ſmall neat building, and being only uſed by the company on particular occaſions, is let out for a dancing ſchool.

The company of Plumbers was incorporated by king James I. in the year 1611, by the name of "The maſter, wardens, and commonalty, of the myſtery of Plumbers of the city of London." It is a livery company, and the 31ſt on the city liſt. The fine on admiſſion is 10l.

Nearly oppoſite this hall is Hand-alley, a paved paſſage that leads into Thames-ſtreet; on the ſouth ſide of which, near the weſt extremity of this ward, is a place formerly called Friars lane, but now Joyners-hall Buildings, in which is ſituated

JOYNERS HALL.

This building is remarkable for a magnificent ſcreen at the entrance into the hall-room, having demi-ſavages, and a variety of other enrichments, carved in wainſcot. The great parlour is very ſpacious, and is beautifully wainſcoted with cedar.

This company was incorporated by queen Elizabeth in the year 1569, by the name of "The maſter and wardens and commonalty of the faculty of the Joiners and Cielers of London." They are governed by a maſter, wardens and court of aſſiſtants. It is the 41ſt on the city liſt; and the fine on admiſſion is 14l.

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This is the 6th of the twelve principal companies; and it is governed by a maſter, wardens and court of aſſiſtants. The fine on admiſſion is 15l.

The members of this company pay no quarterage, owing to their being poſſeſſed of great eſtates left in truſt to them by ſeveral benefactors, out of which they pay large ſums annually to charitable purpoſes.

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This ſociety was incorporated by king Edward IV. in the year 1460, by the name of "The maſter and keepers of the art and myſtery of Tallow-chandlers of the city of London." It is the 21ſt on the city liſt, and is governed by a maſter, wardens and court of aſſiſtants. The fine on admiſſion, is 15l. 8s.

CHAP. XVIII.

FARRINGDON WITHIN.

THE wards of Farringdon Within and Without were antiently but one ward under one alderman, who obtained the poſſeſſion of it either by inheritance or purchaſe. It received its name from William Farrendon, citizen and goldſmith, who purchaſed the aldermanry in 1279; under whom, and his ſon Nicholas, it remained for many years, and ever after retained their names. This ward, however, was of ſuch conſiderable extent, that in the year 1395 it was divided into two, viz. Farringdon within and Farringdon without.

The ward of Farringdon within is bounded on the eaſt by Cheap and Caſtle-Baynard wards; on the weſt, by Farringdon without; on the north by Alderſgate and Cripplegate wards; and on the ſouth, by Caſtle-Baynard ward and the river Thames. It is divided into eighteen precincts, and is governed by an alderman and ſeventeen common-council men.

This ward begins at the ſpot where originally ſtood the great croſs in Cheapſide, from whence it runs weſtward, on the north ſide, down Gutter-lane as far as Huggin-lane. From the ſouth end of Gutter-lane it runs weſtward to Foſter-lane, and down that lane to the north ſide of St. Foſter's church-yard only on the eaſt, and to the ſpot oppoſite the ſouth-weſt corner of the ſaid church-yard on the weſt ſide. From the ſouth end of Foſter-lane it runs weſtward to St. Martin-le-Grand, and from thence to the ſpot where Newgate ſtood, including both ſides of the way in Newgate-ſtreet, which terminates the north ſide of this ward.

From the ſpot where the croſs ſtood in Cheapſide, it extends on the ſouth ſide from Friday-ſtreet weſtward, including as much of Friday-ſtreet as the north-eaſt corner of St. Matthew's church on the eaſt ſide, and to the ſouth corner of the ſaid church on the weſt ſide. From this ſtreet it runs to the Old Change as far as one houſe eaſt of St. Auguſtine's church, adjoining to Watling-ſtreet; and on the weſt ſide to the place where once ſtood the arch or gate built by Nicholas Farrendon in 1361, at the entrance into the ſouth church-yard of St. Paul's; and within the ſaid gate, all that part which was formerly called the north church-yard. Then from the north end of the Old Change to the ſcite of the north gate of St. Paul's church-yard, which opened into Cheapſide; up the ſouth ſide of Paternoſter-row to within about twelve doors of Avemary-lane, the weſt ſide of which is in this ward: and thence ſouthward to Ludgate-ſtreet as far as the ſpot where the gate formerly ſtood. The north ſide of Paternoſter-row, beginning where the conduit ſtood facing the Old Change, to Pannier-alley, Ivy-lane, Newgate-market, and Warwick-lane, the eaſt ſide of which, and the weſt end of Paternoſter-row, are in Baynard-Caſtle ward. But this ward croſſes Ludgate-ſtreet, and takes in the weſt ſide of Creed-lane, and the whole of Blackfriars.

We ſhall begin the ſurvey of this ward at that part of the ſouth-eaſt extremity which takes in Friday-ſtreet; on the weſt ſide whereof, and almoſt at the north end, ſtands the pariſh church of

ST. MATTHEW, FRIDAY-STREET.

This church is a rectory, the patronage of which was antiently in the abbot and convent of Weſtminſter, in whom it continued till the ſuppreſſion of that convent, when the church was converted into a cathedral by Henry VIII. who conferred it upon the biſhop; but the new biſhoprick being ſoon after diſſolved, Edward VI. granted it to the biſhop of London, in whom the advowſon ſtill continues.

The old church was deſtroyed by the fire of London, ſoon after which the preſent edifice was erected. It is a plain ſtone building, with one ſeries of large arched windows; and at the eaſt end is the ſteeple, which conſiſts of a ſquare brick tower void of ornament.

The pariſh of St. Peter, Cheap (whoſe church was deſtroyed in 1666, and not rebuilt) is annexed to St. Matthew, Friday-ſtreet; and the patronage of the former, which is alſo a rectory, being in the family of the duke of Montague, they and the biſhop of London preſent alternately to theſe united livings.

A little farther to the weſt from Friday-ſtreet is a place called the Old Change, at the weſt end of which, on the north ſide, is ſituated the pariſh church of

ST. AUGUSTIN.

This church is ſo called from its being dedicated to St. Auguſtin, or Auſtin, the firſt archbiſhop of Canterbury. It was antiently ſtiled *Eccleſia Sancti Auguſtini ad Portam*, from its vicinity to the ſouth-eaſt gate of St. Paul's church-yard. Its origin, however, is not traced higher than about the year 1190, when the patronage of it was in the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, in whom it ſtill remains.

The old church was deſtroyed by the fire of London, on the ruins of which the preſent edifice was erected. It is a ſubſtantial ſtructure built with ſtone, and well pewed and wainſcoted within: the pulpit is finely embelliſhed, and the altar-piece is ſpacious and beautiful: in the front is a very handſome pediment ſupported by pillars in imitation of porphyry, and on the top of the pediment are the king's arms.

After the fire of London this church was made parochial for St. Auguſtin's and St. Faith's annexed to it; the latter of which, when in being, was only a kind of chapel within the chathedral church of St. Paul. It was dedicated to St. Faith, a virgin of Agen, in Aquitain in France, who ſuffered martyrdom for the Chriſtian faith under Diocleſian the emperor; and was called *Eccleſia Sanctæ Fidei in cryptis*, or "the church of St. Faith in the vaults underground," being ſituated under the choir of the cathedral. This building continued as a pariſh church till St. Paul's cathedral was demoliſhed by the great fire of London in 1666. It is a rectory, and one of the peculiars belonging to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, where they are both patrons and ordinaries.

On the north ſide of Cheapſide is Gutter-lane, in which ſtands a ſmall but convenient hall belonging to the company of

EMBROIDERERS.

This fraternity was incorporated by queen Elizabeth, in the year 1591, by the name of "The keepers or wardens and company of the art or myſtery of the Broiderers of the city of London." This company is the 48th on the city liſt; and is governed by two wardens and a court of aſſiſtants. The fine on admiſſion is 5l.

On the eaſt ſide of Foſter-lane, near the ſouth end, ſtands the pariſh church of

ST. VEDAST, FOSTER-LANE.

This church is a rectory, and ſo denominated from its dedication to St. Vedaſt, biſhop of Arras in the province of Artois. It appears to be of ſome antiquity from Walter de London being preſented thereto by the prior and convent of Canterbury in the year 1308. The patronage, however, was transferred to the archbiſhop of Canterbury in the year 1421, in whom it has continued

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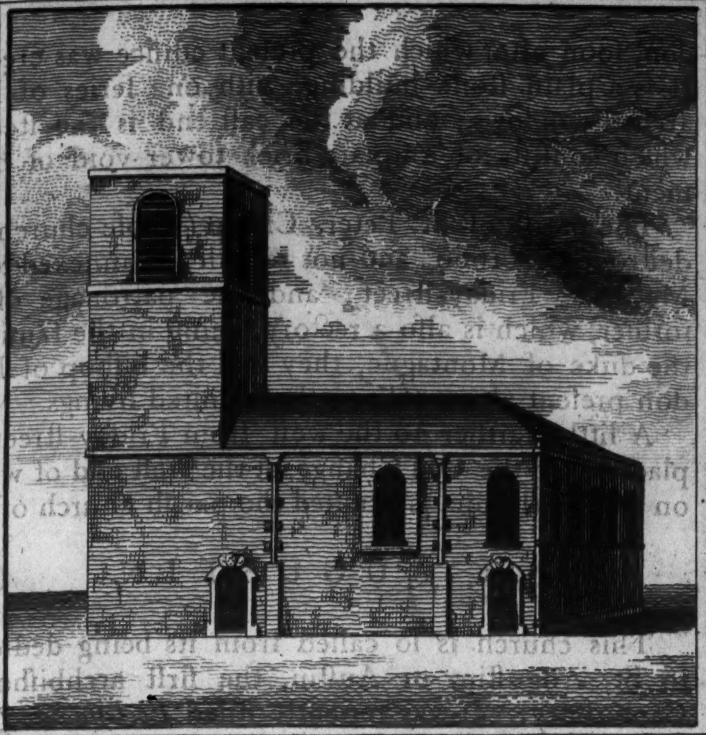
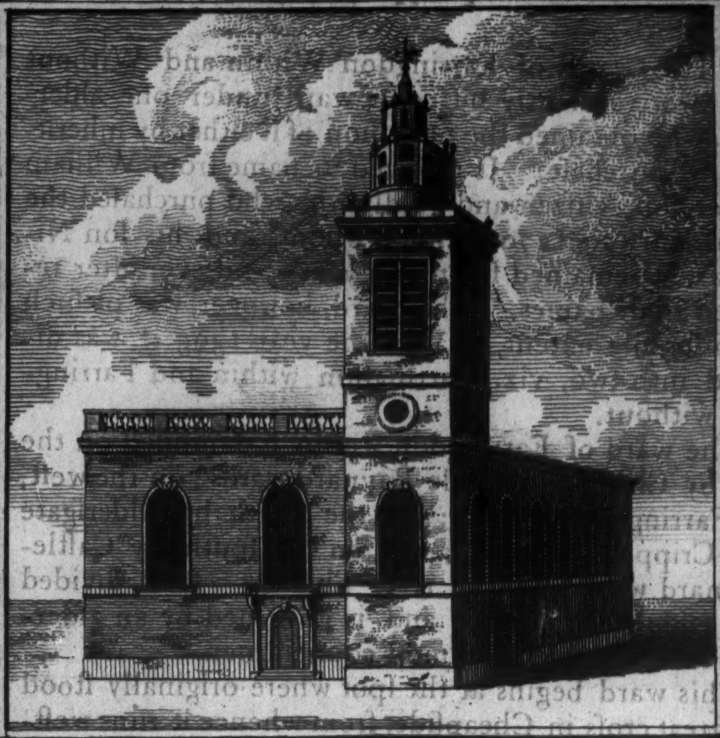
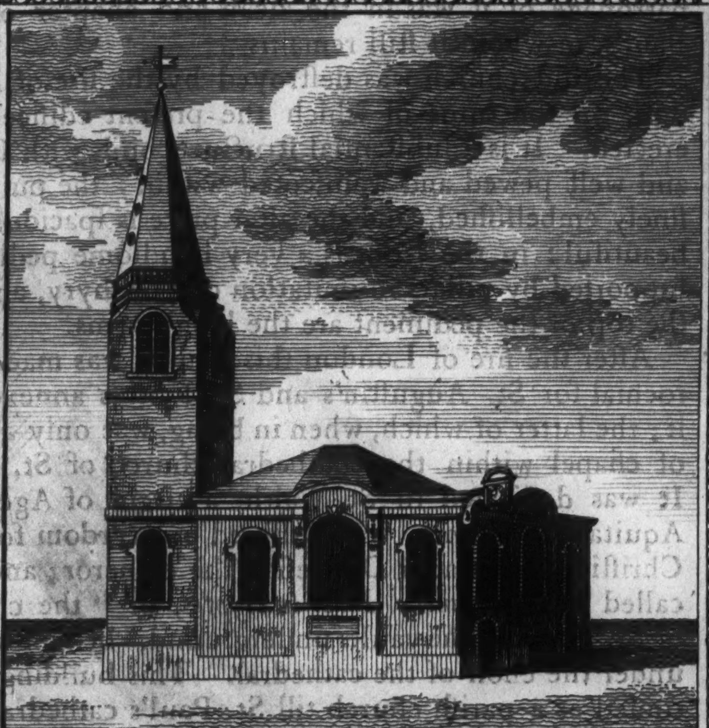


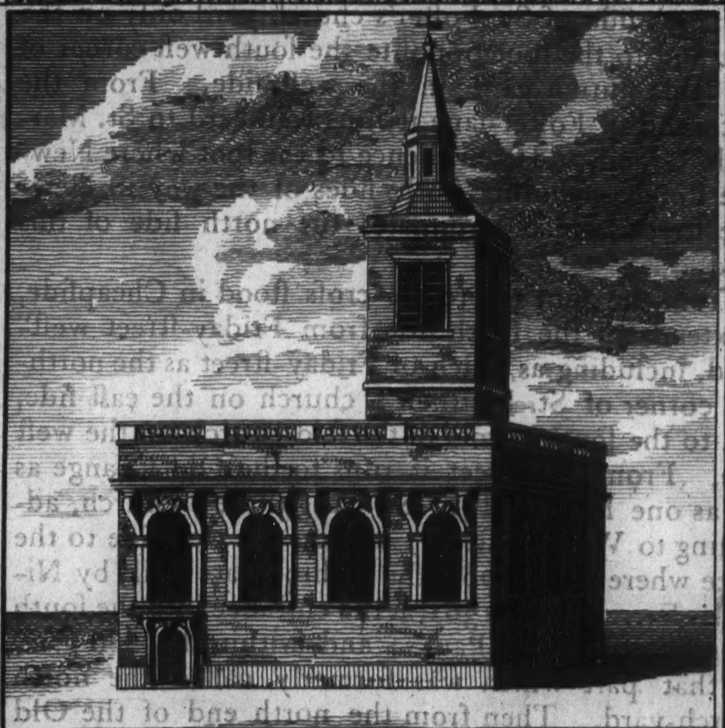
St. Mathew's, *Friday Street.*



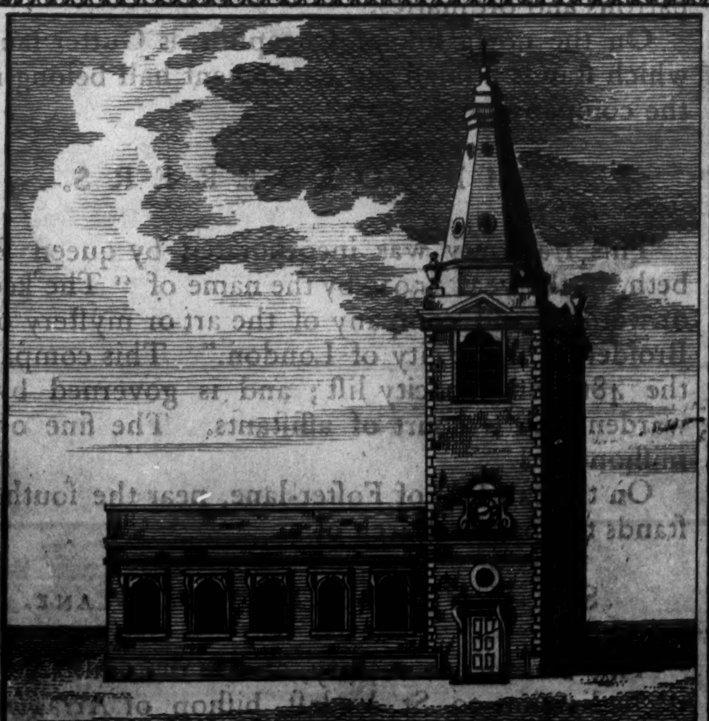
St. Michael's, *College Hill.*



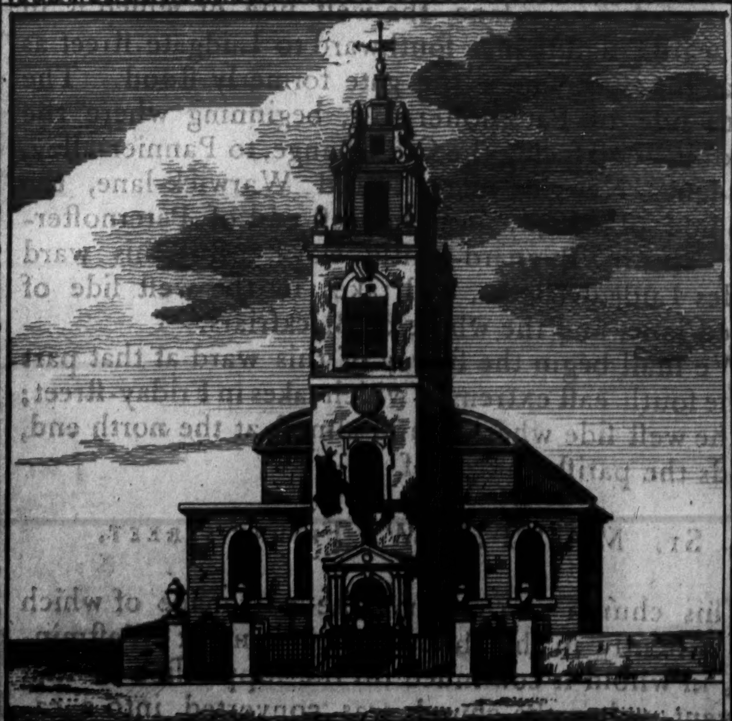
St. Swithin's, *Cannon Street.*



St. Mary Magdalen, *Old Fish Street.*



St. Nicholas Coleabby, *Old Fish Street.*



St. James's, *Garlick Hith*

London. Published by Alexr. Hogg at the Kings Arms No. 16, Paternoster Row, June 26.1784.

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continued ever ſince, and is one of the thirteen peculiars to that ſee.

This church was conſiderably injured, though not totally deſtroyed, by the great fire in 1666; after which it was repaired for the moſt part on the old walls. The ſteeple ſtood till the year 1694, when it was found ſo weak, that it was taken down, and rebuilt entirely of ſtone, at the expence of the pariſhioners. It is 69 feet long, 51 feet broad, and 36 feet high to the roof; and is well enlightened by a range of windows placed ſo high that the doors open under them. The tower is plain; and the ſpire, which is ſhort, riſes from a double baſe.

After the fire of London the pariſh of St. Michael le Quern, (whoſe church was deſtroyed and not rebuilt) was annexed to St. Vedaſt; and the patronage of the former being in the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, the archbiſhop of Canterbury, and the dean and chapter, preſent alternately to theſe united livings.

Between Foſter-lane and Gutter-lane, in Cheapſide, ſtands

SADLERS HALL.

Though this hall is far from being a large building, yet it is a very handſome one, and is ſituated in a ſmall court, with a very elegant gate to the ſtreet.

The company of Sadlers appears to be of great antiquity, by a convention agreed upon between them and the dean and chapter of St. Martin's-le-Grand, about the reign of king Richard I. However, it does not appear to have been legally incorporated till the reign of Edward I. when that prince granted them a charter by the name of "The wardens or keepers, and commonalty of the myſtery or art of Sadlers of London." It is the 25th on the city liſt; and is governed by a maſter, wardens and court of aſſiſtants. The fine on admiſſion is 10l.

Leaving the eaſt extremity of this ward, we proceed from the north-weſt corner of Cheapſide into Newgate-ſtreet, on the north ſide of which, a little to the weſt of Butcher-hall-lane, is a paſſage that leads to the pariſh church called

CHRIST CHURCH, NEWGATE-STREET.

This church originally belonged to the convent of Grey Friars, or Franciſcans; but falling to the crown at the diſſolution of religious houſes, king Henry VIII. gave it to the mayor, commonalty and citizens of London to make uſe of as a pariſh church, and ordered it to be called by the name of Chriſt church: from which time it was made a vicarage, in the patronage of the mayor, commonalty and citizens, governors of St. Bartholomew's hoſpital.

The old church was deſtroyed by the fire of London, after which the preſent ſtructure was erected. It is built of ſtone, very ſtrong, ſpacious and handſome. The tower is ſquare and of a conſiderable height, crowned with a light handſome turret, adorned with vaſes. The inſide is neatly ornamented; the walls and pillars are wainſcoted; and there are very large galleries at the weſt end, and on the north and ſouth ſides. On the ſouth ſide of the church without has been lately erected a plain but neat brick building, to be uſed as a veſtry-room for the better convenience of the miniſters who officiate in the church.

After the fire of London the pariſh of St. Leonard Foſter-lane, whoſe church was deſtroyed and not rebuilt, was annexed to Chriſt church: and the patronage of the former, which is a rectory, being in the dean and chapter of Weſtminſter, they and the governors of St. Bartholomew's hoſpital preſent alternately to theſe united livings.

Adjoining to the north-weſt corner of Chriſt church ſtands Chriſt's Hoſpital, a deſcription of which the reader will find in page 153, &c.

On the ſouth ſide of Newgate-ſtreet is Warwick-lane, near the north-eaſt extremity of which ſtands

The COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS.

This is a very noble ſtructure built with brick and ſtone; the entrance to which is through a grand octangular porch, crowned with a dome that finiſhes in a cone. The inſide was deſigned by Sir Chriſtopher Wren, and is very elegant and well enlightened. The central building, which contains the library and other rooms of ſtate and convenience, was the deſign of Inigo Jones. The aſcent to the door is by a flight of ſteps, and in the under part is a baſement ſtory. The whole front is decorated with pilaſters of the Ionic and Corinthian orders. In the center over the door-caſe, is the ſtatue of king Charles II. placed in a niche; and directly oppoſite, on the inner front of the octangular porch, ſtands that of Sir John Cutler. The buildings that compoſe the two ſides of the court are uniform, and have the window caſes handſomely ornamented. The orders are well executed, and the whole edifice is both beautiful and commodious.

The different apartments belonging to this college conſiſt of a committee-room; a library furniſhed with books by Sir Theodore Mayern, and the marquis of Dorcheſter; a great hall for the quarterly meetings of the doctors, adorned with pictures, and ſculpture; a theatre for anatomical diſſections; a preparing room, where are thirteen tables, containing all the muſcles in the human body; and over all, there are garrets to dry the herbs for the uſe of the diſpenſatory.

A little farther to the weſt from Warwick-lane, on the ſouth ſide of Newgate-ſtreet, is a paſſage that leads into

NEWGATE MARKET.

This market is kept on a commodious ſquare piece of ground, meaſuring 194 feet from eaſt to weſt, and 148 feet from north to ſouth, with a large market-houſe in the center. Under the market-houſe are vaults or cellars, and the upper part of it is principally uſed as warehouſes for fruiterers and gardeners. The ſhops within this building are for the ſale of tripe, butter, eggs, &c. The houſes that extend on each of the ſides which form the ſquare are moſt of them occupied by butchers; and the avenues that lead to the market from Paternoſter-row and Newgate-ſtreet are occupied by poulterers, fiſhmongers, &c.

Farther to the eaſt from this market, in Newgate-ſtreet, and nearly oppoſite to St. Martin's-le-Grand, is Pannier-alley, on the eaſt ſide of which, againſt a houſe, is a ſtone pedeſtal, ſupporting a pannier, with the figure of a boy on it, and the following inſcription:

When you have ſought the city round,
Yet ſtill this is the higheſt ground.

The ſouth end of this alley leads into Paternoſter-row, where, proceeding a little to the weſt, on the ſouth ſide, is Canon-alley, the ſouth end of which preſents us with that ſtately edifice, St. Paul's cathedral; a deſcription of which the reader will find in page 249, &c.

On the north ſide of St. Paul's church-yard is a handſome edifice belonging to St. Paul's cathedral, called

The CHAPTER-HOUSE.

In this building the convocation of the province of Canterbury formerly ſat to conſult about eccleſiaſtical affairs, and to form canons for the government of the church: but though the upper and lower houſe are called by the king's writ at every ſeſſion of parliament, yet they are always prorogued as ſoon as they have choſen prolocutors, and before they can have time to proceed in the execution of any kind of buſineſs.

On the eaſt ſide of St. Paul's church-yard is ſituated St. Paul's School, founded by Dr. John Collet, a deſcription of which has been already given in page 133, &c.

Leaving St. Paul's church-yard, we proceed into Ludgate-ſtreet, where, paſſing Warwick-lane, on the north ſide, we come to Stationers-alley; at the upper end of which ſtands

STATIONERS HALL.

This building is ſituated on the ſpot where formerly ſtood an antient palace, which was firſt the reſidence of the duke of Brittany, and afterwards of the earls of Pembroke and Abergavenny. It is a plain brick building, well adapted for the buſineſs of the company. There is an aſcent to it by a flight of ſteps, and it is enlightened by two ſeries of windows; the lower large and upright, and the upper of an elliptical form. Beneath it and at the north end are warehouſes for the company's ſtock. The buſineſs of the company conſiſts in printing and vending almanacks, the ſinging pſalms, ſome ſchool books, &c.

This fraternity was incorporated by Philip and Mary in the year 1557, by the name of "The maſter and keepers, or wardens, and commonalty of the myſtery or art of a Stationer of the city of London." This is a livery company, and the 47th on the city liſt. It is governed by a maſter, wardens and court of aſſiſtants; and the fine on admiſſion is 21l.

This company is poſſeſſed of a conſiderable ſtock, which is divided into ſhares among thoſe members who have ſerved or fined for the office of Renter-warden.

At a ſmall diſtance from Stationers-alley, on the ſame ſide of Ludgate-ſtreet, ſtands the pariſh church of

St. MARTIN, Ludgate.

This church is ſo called from its being dedicated to the above ſaint, and its ſituation; which, before Ludgate was taken down, cloſely adjoined to it. See page 320.

The patronage of this church, which is a rectory, was originally in the abbot and convent of Weſtminſter, in whom it continued till the ſuppreſſion of that monaſtery by Henry VIII. who erected Weſtminſter into a biſhoprick, and conferred the ſame on the new biſhop That ſee, however, being diſſolved by Edward VI. queen Mary, in the year 1553, granted the advowſon thereof to the biſhop of London, and his ſucceſſors, in whom it ſtill remains.

The old church was deſtroyed by the fire of London, after which the preſent edifice was erected on its ruins. It is a plain building, tolerably well enlightened; and the ſteeple conſiſts of a plain tower, with a lofty ſpire raiſed on a ſubſtantial arcade, on the ſummit of which riſes the fane, St Martins

Nearly oppoſite to Ludgate church are two paſſages that lead into Water-lane, Black-friars; on the eaſt ſide of which lane ſtands

APOTHECARIES HALL.

This is a very handſome building, with a pair of gates in front that lead into a paved court; at the upper end of which you aſcend by a grand flight of ſtairs into the hall-room, built with brick and ſtone, and adorned with columns of the Tuſcan order. The ceiling of the court-room and of the hall are elegantly ornamented with fret-work: the wall is wainſcoted fourteen feet high, and adorned with the buſt of Dr. Gideon Delaun, apothecary to king James I. and with ſeveral pieces of exceeding good painting; among which is the portraiture of king James I. and of the gentleman who procured their charter, and who had been obliged to leave France for religion.

In this building are two large laboratories, one for chemical, and the other for galenical preparations; where great quantities of the beſt medicines are prepared for the uſe of apothecaries and others; particularly for the ſurgeons of the royal navy, who here furniſh their cheſts with all uſeful and neceſſary medicines.

The company of Apothecaries was firſt incorporated in conjunction with the Grocers, by king James I. in the year 1606; but that connection not anſwering their expectations, they were ſeparated by another charter, granted by the ſame king, in the year 1617, by which they were incorporated by the name of "The maſter, wardens, and ſociety of the art and myſtery of Apothecaries of the city of London."

The members of this ſociety (who, by various acts of parliament, are exempt from ward and pariſh offices) are governed by a maſter, wardens, and court of aſſiſtants. It is a livery company, and the 58th on the city liſt. The fine on admiſſion is 16l.

A little farther to the ſouth from this hall, on the weſt ſide of the ſame lane, is a large building, known by the name of

SCOTS HALL.

This building was erected for the uſe of the Scots corporation, a laudable ſociety for the relief of poor natives of Scotland reſiding within the cities of London and Weſtminſter; and for educating the orphans of Scots parents within the ſame limits.

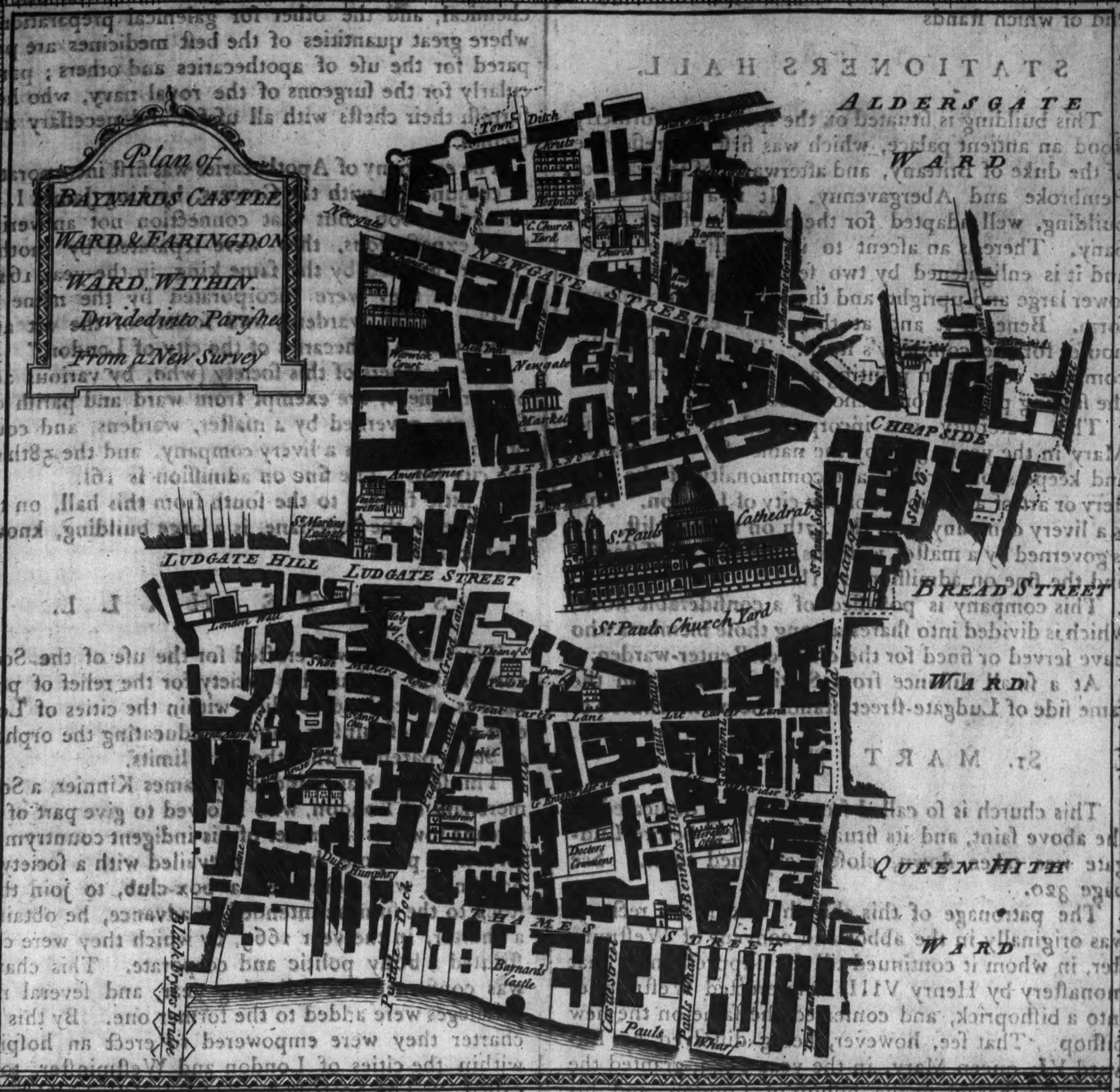
This ſociety was founded by James Kinnier, a Scots merchant of London, who reſolved to give part of his fortune towards the relief of his indigent countrymen; for which purpoſe, having prevailed with a ſociety of Scotſmen, who compoſed a box-club, to join their ſtock to the ſum he intended to advance, he obtained a charter, in the year 1665, by which they were conſtituted a body politic and corporate. This charter was confirmed the following year, and ſeveral new privileges were added to the former one. By this laſt charter they were empowered to erect an hoſpital, within the cities of London and Weſtminſter, to be called, "The Scots hoſpital of king Charles II." and to chuſe governors who were declared to be a body politic and corporate, and to have a common ſeal.

This charitable foundation was nearly being cruſhed in its bud by two dreadful events, namely, the plague and the fire of London, which happened in the very years when the charters were granted. However, thoſe who had the direction of the work began, in the year 1670, to proſecute it with vigour. They took a leaſe of a piece of ground in Black-friars, to build upon, for the term of a thouſand years, at a ground rent of 40l. and by charitable contributions were enabled to erect their hall, with two houſes at Fleet-ditch, and four in Black-friars, which were ſoon after finiſhed at the expence of 4450l.

All matters belonging to this corporation are managed by the governors without fee or reward; for they not only dedicate their time to the benefit of the ſociety, but alſo contribute quarterly to the ſupport of it. They relieve thoſe who are diſtreſſed, provide for the ſick, and give penſions to the reduced and infirm.

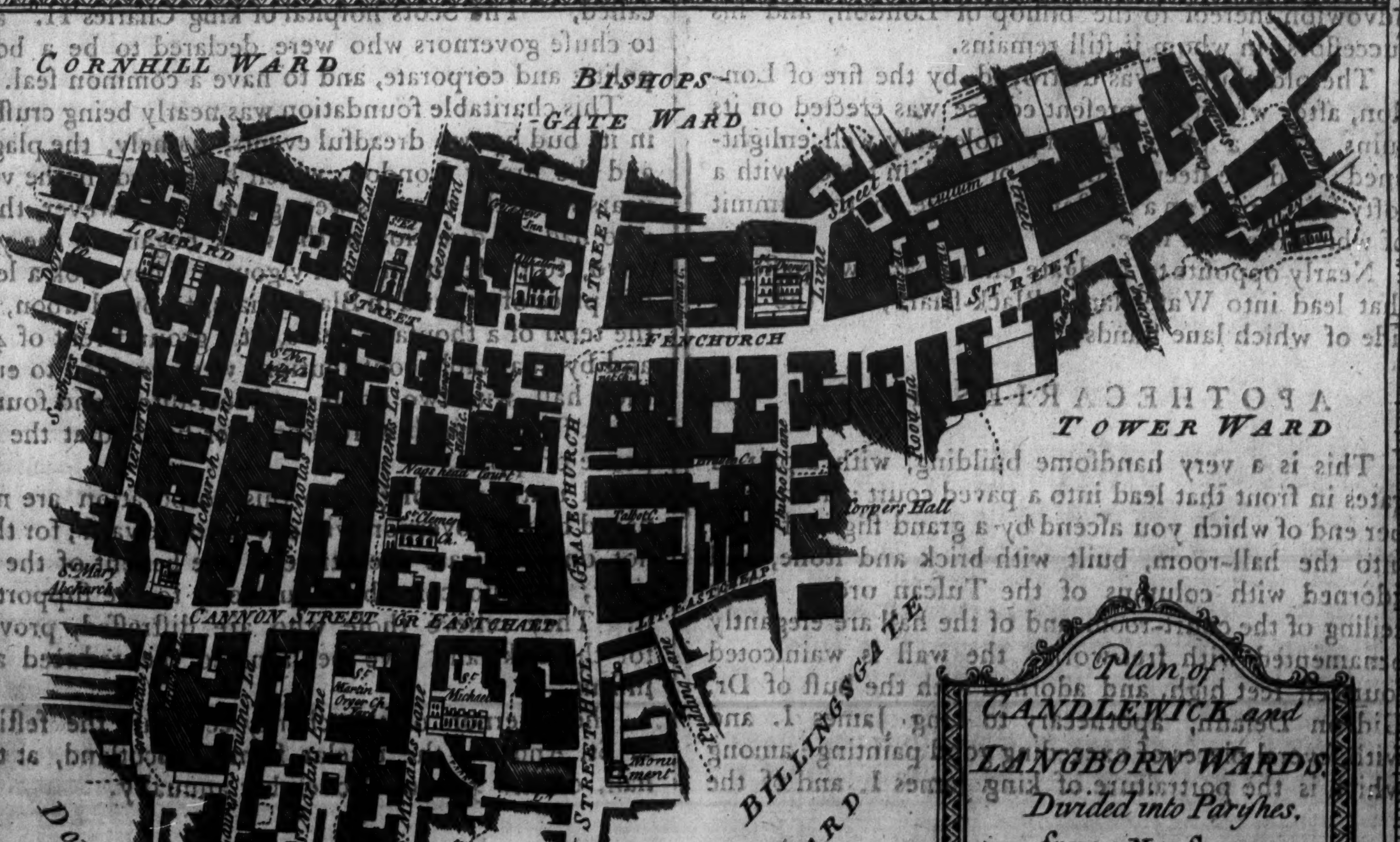
The governors of this charity celebrate the feſtival of St. Andrew, the tutelar ſaint of Scotland, at this hall, on the 30th of November annually.

Engrav'd for THORNTONS New & Complete History & Survey of LONDON & WESTMINSTER &c.



Plan of BAYNARDS CASTLE WARD & FARINGDON WARD WITHIN. Divided into Parishes From a New Survey

ALDERSGATE WARD
Town Ditch
Newgate
NEWGATE STREET
Ch. Church Yard
Newgate
Market
CHEAPSIDE
Amen Corner
St. Martin Ludgate
LUDGATE HILL
LUDGATE STREET
St. Pauls Cathedral
St. Pauls Church Yard
BREAD STREET WARD
QUEEN HITH WARD
Doctors Commons
Duke Humphry
Puddle Dock
Blackfryers Bridge
THAMES STREET
Baynards Castle
Pauls Wharf



Plan of CANDLEWICK and LANGBORN WARDS Divided into Parishes. from a New Survey

CORNHILL WARD
BISHOPS GATE WARD
LOMBARD
STREET
FENCHURCH STREET
GRACECHURCH STREET
CANNON STREET
EASTCHEAP
FISH STREET HILL
Monument
Coopers Hall
TOWER WARD
BILLINGSGATE WARD
DOWGATE WARD

BRITISH 20 AU 68 MUSEUM

CHAP. XIX.

FARRINGDON WARD WITHOUT.

THE ward of Farringdon Without, which is very large, forms the weſtern extremity of the city of London. It is bounded on the eaſt by the ward of Farringdon Within, the precinct of the late priory of St. Bartholomew near Smithfield, and the ward of Alderſgate; on the weſt by High Holborn and St. Clement's pariſh in the Strand; on the north by the Charter-houſe, the pariſh of St. John's, Clerkenwell, and part of St. Andrew's pariſh without the freedom; and on the ſouth by the river Thames.

This ward extends from the places where Newgate and Ludgate formerly ſtood, in the eaſt, to Temple-Bar and Holborn-Bars in the weſt; and from Long-lane, on the north ſide of Smithfield, to the river Thames in the ſouth. In this diſtrict are included the whole precinct of the late priory of St. Bartholomew; a part of Long-lane, and all Smithfield to the Bars in St. John's-ſtreet; the north ſide of Holborn up the bars at the eaſt end of Middle-row; from thence it runs ſouthward between Staple's-inn and Caſtle-yard, and in an irregular direction croſſes the ſouth end of Chancery-lane to Temple bar; from whence it runs down to the Thames, and continues its courſe eaſterly to the place that was formerly called Fleet-ditch.

We ſhall begin the ſurvey of this ward at the eaſt extremity, namely, Ludgate-hill, at the bottom of which, on the north ſide, is Fleet-Market.

On the eaſt ſide of Fleet-market, between Ludgate-hill and Fleet-lane, is ſituated

THE FLEET PRISON.

This priſon is of very antient date, it having been a place of confinement for debtors ſo far back as the reign of Richard I.

The old building became ſo decayed, that it was taken down, and a ſpacious brick edifice has been lately erected in its ſtead. This building is of a conſiderable length, with galleries in each ſtory, that reach from one end of the houſe to the other; on the ſides of which are rooms for the priſoners. All ſorts of proviſions are brought into this priſon every day, and cried as in the public ſtreets. Behind the priſon is a large open area, in which the priſoners walk and exerciſe themſelves at different diverſions. The elegance of the inſide buildings has been greatly augmented by the addition of a beautiful ſtone front lately erected, which forms a very grand entrance.

This priſon properly belongs to the Court of Common Pleas: the keeper is called the Warden of the Fleet, which is a place of very great profit as well as truſt. Priſoners for debt in any part of England may be removed by Habeas Corpus to the Fleet; and enjoy the rules, or liberty to walk abroad, and to keep a houſe within the liberties of this priſon, provided he can give ſecurity to the warden for his forth-coming.

The rules or liberties of this priſon comprehend all Ludgate hill, to the Old Bailey on the north ſide, and to Cock-alley on the ſouth: both ſides of the Old Bailey to Fleet-lane: all Fleet-lane, and the eaſt ſide of the market, from Fleet-lane to Ludgate-hill.

Oppoſite the ſouth end of the Fleet-market is a fine ſpacious opening that leads to Black-friars-bridge. On the weſt ſide of this opening ſtands Bridewell Hoſpital; a deſcription of which will be found in p. 154, &c.

On the ſouth ſide of Fleet-ſtreet is Dorſet-court, or Saliſbury-court, ſo called from its being the place where formerly ſtood the manſion of the biſhop of Saliſbury, which was afterwards inhabited by the earls of Dorſet.

Between Saliſbury-court and the Thames is the office belonging to the New River Company; which is a handſome brick edifice, built in a very neat and uniform ſtyle.

On the eaſt ſide of the entrance into this court is a paſſage that leads to the pariſh church called

ST. BRIDE's alias ST. BRIDGET.

This church ſeems to be of ſome antiquity from its having had three rectors before the year 1362. It was originally a very ſmall building, till about the year 1480, when it was greatly enlarged by William Venor, warden of the Fleet Priſon, who cauſed a ſpacious fabrick to be erected at the weſt end thereof, conſiſting of a middle and two ſide aiſles; to which the old church ſerved as a choir. It was originally a rectory in the patronage of the abbot and convent of Weſtminſter. It is ſuppoſed to have been converted to a vicarage about the year 1529; and king Henry VIII. after the diſſolution of the convent, having given this church of St. Bride's to the collegiate church of Weſtminſter, it has continued a vicarage from that time to the preſent.

The old church was deſtroyed by the fire of London; and the preſent edifice was erected within fourteen years after. It was deſigned by Sir Chriſtopher Wren, and finiſhed in ſo maſterly and elegant a manner, as to exceed, in delicacy and beauty, moſt other pariſh churches in London. It is 111 feet long, 87 broad, and the ſteeple 234 feet high. The body of it is plain and regular, the openings all anſwering one another; the roof is raiſed on pillars; and the altar-piece, like the outſide of the church, is very magnificent. The circular pediment over the lower part is ſupported by ſix Corinthian columns. The ſteeple is a ſpire of extreme delicate workmanſhip, raiſed upon a ſolid but light tower; and the ſeveral ſtages by which the ſpire gradually decreaſes are well deſigned, and executed with all the advantages of the orders. In the ſteeple is a ring of bells, particularly diſtinguiſhed for the melody of their ſound.

A little to the weſt of St. Bride's church, between Water-lane and the Temple, is a diſtrict known by the name of White-friars. This place is ſo called from the White-friars, or Carmelites, who had their houſe in this place, the gardens belonging to which probably extended to the water-ſide. They were cloathed in white, and, having made a vow of poverty, lived by begging. Their convent was founded by Sir Richard Gray, knt. anceſtor to the Lord Gray of Condor in Derbyſhire in the year 1241, and was afterwards rebuilt by Hugh Courtney, earl of Devonſhire, about the year 1350. On the diſſolution of the priory, the church and convent, in proceſs of time, became ſo ruinous, that they were pulled down; after which the ground was converted to private buildings, and now contains ſeveral courts, lanes and alleys.

The inhabitants of White-friars maintain their own poor, and collect their taxes: they have no church-wardens, but two collectors; and they chuſe their own officers.

A little farther to the weſt from White-friars, on the ſame ſide of Fleet-ſtreet, is Serjeants Inn; which conſiſts of very handſome uniform buildings: it was formerly an inn of court for ſerjeants, but is now private property. The hall is converted into an office for the Amicable Society for a perpetual aſſurance, incorporated in the year 1706.

In this ward are ſeveral inns of court for the ſtudy of the law; the moſt diſtinguiſhed among which is that called

THE TEMPLE.

This ſpacious place is divided into two parts, viz. The Inner Temple, and the Middle Temple: and though they have ſeparate halls, yet both houſes reſort to the ſame church. The buildings, which have been erected at very different periods, are perfectly united; but it is almoſt impoſſible to diſtinguiſh the ſeparate inns of court, except at their entrances, which are the only viſible fronts to the ſtreet: one of theſe is oppoſite the ſouth end of Chancery-lane, and the other nearly adjoining to Temple-Bar.

In the ſpace of ground which forms the Temple are many courts of handſome new-built houſes: and behind the whole are gardens and walks fronting the Thames. Theſe gardens have been lately much enlarged by a new embankment of the river; and their ſituation is exceeding pleaſant, as they command not only a view of Blackfriars-bridge and the boats and craft on the river, but alſo an agreeable diſtant perſpective of the hills on the oppoſite ſhore in the county of Surry.

The entrance into the Middle Temple from Fleet-ſtreet, is by a very handſome gate, which was built in the ſtile of Inigo Jones in the year 1684. The front of it, though narrow, is graceful: it is built of brick with four large ſtone pilaſters of the Ionic order, and a handſome pediment. In a courſe of ſtone between the firſt and ſecond ſtory, is cut the following inſcription:

SURREXIT IMPENSIS SOCIETAT. MED.
TEMPLI, MDCLXXXIV.

and beneath it, juſt over the gate, is the figure of a Holy Lamb.

The great hall belonging to the Middle Temple is very ſpacious and beautiful, and is eſteemed one of the fineſt halls in the kingdom. It was originally built in the reign of Edward III. but the preſent edifice was erected in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, in the year 1572.

In the treaſury-chamber of the Middle Temple is preſerved a great quantity of armour, which belonged to the Knights Templars, conſiſting of helmets, breaſt and back pieces, a halbard, and two very beautiful ſhields, with iron ſpikes in their centers, of the length of ſix inches, and each about twenty pounds weight. They are curiouſly engraved, and one of them richly inlaid with gold; the inſides are lined with leather ſtuffed, and the edges are adorned with ſilk fringe.

In Garden-court, in the Middle Temple, is a library founded by the will of Robert Aſhley, Eſq. in the year 1641, who bequeathed his own library for that purpoſe, and 300l. to be laid out in a purchaſe, for the maintenance of a librarian, who muſt be a ſtudent of the ſociety, and be elected into that office by the benchers.

The Inner Temple is ſituated to the eaſt of the Middle Temple, and has a cloiſter, a large garden, and more ſpacious walks than the other. In this diviſion there is alſo a handſome hall.

The chief officer belonging to each of theſe ſocieties is a treaſurer, who is annually elected from among the benchers or ſenior members; and whoſe office is to admit ſtudents, and to receive and pay all caſh belonging to the ſociety. Both the Temples, however, are under one maſter, who, ſince the reign of Henry VIII. has been a divine, and conſtituted by letters patent from the crown without any other induction.

The moſt remarkable building in the Temple is the old church, which is common to both ſocieties, and was the church that belonged to the Knights Templars of Jeruſalem. It was originally founded in the year 1185, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary; but was more generally known by the name of the founders, than the perſon to whom it was dedicated. The original church was taken down in 1240, and another erected after the ſame model. The preſent edifice was one of thoſe that eſcaped the fire of London; but in 1695 the ſouth weſt part was new built, and in 1706 the whole was thoroughly repaired.

This beautiful Gothic ſtructure is built of ſtone, firmly put together, and enriched with ornaments. It conſiſts of a long body with a turret, and at the weſt end is a tower that has much the appearance of a piece of fortification. This tower is 48 feet high; its diameter at the floor is 51 feet, and its circumference 160 feet. The length of the church, from the altar to the ſcreen, is 83 feet; the breadth 60; and the heighth to the roof, 34 feet.

The windows that enlighten the body of the church are large and well proportioned: they are compoſed of three Gothic arches; a principal, and a lower on either ſide. Theſe windows are ſo cloſe together, that there are but very ſlender piers between them to ſupport a heavy roof: they are therefore ſtrengthened with buttreſſes; but theſe buttreſſes, as in moſt Gothic ſtructures, exclude more light than the piers would have done, had they been larger, and the windows conſiderably leſs. The tower, which is very maſſy, has but few windows, and thoſe ſmall; yet there are buttreſſes carried up between them. The top of it is crowned with plain ſquare battlements, and from the centre riſes a fane. The turret on the body of the church is ſmall and plain, and ſerves to receive a bell. In ſhort, the outſide of this building has a moſt venerable aſpect; but the beauties of it are within.

The round tower, which is the entrance to the church, is ſupported within by ſix pillars wainſcoted with oak ſix feet high, and adorned all round, except the eaſt part, which opens into the church, with an upper and lower range of ſmall arches, and black apertures; but the moſt remarkable objects in this part are the tombs of eleven of the Knights Templars who lie interred here; eight of which are covered with the figures of armed knights: of theſe, five lie croſs-legged, to indicate that they had made a vow to go to the Holy Land to make war with the infidels. The firſt of theſe were William Marſhall the elder, earl of Pembroke, who died in the year 1219. The ſecond was William Marſhall his ſon, who died in 1231: and the third was Gilbert Marſhall, brother to William, who was ſlain in a tournament at Hertford, in the year 1241. The other effigies lie ſtraight-legged. The reſt of the tombs are only coped ſtone, but they are all made of grey marble.

The tower is divided from the body of the church by a very handſome ſcreen in the modern taſte. The body of the church has three roofs, ſupported by tall and ſlender pillars of Suſſex marble. The windows are all adorned with ſmall neat pillars of the ſame ſtone, and the floor is paved with black and white marble. The aiſles are five in number; three, as uſual, running eaſt and weſt, and two croſs aiſles. The walls are neatly wainſcoted with oak about eight feet high; and the altar-piece, which is of the ſame wood, is much higher, finely carved, and adorned with four pilaſters, and two columns of the Corinthian order: it is alſo ornamented with cherubs, a ſhield, feſtoons, fruit and leaves. The pulpit, which is placed near the eaſt end of the middle aiſle, is finely carved and veneered; the ſounding-board is pendant from the roof, and enriched with ſeveral carved arches, a crown, feſtoons, cherubs, &c.

The ſcreen that ſeparates the tower from the body of the church is of wainſcot, and adorned with ten pilaſters of the Corinthian order, with three portals and pediments. The organ gallery is ſupported by two fluted Corinthian columns, and ornamented with an entablature and a compaſs pediment, with the king's arms well carved. Near the pediment, on the ſouth ſide, is an enrichment of cherubs, and a carved figure of a Pegaſus, the badge of the ſociety of the Inner Temple; and in the pediment, on the north ſide, is an enrichment of cherubs, and the figure of a Holy Lamb, the badge of the ſociety of the Middle Temple: for though theſe two ſocieties have one church, they ſeldom ſit in it promiſcuouſly; the gentlemen of the Inner Temple ſitting on the ſouth, and thoſe of the Middle Temple on the north ſide of the middle aiſle.

This antique church contains the monuments and tombs of many eminent judges, maſters in chancery, and lawyers; who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their abilities and integrity in the diſcharge of their reſpective callings.

A little to the weſt of the front entrance to the Middle Temple, and at the weſt extremity of the city liberties, ſtands

TEMPLE BAR.

On the ſpot where this gate ſtands, were antiently poſts, rails, and a chain, as in other places where the city liberties terminated. Afterwards a wooden houſe was erected acroſs the ſtreet, with a narrow gate-way, and an entry through the ſouth ſide of it: but, ſince the fire of London, the preſent ſtructure was erected, and is the only gate remaining at the extremity of the city liberties.

This is a very handſome and noble gate, with a poſtern on each ſide for the convenience of foot paſſengers. It is built entirely of Portland ſtone, of ruſtic work below, and of the Corinthian order. The great arch is elliptical, and very flat, and the whole forms a very elegant appearance. Over the gateway, on the eaſt ſide, in two niches, are ſtone ſtatues of queen Elizabeth and king James I. with the king's arms over the key-ſtone; and on the weſt ſide are the ſtatues of king Charles I. and king Charles II. in Roman habits.

On this gate, of late years, have been placed the heads of ſeveral diſtinguiſhed characters, who were convicted and executed for treaſonable practices againſt their king and country. But not any of them are now remaining.

On the north ſide of Fleet-ſtreet from Temple Bar, is Chancery-lane; in which are ſeveral inns of court, with public offices belonging to the law. On the eaſt ſide are Serjeants Inn, Simond's Inn, the Rolls chapel, and the Curſitor's office. On the weſt ſide, Lincoln's Inn, the Six Clerks Office, the Examiner's Office, the Maſters in Chancery Office, &c. But they are all out of the city, except Serjeants Inn, where the judges and ſerjeants have their ſeveral chambers and apartments.

Farther to the eaſt from Chancery-lane, on the north ſide of Fleet-ſtreet, is ſituated the pariſh church of

ST. DUNSTAN in the WEST.

This church is ſo called to diſtinguiſh it from another church dedicated to the ſame ſaint in Tower ward, and called St. Dunſtan in the Eaſt. It is a very antient foundation, in the gift of the abbot and convent of Weſtminſter, who, in 1237, gave it to king Henry III. towards the maintenance of the foundation of the houſe called the Rolls, for the reception of converted Jews. It was afterwards transferred to the abbot and convent of Alnwick in Northumberland, in whom the patronage continued till that religious houſe was ſuppreſſed by king Henry VIII. Edward VI. granted the advowſon of this church, under the name of a vicarage, to lord Dudley: after which it deſcended to ſeveral others, and is at this time in private hands.

This is one of the churches that eſcaped the fire of London; ſince which, however, it has been ſeveral times repaired, and the inconvenience that formerly aroſe from a number of ſmall ſhops or ſheds that ſtood in the front of it, has been lately removed. The church conſiſts of a large body, with a very diſproportionate tower. The dial of the clock projects over the ſtreet at the weſt, and with a double face, at the extremity of a beam; and over it is an Ionic porch containing two figures erect, carved and painted as large as life; which, with knotted clubs, alternately ſtrike the hours and quarters on two bells hung between them. In a niche at the eaſt end of the church is the ſtatue of queen Elizabeth, which formerly ſtood on Ludgate. In this church is a lecture founded by Dr. White, to be preached every Sunday and Thurſday in the afternoon, from the beginning of Michaelmas term, to the end of Trinity term.

Adjoining to the back part of St. Dunſtan's church is Clifford's Inn, which is one of the inns of chancery. It was formerly lord Clifford's manſion; but is now the habitation of gentlemen in the law, chiefly attornies and officers belonging to the marſhal's court.

A little to the eaſt of St. Dunſtan's church, and near the ſouth end of Fetter-lane, is Crane-court; at the upper end of which is a handſome building occupied by the Royal Society; a deſcription of whom has been already given in page 276, &c.

On the eaſt ſide of Fetter-lane is Nevill's-court, in which is ſituated the place of worſhip belonging to the Moravians, properly called *Unitas Fratrum*, or United Brethren; an antient German epiſcopal church, who claim their ſucceſſion from John Hus and Jerome of Prague.

The north end of Fetter-lane leads into Holborn, in which are ſeveral inns of court within the limits of this ward.

The firſt of theſe is nearly adjoining to the bars, on the ſouth ſide, and is called Staples Inn. It is one of the inns of chancery, and conſiſts of two large courts, ſurrounded with good buildings, and parted by a neat hall.

Farther to the eaſt from this, on the oppoſite ſide, is Furnival's Inn. This is alſo an inn of chancery, and ſo called from Sir William Furnival, to whom it belonged in the reign of Richard II. It has an extenſive uniform front in Holborn, with two courts behind; the ſecond of which incloſes a ſmall garden. The buildings are old but the apartments are pleaſant, and very retired.

A little farther from this, on the ſouth ſide of Holborn, is Bernard's Inn. This is an inn of chancery, and is ſubordinate to Gray's Inn. It conſiſts of three ſmall courts, the largeſt of which has a paſſage into Fetter-lane.

At a ſmall diſtance from this, on the ſame ſide, was formerly Thavie's Inn, which was alſo an inn of chancery, and ſo called from its having been originally founded by John Thavie, Eſq. in the reign of Edward III. This inn has been lately converted into a ſtreet, with elegant new buildings on each ſide for the uſe of private families.

Nearly oppoſite to the ſpot where Ely-houſe ſtood, and at the north-weſt angle of Shoe-lane, is ſituated the pariſh church of

ST. ANDREW, HOLBORN.

This church eſcaped the fire of London; notwithſtanding which it was found ſo ruinous, that it was entirely rebuilt in 1687, except the tower, which was not erected till 1704. The body of the church is 105 feet long, 63 feet broad, and 43 feet high; and the height of the tower is 110 feet. The body is well built, and enlightened by two ſeries of windows, on the top of which runs a handſome baluſtrade. The tower riſes ſquare, and conſiſts only of two ſtages, crowned with battlements and pinnacles at the corners. The firſt ſtage, which is plain, has the dial: in the upper ſtage, there is a very handſome window to each front; tall, arched, and decorated with Doric pilaſters, which ſupport a lofty arched pediment decorated within by a ſhield. The cornice that crowns the tower is ſupported by ſcrolls; and the baluſtrade that riſes above this has a firm baſe. Each corner of the tower has an ornamental pinnacle, conſiſting of four large ſcrolls, which meeting in a body ſupport a pine-apple; and from the crown of the fruit riſes a well contrived fane. The inſide is extremely neat and well finiſhed. Over the communion table is a large painted window, the lower part of which repreſents the Meſſiah and his diſciples at the Laſt Supper; and in a compartment above is repreſented his reſurrection from the grave. The church ſtands at an advantageous diſtance from the ſtreet, from which it is ſeparated by a wall that incloſes the church-yard, and the entrance to it is by large and elegant iron gates.

This church is a rectory, the patronage of which was originally in the gift of the dean and canons of St. Paul's, who transferred it to the abbot and convent of Bermondſey, who continued patrons of it till their convent was diſſolved by Henry VIII. when that prince granted it to Thomas lord Wriotheſley, afterwards earl of Southampton, from whom it deſcended by marriage to the late duke of Montague, in whoſe family the patronage ſtill remains.

Proceeding to the eaſt from St. Andrew's church, we aſcend Snow-hill, at the top of which, on the north ſide of the ſtreet, is ſituated the pariſh church called

St. SEPULCHRE.

This church was thus dedicated in commemoration of our Saviour's ſepulchre or grave at Jeruſalem. It is at this time a very ſpacious building, but not ſo large as it was originally, part of the ſcite of it having been let out on a building leaſe, and for a garden-plat. It is ſuppoſed to have been founded about the year 1100, at which time a particular devotion was paid to the holy Sepulchre; and it was ſo decayed in the reign of Edward IV. as to require rebuilding.

The patronage of this church was given by Roger, biſhop of Saliſbury, in the reign of Henry I. to the prior and convent of St. Bartholomew in Weſt Smithfield, who eſtabliſhed a perpetual vicarage in this church, and held it till their diſſolution, when it fell to the crown. King James I. granted the rectory with its appurtenances, and the advowſon of this vicarage, to Francis Philips, and others: after which the pariſhioners purchaſed the rectory with its appurtenances, and held them in fee-farm of the crown. The advowſon of the vicarage was afterwards purchaſed by the preſident and fellows of St. John Baptiſt college, Oxon, in whom the patronage at this time remains.

The preſent edifice was greatly damaged by the fire of London. The outer walls and the tower were found capable of reparation; and the middle aiſle of the church was at the ſame time made with an arched roof, which was not ſo originally.

This church is 126 feet long, excluſive of the broad paſſage acroſs the weſt end: the breadth, excluſive of the north chapel, is 58 feet. The heighth of the roof in the middle aiſle is 35 feet; and the heighth of the ſteeple to the top of the pinnacles is 146 feet. The body of the church is enlightened with a row of very large Gothic windows, with buttreſſes between, over which runs a ſlight cornice; and the top is finiſhed with a plain and ſubſtantial battlement work, in the ſtyle of the public buildings in the reign of Edward IV. The ſteeple is a plain ſquare tower, crowned at each corner with a handſome pinnacle.

The church-yard, which is on the ſouth ſide of the building, was formerly incloſed with a high brick wall, without allowing any footway for paſſengers on the outſide; but, among the other improvements made in the city, the wall was removed in the year 1760, and the church-yard laid entirely open.

The ſexton of this pariſh is the perſon that gives admonition to the condemned criminals in Newgate the night before their execution; and again as they are carried by the church on their way to Tyburn: on this occaſion the great bell of the church tolls as a paſſing bell from ſeven to ten o'clock in the morning.

Oppoſite St. Sepulchre's church is Angel-court, in which is ſituated

The HAND-IN-HAND FIRE-OFFICE.

This office was eſtabliſhed in the year 1696, for inſuring houſes only. Every inſurer ſigns a deed of ſettlement, by which he is not only inſured, but alſo inſures all that have ſigned that deed, from loſſes in their houſes by fire: ſo that every perſon, thus inſured, is admitted into joint partnerſhip, and becomes an equal ſharer in the profit and loſs, in proportion to their reſpective inſurances.

The conditions of inſurance are 2s. per cent. premium, and 10s. depoſit on brick houſes, and double thoſe ſums on timber houſes. No more than 2000l. can be inſured in one policy.

The affairs of this office are managed by twenty-four directors, who are choſen by the perſons inſured, in rotation, and ſerve the office three years without any reward. This office keeps in its ſervice thirty firemen, who are protected from being preſſed, are annually cloathed, and wear a ſilver badge, with two hands joined and a crown over them.

On the eaſt ſide of St. Sepulchre's church-yard is a paſſage that leads to Pye-corner; the north extremity of which opens into

SMITHFIELD, or West-Smithfield.

This place is ſo called to diſtinguiſh it from another place in the eaſtern part of London, called Eaſt Smithfield. It is the greateſt market for black cattle, ſheep and horſes, in Europe; for the latter of which it was celebrated by Fitz-Stephen, towards the cloſe of the twelfth century. It is alſo a market for hay and ſtraw.

Smithfield is ſuppoſed to have received its name from one Smith, the owner thereof, and from its having been originally a ſmooth or level field. It was antiently much larger than it now appears, its area being greatly diminiſhed by the buildings with which it is incloſed: the whole weſt ſide extended as far as the ſheep-market does at preſent, and was called the Elms, from the number of thoſe trees that grew there. This ſpot appears to have been the common place of execution for criminals in the year 1219.

King Henry II. granted to the priory of St. Bartholomew's the privilege of a fair to be kept annually at Bartholomew-tide, on the eve, the day, and the morrow, to which the clothiers of England, and the drapers of London repaired, and had their booths and ſtandings in the church-yard within the priory, which was ſeparated from Smithfield only by walls and gates that were locked every night and watched, for the ſafety of the goods depoſited there; and the narrow ſtreet or lane afterwards built where the cloth was ſold, ſtill retains the name of Cloth Fair.

This fair, which was at firſt inſtituted for the convenience of trade, was at length prolonged to a fortnight, and became of little other uſe but for idle youth and looſe people to reſort to; on which it was again reduced to the original term of three days; and the booths for drolls and plays erected in the middle of Smithfield, by the falling of which ſeveral perſons had loſt their lives, were prohibited in future.

In the days of chivalry Smithfield was the place where juſts and tournaments were held before our kings and their courts; of which ſeveral inſtances are upon record, particularly in the reigns of Edward III. Richard II. Henry IV. V. VI. and Edward IV.

In the middle part of Smithfield, and in the centre of the ſpace now incloſed with rails, many martyrs were burnt at the ſtake, for their ſteady adherence to the principles of the reformation, and their oppoſing the doctrines peculiar to the church of Rome.

Though Smithfield is a very extenſive ſquare ſurrounded with many good buildings, yet the area of it is in general exceeding filthy; owing to the great number of cattle, horſes, &c. that are brought to it twice a week. The area is the market-place for beaſts, and horſes; the north-weſt corner for ſheep and calves, and the north-eaſt corner for hogs, &c.

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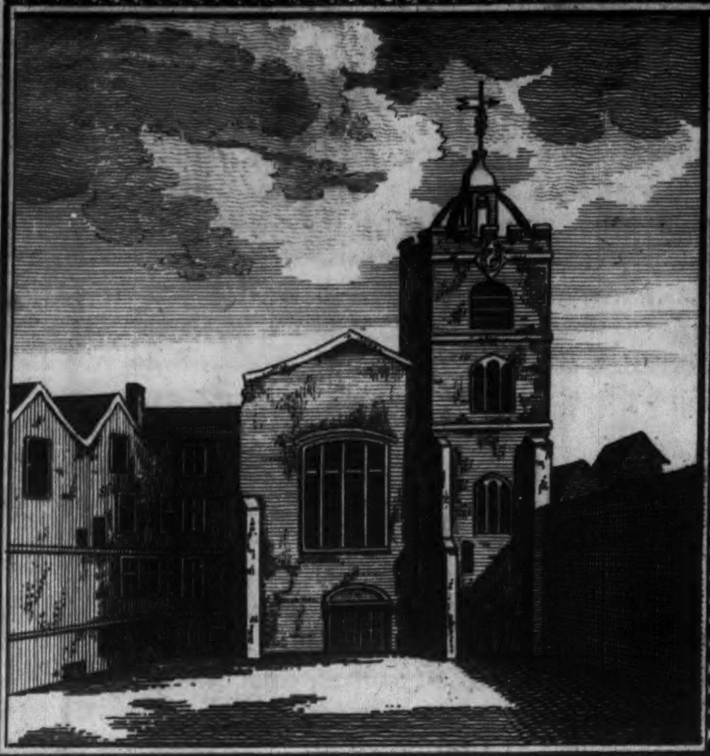
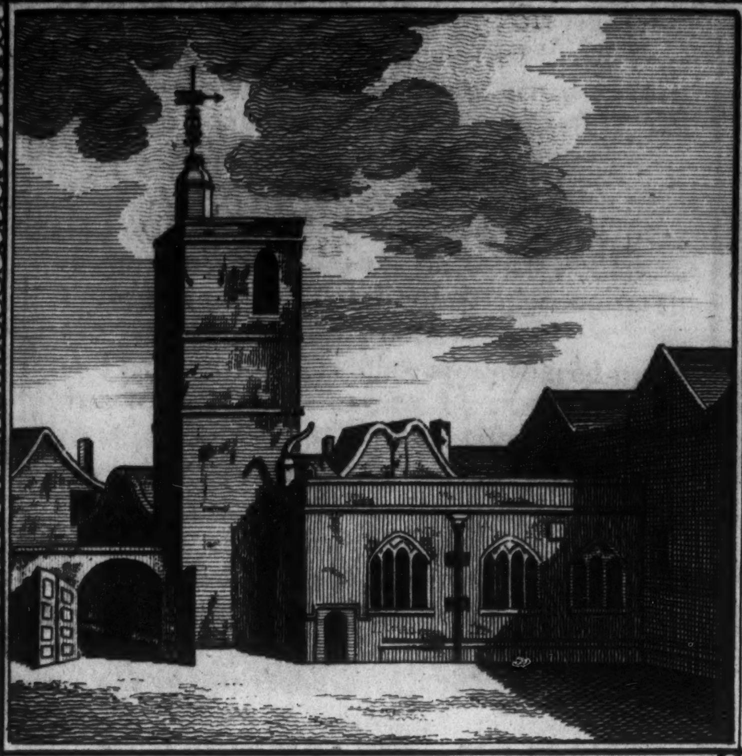
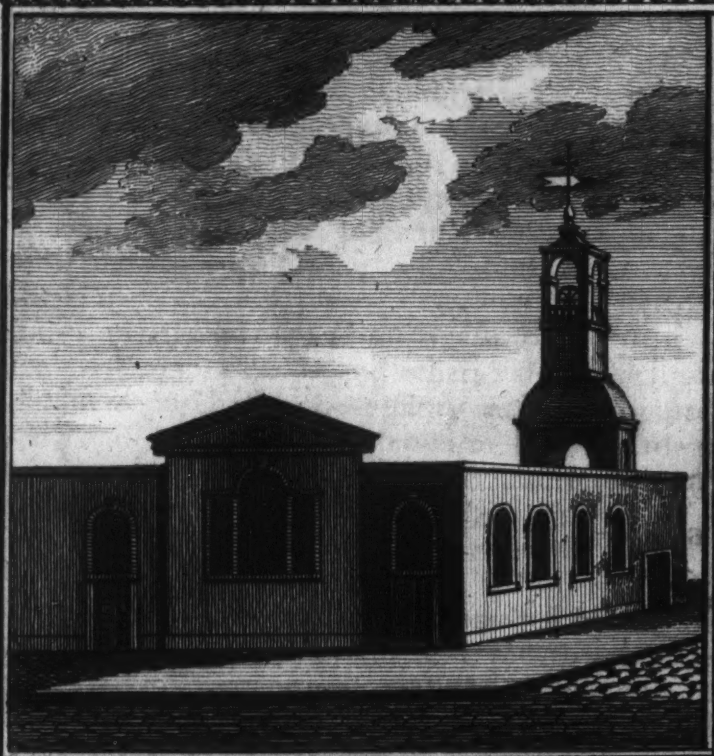


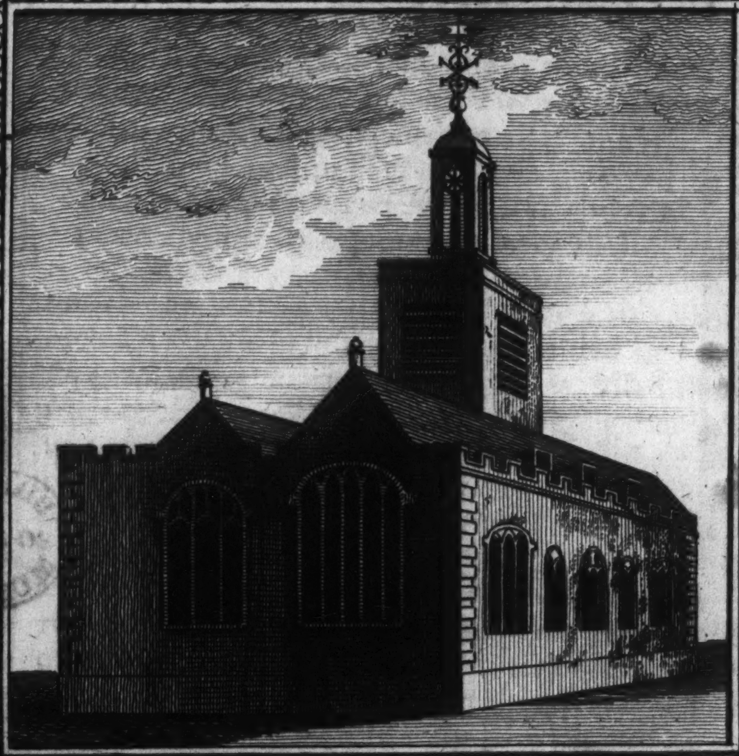
St. Bartholemew the Great, *Cloth Fair.*



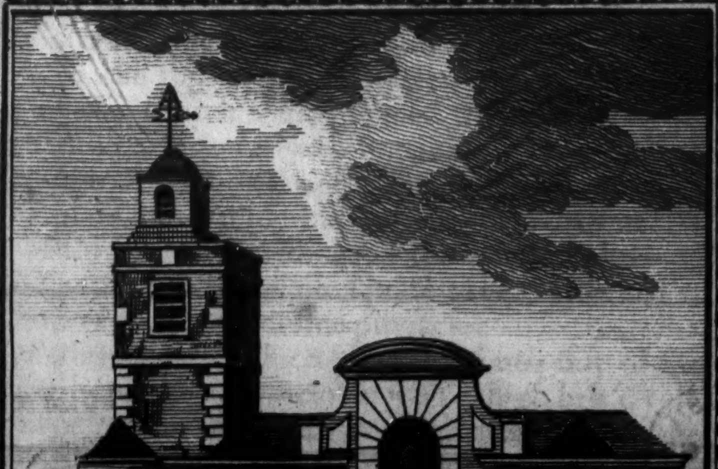
St. Bartholemew the Leſs, *near the Hospital*



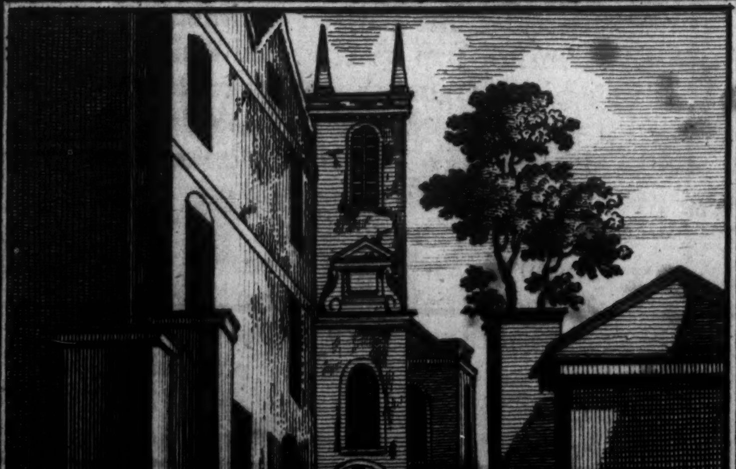
St. Botolphs, *Alderſgate ſtreet.*



St. Martin Outwick, *Threadneedle ſtreet.*



St. Ann & St. Agnes, *St. Ann's Lane.*



St. Olives, *Old Jewry.*

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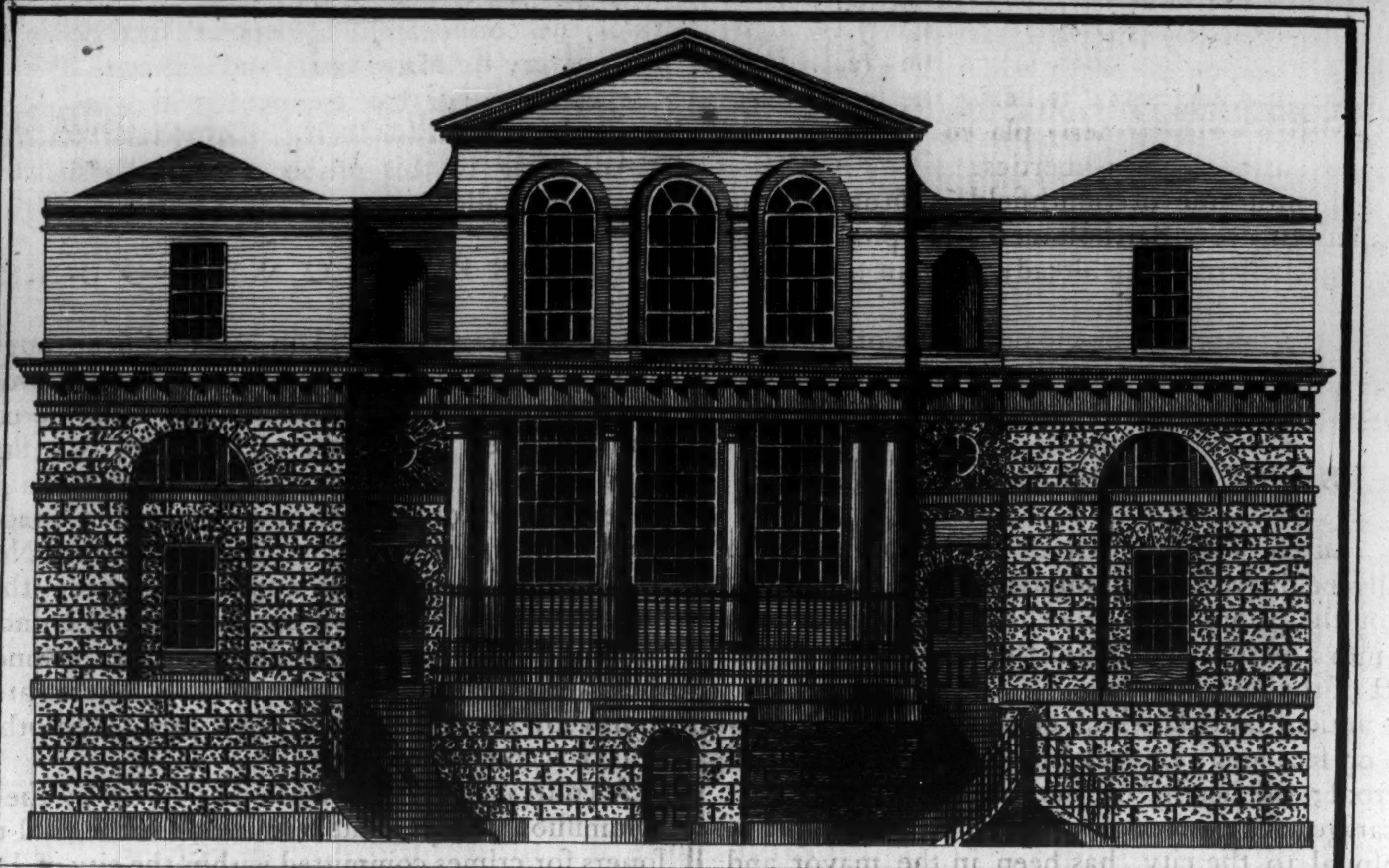
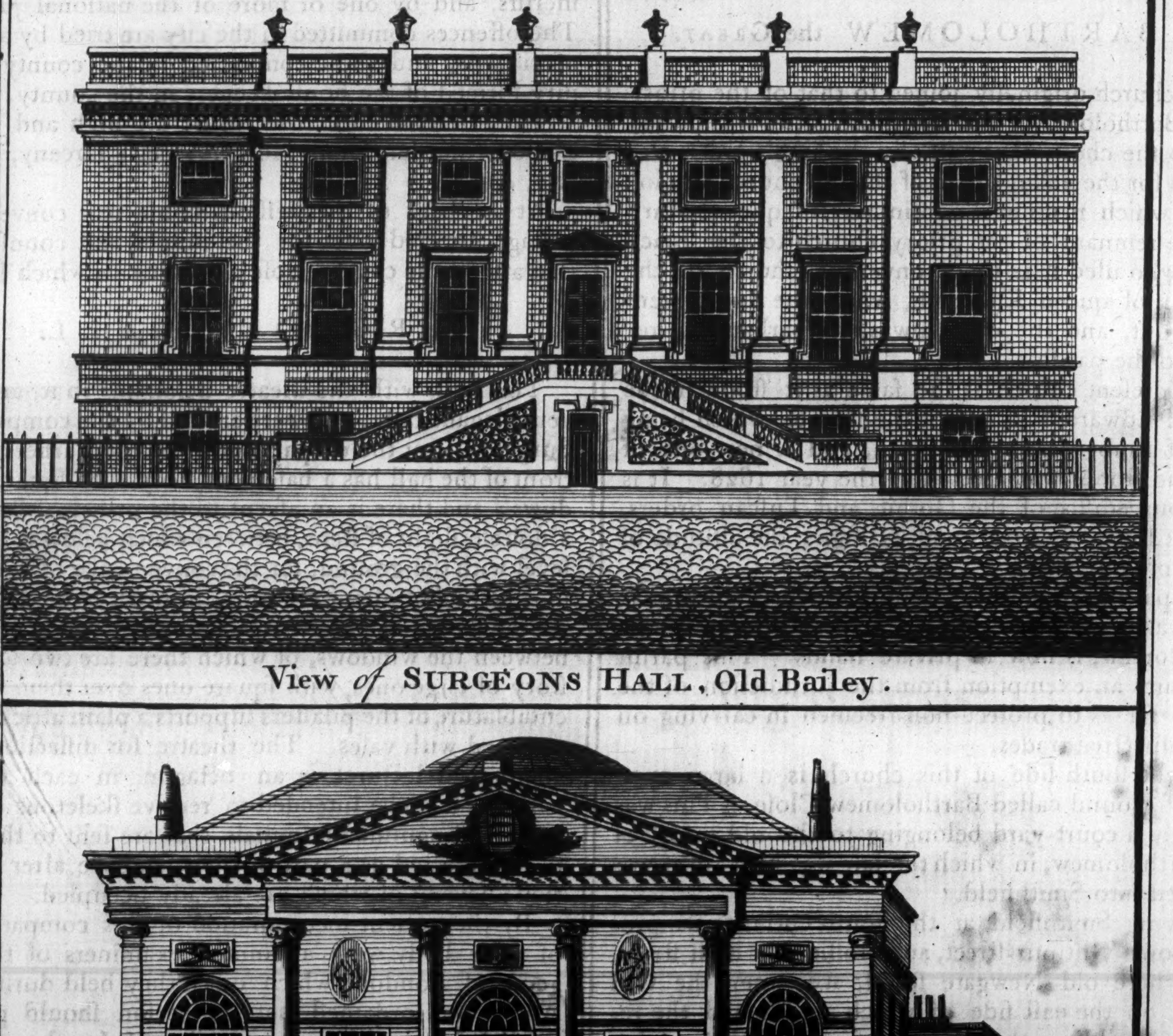
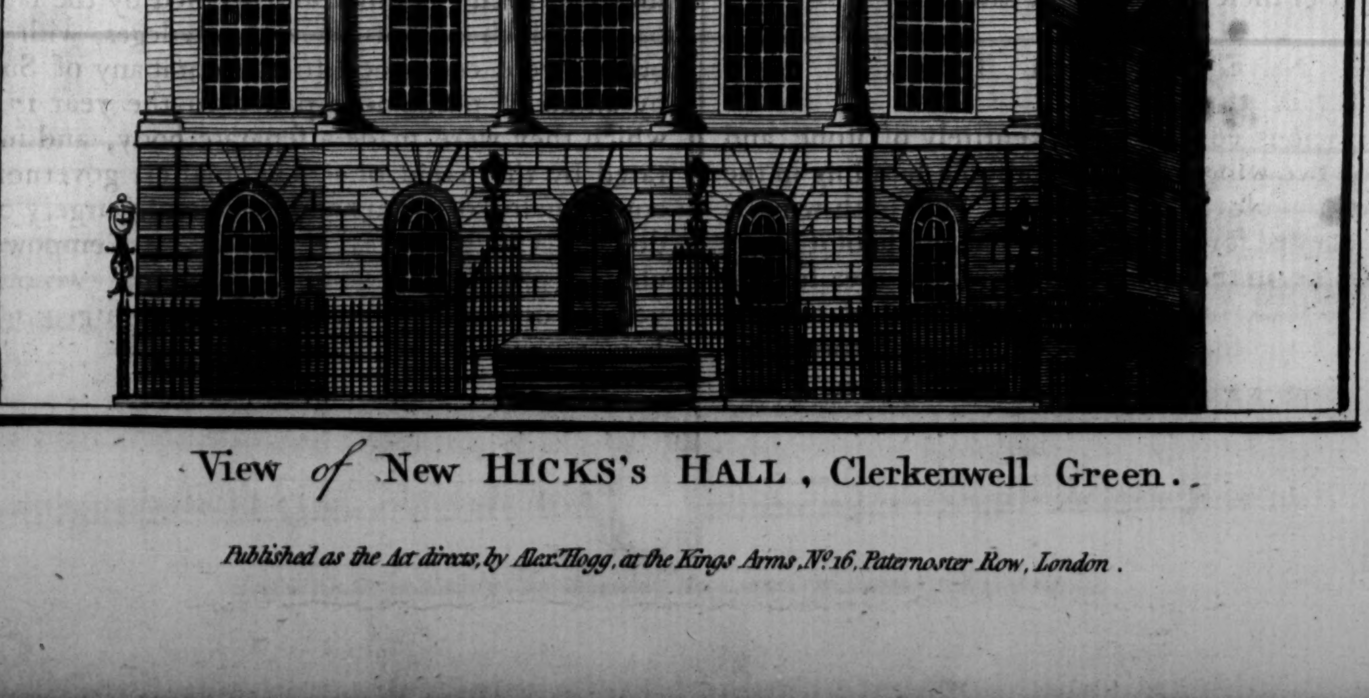


View *of the* New SESSIONS HOUSE, Old Bailey.



View *of* SURGEONS HALL, Old Bailey.



View *of* New HICKS's HALL, Clerkenwell Green.

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On the eaſt ſide of Smithfield runs Long-lane, which communicates with the eaſtern parts of the city through Cripplegate: and on the north ſide is the great opening called Smithfield Bars; it being the ſpot where poſts and chains were formerly placed to incloſe the northern extent of the city liberties.

On the ſouth ſide of Smithfield is ſituated that ſpacious building St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital; a deſcription of which has been already given in page 147, &c.

Between the outer part of the north ſide of this hoſpital, and the principal gate that leads to it from Smithfield, ſtands the pariſh church of

St. BARTHOLOMEW the Less.

This church was founded in the year 1102. It originally belonged to the hoſpital; but on the diſſolution of the priory of St. Bartholomew, it was converted into a pariſh church for the inhabitants of the precinct of the ſaid hoſpital.

This antient fabrick, which eſcaped the fire of London, is 99 feet long, 42 feet broad, and 34 feet high to the roof; the height of the ſteeple is 74 feet. It is a vicarage, the patronage of which, ſince the gift of the hoſpital to the city, has been in the mayor and commonalty of London.

At the north eaſt corner of Duck-lane ſtands the pariſh church of

St. BARTHOLOMEW the Great.

This church originally joined to that of the priory of St. Bartholomew; but when the latter was pulled down to the choir, that part, by the king's order, was annexed for the enlargement of the old church adjoining; in which manner it continued till queen Mary gave the remnant of the priory church to the Black Friars, who uſed it as their conventual church till the firſt year of queen Elizabeth, when the friars were turned out, and the church was, by parliament, reſtored to the pariſh.

The preſent church is the ſame as it ſtood in the reign of Edward VI. except the ſteeple, which being made of timber was taken down, and a new one of brick and ſtone, was erected in the year 1628. It is a ſpacious edifice of the Gothic and Tuſcan orders, 132 feet long, 57 broad, and 47 high: the altitude of the tower is 75 feet.

The patronage of this church, which in all probability was antiently in the prior and canons of St. Bartholomew, is now in private hands. This pariſh ſtill claims an exemption from the juriſdiction of the city, as far as to protect non-freemen in carrying on their reſpective trades.

On the ſouth ſide of this church is a large open piece of ground called Bartholomew Cloſe. This was antiently a court-yard belonging to the old priory of St. Bartholomew, in which the fair was kept till it was removed into Smithfield.

Leaving Smithfield at the ſouth entrance we proceed down Giltſpur-ſtreet, and croſſing the high ſtreet, near where old Newgate ſtood, we enter the Old Bailey, on the eaſt ſide of which are ſituated the remaining buildings that cloſe the ſurvey of this ward.

The firſt of theſe is the priſon called

NEWGATE.

This ſpacious edifice is built entirely of ſtone, and conſiſts of two wings, with a handſome building in the center for the uſe of the keeper. The ſouth wing is the part adapted for the felons. The inſide of it forms a large ſquare, in the center of which is an area for the priſoners to walk in to receive the benefit of the air. The ſides of the ſquare conſiſt of different rooms for the confinement of the criminals, and in one of the diviſions is a very handſome chapel. The north wing is for the confinement of debtors, and the whole appears a very uniform and grand edifice.—Pity it is to a reflecting mind, that ſo expenſive and noble a building ſhould be erected for ſuch unhappy inhabitants!

Adjoining to this priſon is ſituated Juſtice Hall, commonly called

The SESSIONS-HOUSE.

This was formerly a plain brick edifice; but it has lately been rebuilt entirely of ſtone, and is brought ſo much forwarder than the old one as to be parallel with the ſtreet. On each of the ſides is a flight of ſteps that leads to the court-room, which has a gallery on each ſide for the accommodation of ſpectators. The priſoners are brought to this court from Newgate by a paſſage that cloſely connects between the two buildings; and there is a convenient place under the Seſſions-houſe in front, for detaining the priſoners till they are called upon their trials. There are alſo rooms for the grand and petty jury, with other neceſſary accommodations.

A court is held here eight times a year by the king's commiſſion of oyer and terminer, for the trial of priſoners for crimes committed within the city of London and county of Middleſex. The judges are, the lord-mayor, the aldermen paſt the chair, and the recorder, who, on ſuch occaſions, are attended by both the ſheriffs, and by one or more of the national judges. The offences committed in the city are tried by a jury of citizens, and thoſe committed in the county by a jury formed of the houſe-keepers in the county.

The crimes tried in this court are high and petty treaſon, murder, felony, forgery, petty larceny, burglary, &c.

At the back of the Seſſions-houſe is a convenient paſſage covered over for the judges and counſellors that attend the court; cloſe adjoining to which ſtands

SURGEONS HALL.

This hall, with the theatre belonging to it, are in a very elegant taſte, and were erected by the company of Surgeons after their ſeparation from the Barbers. The front of the hall has a baſement ſtory with ſquare windows; and there is an aſcent to the principal floor by a double flight of ſteps, between which below is a door level with the ground, for the convenience of bringing in dead bodies after execution, in order to be diſſected. At the height of the ſteps is a range of Ionic pilaſters between the windows, of which there are two ſeries, a ſtory of large ones, with ſquare ones over them. The entablature of the pilaſters ſupports a plain attic courſe, crowned with vaſes. The theatre for diſſections and anatomical lectures is an octagon, in each ſide of which is a niche intended to receive ſkeletons of the moſt diſtinguiſhed criminals that are ſent to the hall, to be diſſected as a part of their ſentence after execution; ſeveral of which are already occupied.

By the antient incorporation of this company, ten of their body were appointed examiners of the ſurgeons of London, which office they held during life. And it was ordained that no perſon ſhould practiſe ſurgery in or within ſeven miles of London, before they had been examined and licenſed by the ſaid company: which authorities and privileges, with ſeveral others, were confirmed to the company of Surgeons by an act of parliament paſſed in the year 1745, by which they were made a ſeparate body, and incorporated by the name of "The maſter, governors, and commonalty, of the art and ſcience of Surgery of London." And by the ſaid act they were empowered to chuſe a principal, maſter or governor, two other governors or wardens, ten examiners of ſurgeons, and to have a court of twenty-one aſſiſtants,

CHAP. XX.

LANGBOURN WARD.

THIS ward takes its name from a rivulet, or bourne, which aroſe from a ſpring near Church-row (formerly called Magpie-alley) adjoining to the church of St. Catharine Coleman, in Fenchurch-ſtreet. This rivulet took its courſe weſtward from the above ſpring through Lombard ſtreet, as far as the church of St. Mary Woolnoth; where, turning ſouth, and dividing itſelf into ſeveral ſhares, rills or ſtreams, it gave name to Share-bourn-lane, or South-bourn-lane, from its running ſouthward, and joining the Wallbrook that ran into the river Thames. By the ſpreading of this ſtream near the ſpring head, the contiguous ſtreet became ſo ſwampy, mooriſh or fenny, eſpecially about the church, which ſtood in the mid-way between Mincing-lane and Rood-lane, that it was thence called Fenchurch-ſtreet. The ward alſo partook of the ſame name, and was enrolled in the city records by the name of Langbourn and Fenny-about.

Langbourn ward is bounded on the eaſt by Aldgate ward; on the weſt by Wallbrook ward; on the north by Aldgate and Lime-ſtreet wards; on the ſouth, by Tower-ſtreet, Billingſgate, Bridge and Candlewick wards.

The principal ſtreets in this ward are Fenchurch-ſtreet and Lombard-ſtreet, the latter of which obtained its name from the Lombards or Italian merchants who ſettled there; and by this name it was known ſo early as the reign of Edward II. In this ſtreet are ſeveral principal lanes and courts, which are filled with the houſes of merchants and eminent traders: thoſe on the ſouth ſide are, St. Swithen's-lane, Sherbourn-lane, Abchurch-lane, St. Nicholas-lane, and St. Clement's-lane; thoſe on the north ſide are, Pope-head-alley, Exchange-alley, Birchin-lane, and George-yard.

In Fenchurch ſtreet are alſo ſeveral principal ſtreets and lanes, which are well inhabited: on the ſouth ſide are, Philpot-lane, Rood-lane, Mincing-lane and Mark-lane; and on the north ſide, Lime-ſtreet, Cullum-ſtreet, Smith's-buildings, &c.

We ſhall begin the ſurvey of this ward at that part of the eaſtern extremity that takes in Mark-lane, on the weſt ſide of which, near the north end, ſtands the pariſh church of

ALLHALLOWS Staining.

This church, which is of very antient foundation, receives its name from being dedicated to all the ſaints, and is diſtinguiſhed by the corrupt epithet Staining from Stoney, it being the firſt church built of ſtone, when the others dedicated to all the ſaints were of wood.

It was antiently a rectory in the patronage of the de Walthams and others, till it was annexed to the abbey of Graces, near the Tower of London. The church, with the abbey, fell to the crown, and was ſold to George Bingley and others, who, on October 7, 1607, had a grant of this rectory and pariſh church to be held of the crown in ſoccage: from which time it became a lay-impropriation, and is now in the patronage of the Grocers company.

Though this church eſcaped the fire in 1666, yet it was in ſo ruinous a ſtate, that the body of it fell down three years after; and the whole was rebuilt at the expence of the pariſhioners, in the manner it now appears. The body of it is well enlightened with Gothic windows, and the tower, which is ſquare, is crowned with a ſmall turret.

On the north ſide of Fenchurch-ſtreet, but backward from the ſtreet, is the hall belonging to the Hudſon's Bay company, a deſcription of which with the inſtitution and preſent ſtate of the company, has been already given in page 219, &c.

On the ſame ſide of Fenchurch-ſtreet is Lime-ſtreet, about the center of which, on the weſt ſide, is ſituated

PEWTERERS HALL.

This is a very good and convenient building, in the court-room of which is a picture of Sir William Smallwood, who was maſter of the company in the reign of Henry VII. and who gave the hall to the company, with a garden, and ſix adjoining tenements.

The company of Pewterers was incorporated by king Edward IV. in the year 1474, by the name of "The maſter, wardens, and commonalty of the art or myſtery of Pewterers of the city of London." In the year 1534, the wardens of this company, or their deputies, were empowered, by act of parliament, to have the inſpection of pewter in all parts of the kingdom, in order to prevent the ſale of baſe pewter, and the importation of pewter wares from abroad. As a farther encouragement to this company, all Engliſhmen are by the ſaid act ſtrictly prohibited from going to any foreign country to teach the art or myſtery of Pewterers, on pain of diſfranchiſement. And for the more effectually preventing the art being carried abroad, no pewterer ſhall take as an apprentice the ſon of an alien.

This corporation is governed by a maſter, wardens, and court of aſſiſtants. It is a livery company, and the 16th on the city liſt. The fine on admiſſion is 20l.

Near the ſouth-weſt corner of Lime-ſtreet, behind the houſes in Fenchurch-ſtreet, ſtands the pariſh church of

St. DIONIS Backchurch.

This church is ſo called from its being dedicated to St. Dennis, or Dionyſius, an Athenian Areopagite, or judge, and now the patron of France. It obtained the additional epithet of Backchurch, from its ſituation backwards, or behind a row of houſes, to diſtinguiſh it from St. Gabriel's church, which, before the fire of London, ſtood in the middle of Fenchurch-ſtreet.

This church is a rectory, the patronage of which was antiently in the abbot and convent of Canterbury, but is now in the dean and chapter of that church. The old edifice was deſtroyed in 1666, and the preſent ſtructure was erected in 1674, except the ſteeple, which was not added till ten years after. It is a plain ſtone building, and has a good tower, with ten bells, and a ſet of chimes.

Nearly oppoſite to the weſt end of Fenchurch-ſtreet, in Gracechurch-ſtreet, is White-hart court, which is very neat, and inhabited by conſiderable dealers, who are moſt of them Quakers. On one ſide of this court is a very handſome meeting-houſe, and indeed the principal one belonging to the Quakers in this city.

On the north ſide of this court, (which is the only part in Langbourn ward,) is a paved paſſage that leads into Lombard-ſtreet. This ſtreet is graced with good and lofty buildings, which are principally inhabited by goldſmiths, bankers, and other eminent tradeſmen.

Near the eaſt end of Lombard-ſtreet, behind the houſes on the north ſide, is ſituated the pariſh church of

ALLHALLOWS, Lombard-street.

This church is of great antiquity, as appears from mention being made of it ſo far back as the year 1053. It is a rectory, and is a peculiar in the gift of the archbiſhop of Canterbury.

The old edifice was deſtroyed by the fire of London, ſoon after which the preſent ſtructure was erected. It is a very plain, but neat and well proportioned building.

ing. The body is well enlightened by a ſeries of large windows, and the tower is terminated by a plain battlement.

A little to the weſt of this church, between George-yard and Birchin-lane, ſtands the pariſh church of

St. EDMUND the King.

This church received its name from being dedicated to Edmund the Saxon king, who was murdered by the Danes in the year 870; and though the origin of its foundation cannot be aſcertained with any degree of certainty, yet, from ſeveral circumſtances, it is reaſonable to ſuppoſe, that it was originally built during the time of the Saxon heptarchy.

The old church was deſtroyed by the fire of London, after which the preſent ſtructure was erected on its ruins. The ſituation of this building differs from moſt other churches in London; for, inſtead of eaſt and weſt, it ſtands full north and ſouth; by which the altar is placed at the north end of the church. It is 69 feet long, and 39 feet broad. At the ſouth end is a ſquare tower, from which projects a dial over the ſtreet; and upon the tower is a ſhort ſpire with its baſe fixed on a broad lanthorn.

This church is a rectory, the patronage of which is in the archbiſhop of Canterbury. The pariſh is united with that of St. Nicholas Acons, whoſe church, before the fire of London, ſtood on the weſt ſide of Nicholas-lane, and was a rectory in the gift of the crown.

A little farther to the weſt from this church, on the ſame ſide of the ſtreet is Birchin-lane, on the eaſt ſide of which is a very handſome building, called

The LONDON ASSURANCE OFFICE.

This office was eſtabliſhed for aſſuring houſes and other buildings, houſhold furniture, goods, wares and merchandizes, from loſs and damage by fire; except glaſs and china ware, not in trade, and all manner of writings, books of accompts, notes, bills, bonds, tallies, ready money, jewels, plate, pictures, gunpowder, hay, ſtraw, and corn unthreſhed; and for aſſurance of lives.

This company was incorporated together with the Royal Exchange Aſſurance company, by letters patent of king George I. on certain conditions. The affairs of the company are under the direction of a governor, ſub-governor, deputy-governor, and twenty-four directors.

For the timely aſſiſtance of ſuch as are aſſured by this corporation, they have ſeveral engines and watermen, with proper inſtruments to extinguiſh fires; alſo a number of porters for removing goods, who are all cloathed in green, each having a badge, with a figure of Britannia holding a harp, and ſupported by the London arms. The ſame figure is affixed on buildings, &c. aſſured by this corporation.

At the north eaſt corner of Sherbourn-lane, on the ſouth ſide of Lombard-ſtreet, ſtands the pariſh church of

St. MARY, Woolnoth.

This church is ſo called from its dedication to the Virgin Mary, and its being originally ſituated near the woolſtaple, the ſyllable *noth* ſignifying *nigh* or *near*. The woolſtaple was a beam for the weighing of wool, which ſtood in the church-yard of St. Mary Woolchurch Haugh, on the eaſt ſide of Stocks-market.

This church is of ſome antiquity as appears by John de Norton, who was rector thereof in the year 1355; and from various circumſtances it is reaſonable to ſuppoſe, that there was a place of worſhip on this ſpot, even from heathen times: for in digging the foundation for the preſent edifice in 1716, there was diſcovered, at the depth of fifteen and twenty-two feet, a great variety of Roman earthen veſſels broken; a conſiderable number of the tuſks and bones of boars and goats; ſeveral medals and pieces of metal; ſome teſſelated work; part of an aqueduct; and, at the bottom of all, a well full of dirt, the removal of which diſcovered a ſpring, from whence the water ariſes by a pump now fixed adjoining to the church. By the great quantity of potſherds, &c. found in this place, it is alſo reaſonable to ſuppoſe that on this ſpot was a pottery; and from the tuſks and bones it is imagined that near this place ſtood the temple of Concord, mentioned by the Romans.

Though the old church was greatly damaged by the fire of London, yet it was not entirely deſtroyed: the ſteeple eſcaped the flames, and all the walls, except the north ſide, were repaired. But theſe in length of time falling greatly to decay, it was thought neceſſary to pull down the whole; in conſequence of which it was rebuilt of ſtone in the year 1719, in the manner it now appears.

This is a very handſome ſtructure, but the ornaments of it are hid from the ſight by the neighbouring buildings. The windows are on the ſouth ſide, where the edifice is entirely ſurrounded with houſes; and the front of it, which is bold and majeſtic, is ſo obſcured, that it cannot be ſeen to advantage; nor can the tower be properly viewed but from the tops of the houſes. On the north ſide, which fronts Lombard-ſtreet, inſtead of windows there are three very large and lofty niches adorned with Ionic columns, and ſurrounded with a bold ruſtic; and over theſe is a large cornice, upon which is placed a baluſtrade. The entrance is at the weſt end by a lofty ruſtic arch, over which riſes a broad thin tower, ornamented with ſix Compoſite columns in the front, and two on the ſides; upon this are raiſed two ſmall towers in front, crowned with baluſtrades, from one end of which riſes a flag ſtaff, with a vane.

This church is a rectory, the patronage of which was antiently in the convent of St. Helen's in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, till, at the diſſolution of that convent, it fell to the crown; when king Henry VIII. granted it to Sir Martin Bowes, in whoſe family the patronage has ever ſince continued.

The living of this church was greatly improved by the pariſh of St. Mary Woolchurch being annexed to it, the patronage of which is in the crown; and from the time St. Mary Woolnoth was erected, it has been the parochial church for both pariſhes.

Cloſe adjoining to this church is ſituated

The GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

This is a very ſpacious brick building, and well calculated to diſcharge the buſineſs for which it was erected.

The origin of the poſt in this kingdom cannot be eaſily aſcertained. The management of the foreign mails was at firſt under the direction of a ſtranger, who, by permiſſion of the government, was choſen by the foreigners dwelling in the city, who even pretended to have a right by preſcription of chuſing their own poſt-maſter. However, in the year 1568, a difference ariſing between the Spaniards and Flemings in London, each choſe their ſeparate poſt-maſter; and this conteſt occaſioned a repreſentation from the citizens to the privy-council, to beſeech queen Elizabeth to fill that important poſt with one of her Engliſh ſubjects.

In 1581, the place of poſt-maſter of England was held by one Randolph, who was principally employed by queen Elizabeth in foreign embaſſies. By a proclamation publiſhed by king Charles I. in 1635, the routs of the poſt were ſettled, the rates of poſtage limited, and the carriage of letters by private meſſengers prohibited.

In 1653, the poſtage of England, Scotland and Ireland, was farmed of the parliament by John Manby, Eſq. for 10,000l. per annum; which agreement was confirmed by Oliver Cromwell in the following year.

In 1656, a General Poſt Office was eſtabliſhed by the Protector, which was afterwards confirmed by Charles II. on his reſtoration: and when this revenue was ſettled on the duke of York in 1663, it was found to produce 21,500l. per annum.

At length, however, upon the union of the kingdoms of England and Scotland, the General Poſt-Office was, in the year 1710, eſtabliſhed not only for the united kingdom of Great Britain, but likewiſe for that of Ireland, and our plantations in North America and the Weſt Indies.

The office of poſt-maſter is at preſent executed by two commiſſioners, aſſiſted by a ſecretary who has four clerks. Here are alſo a receiver-general, an accomptant-general, a comptroller of the inland office and his deputy; a ſolicitor, a reſident ſurveyor; two inſpectors of the miſ-ſent letters; ſix clerks of the roads, and an aſſiſtant to each. There are likewiſe a court-poſt, and a deliverer of letters to the houſe of commons; a clerk of the bye-nights, and his aſſiſtant; ten ſorters, and ſeven ſupernumerary ſorters; two window-men and an alphabet keeper; 67 letter-carriers, and ſeveral other officers and ſervants. In the foreign office, there is alſo a comptroller, an alphabet keeper, a ſecretary and ſix clerks.

The ſeveral rates of poſtage were laſt regulated by a ſtatute made in the 24th year of the reign of his preſent majeſty king George III.

CHAP. XXI.

LIME-STREET WARD.

LIME-STREET is the place from whence this ſmall ward takes its name; which ſtreet is ſuppoſed to have been ſo called from lime having been originally made or ſold in it.

The extent of this ward is from the north end of Lime-ſtreet, to the weſt ſide of Leadenhall-ſtreet on the ſouth; and from the ſouth-weſt corner of St. Mary-ax-ſtreet, to another corner facing Leadenhall. It is bounded on the weſt by Biſhopſgate ward; on the eaſt and north by Aldgate ward; and on the ſouth by Langbourn ward.

Though this ward runs through ſeveral pariſhes, yet it has not any church, neither is there a whole ſtreet throughout it: and there are but two things in it that demand notice; the firſt of which is

LEADENHALL MARKET.

This is a very extenſive market, and is ſaid to be more conſiderable for all kinds of proviſions than any other in Europe. The hall, which forms a conſiderable part of it, is of great antiquity: it is a large building with flat battlements leaded at the top, and in the middle is a very ſpacious ſquare. In this edifice are the warehouſe for leather, the Colcheſter-baize hall, the wool hall, and the meal warehouſe. The principal front of this ſquare is in Leadenhall-ſtreet, and the entrance to it is through a large Gothic gate: it is ſurrounded with ſheds for butchers, tanners, &c. and as there is but little meat ſold here, except beef, it is diſtinguiſhed by the name of the Beef-market. On Tueſdays this ſquare is a market for leather: on Thurſdays the waggons from Colcheſter, and other parts, come with baize, &c. and the fellmongers with wool: on Fridays it is a market for raw hides, and on Saturdays for beef.

Behind this market are two others ſeparated by a range of buildings of a conſiderable length, with ſhops and rooms on each ſide. In both theſe are principally ſold ſmall meat, as mutton, veal, lamb, and pork; and ſome of the ſhops ſell beef.

In the eaſternmoſt of theſe markets is a market-houſe, with a clock and bell tower on the top: it is ſupported on pillars, with rooms above and vaults beneath; and in it are ſold various kinds of proviſion. Beyond theſe is a very ſpacious market for poultry. There is alſo another called the herb-market, and is a very handſome ſquare, the entrance to which is from Leadenhall-ſtreet. The paſſages into theſe markets from Lime-ſtreet and Gracechurch-ſtreet are filled with dealers in proviſions of various kinds.

On the ſouth ſide of Leadenhall-ſtreet, about 100 feet weſt of the corner of Lime-ſtreet, ſtands

The EAST INDIA HOUSE.

This edifice was erected in the year 1726, on the ſpot where antiently ſtood the manſion belonging to the earls of Craven. The front of this building, which is but narrow, is ſupported by ſix pilaſters of the Doric order on a ruſtic baſement ſtory: in the intercolumniations are two ſeries of plain windows, and the top is finiſhed with a baluſtrade.

Though this houſe is but ſmall in front, it extends backwards to a great length, and is very ſpacious, having large rooms for the uſe of the directors, and offices for the clerks. It has a ſpacious hall and court-yard for the reception of thoſe who have buſineſs, and who attend on the company on court days, which are held once a week. There alſo belong to it a garden, with warehouſes in the back part towards Lime-ſtreet, to which there is a back gate for the entrance of carts to bring in goods. Theſe warehouſes were rebuilt in a very handſome manner in the year 1725, and have ſince been conſiderably enlarged. Beſides theſe warehouſes, the company have others in Seething-lane, Fenchurch-ſtreet, Leadenhall-ſtreet, and the Still-yard; as alſo large cellars or warehouſes for pepper under the Royal Exchange.

The Eaſt-India company was firſt incorporated by queen Elizabeth, in the year 1601, by the title of "The governor and merchants trading to the Eaſt Indies." The firſt ſubſcription for carrying on this trade amounted to 739,782l. 10s. and a ſhort time after, by an additional ſubſcription, the ſtock was raiſed to 1,574,608l. 10s. and with this capital the company eſtabliſhed a commerce to Arabia, Perſia, India, China, and ſeveral of the Eaſt India iſlands.

In the year 1698 a new Eaſt India company was eſtabliſhed, by virtue of which the old company was to be diſſolved after the expiration of a certain term allowed them for the diſpoſal of their effects. This new company immediately advanced two millions ſterling to the government at eight per cent. However, by the interpoſition of friends, the two companies were united in the year 1702, when a new charter was granted them under the title of "The united company of merchants trading to the Eaſt Indies;" and the old company had their ſhare of the two millions. In the 6th of queen Anne, the United Company lent the government 1,200,000l. which made their whole loan amount to 3,200,000l. the intereſt of part of which was ſome years ago reduced to 3l. 10s. per cent. and part to 3l. per cent.

With reſpect to India ſtock, it is the trading ſtock of the company; and the proprietors, inſtead of receiving regular annuities for money at intereſt, have dividends of the profits ariſing from the company's trade, which being more valuable, theſe ſhares generally ſell much above the original value.

The transfer days of India ſtock are Tueſdays, Thurſdays, and Saturdays; and thoſe of India annuities, Mondays, Wedneſdays and Fridays, except on holidays, which are the ſame as at the Bank.

The hours of payment of dividends are, from nine o'clock to 12, and from 12 to 3; and the hour of transfer from 12 to 1.

The directors of this company are 24 in number, including the chairman and deputy chairman. A court is held at leaſt once a week at the Eaſt India houſe; but ſometimes oftener, they being ſummoned as occaſions require.

The Eaſt India company export bullion to a conſiderable value, with woollen cloth, lead, and ſome other Engliſh commodities; and import china ware, tea, cabinets, raw and wrought ſilks, callicoes, chints, pepper, &c. but all the wrought ſilks and callicoes muſt be exported again.

Eaſt India ſtock is eſteemed in law perſonal eſtate, and the ſhares are exempt from taxes.

CHAP. XXII.

PORTSOKEN WARD.

THIS ward takes its name from being ſituated entirely without the wall of the city, the word Portſoken ſignifying a franchiſe or liberty at the gate. It was antiently a guild, which took its origin ſo far back as the reign of king Edgar; and was called Knights Guild, from its being given by that prince to thirteen knights who had diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their valour. The deſcendants of theſe knights, in the year 1115, ſurrendered all the lands and ſoke belonging to this guild to the priory of the Holy Trinity within Aldgate; from which time the prior of that convent was admitted as one of the aldermen of London till the priory was ſurrendered in the year 1531. Since that time it has been governed, like other wards in the city, by an alderman elected by the citizens.

This ward is bounded on the eaſt by the pariſhes of Spitalfields, Stepney, and St. George's in the eaſt; on the weſt by Aldgate ward; on the north by Biſhopſgate ward; and on the ſouth by Tower-hill.

The principal ſtreets within theſe limits are, Whitechapel as far as the bars; the Minories, and Houndſditch: and the only remarkable buildings are, two pariſh churches, and the Victualling Office.

Whitechapel is a fine ſpacious ſtreet, and took its name from St. Mary's church, which was originally a chapel of eaſe to St. Dunſtan's Stepney, and, from the colour of its outſide, was called the White Chapel. On the ſouth ſide of this ſtreet is a large market for carcaſes of beef, mutton, veal and lamb: and in the part beyond the bars is a market three times a week for hay and ſtraw. On the north ſide are ſeveral conſiderable inns for the entertainment of travellers, and the accommodation of coaches, waggons, &c. this being the principal eaſtern entrance into London from the county of Eſſex.

Houndſditch is a long ſtreet, extending on the outſide of the city wall from Aldgate to Biſhopſgate; and takes its name from having been antiently a ditch, wherein were thrown dogs, carrion and all kinds of filth.

At the ſouth-eaſt corner of this ſtreet, oppoſite the Minories, ſtands the pariſh church of

ST. BOTOLPH, ALDGATE.

This church is a rectory of very antient foundation, the patronage of which was originally in the proprietors of Portſoken ward, who, in the year 1115, gave it to the prior and convent of the Holy Trinity. At the diſſolution of that priory it was ſeized by the crown; and queen Elizabeth, in the year 1577, gave it to Robert Holliwell for a certain term of years, at the expiration of which it was granted by king James I. to Francis Morrice, from whom it deſcended to ſeveral others; and the impropriation has ever ſince continued in private hands.

The old church (which was rebuilt by the prior and canons of the Holy Trinity a ſhort time before the diſſolution of that convent) eſcaped the fire in 1666, but became ſo ruinous, that it was taken down in 1741, and the preſent edifice compleated in three years after. It is built of brick, and is a plain, maſſy, and yet handſome ſtructure. It conſiſts of a body of a regular ſhape, and a lofty and well proportioned ſteeple, formed of a tower and ſpire: but its greateſt ornament is the bold ruſtic at the corners. The body is well enlightened, and the inſide neatly ornamented.

Oppoſite the ſouth front of this church is a ſpacious ſtreet called the Minories, which extends from Aldgate in the north, to Little Tower-hill in the ſouth. This ſtreet is inhabited by conſiderable tradeſmen, among whom are ſeveral diſtinguiſhed gunſmiths. The weſt ſide of it has been almoſt entirely rebuilt with very large, uniform and elegant houſes; and ſeveral new ſtreets have been made that lead into Crutched Friars.

On the eaſt ſide of the Minories, nearly about the center, is a paſſage that leads to a diſtrict called the Little Minories; in which is ſituated the pariſh church of

TRINITY in the MINORIES.

This church ſtands on the ground where antiently was an abbey of nuns of the order of St. Clare, called Minorites, which was founded by Edmund earl of Lancaſter in the year 1293. After the ſuppreſſion of this nunnery in 1539, it was taken down, a number of houſes were built in its ſtead, and a ſmall church erected for the inhabitants, which was dedicated to the Holy Trinity, from whence it receives its preſent appellation; and the additional epithet of Minories was added to it from its ſituation on the ſpot that was formerly occupied by the above monaſtery.

The preſent church is a ſmall brick edifice, and has a neat turret, but without any tower. It is a curacy of very trifling value, in the gift of the crown.

At a ſmall diſtance from the Little Minories is a place called Goodman's-fields; which receives its name from having been originally a large field and farm belonging to one Goodman, in whoſe family it continued for a great number of years. Though this place has not for a conſiderable time had the leaſt appearance of a field, yet it ſtill retains its original name. It principally conſiſts of four handſome ſtreets tolerably well built, and inhabited by very reſpectable people. In one of theſe ſtreets, before the ſtatute was made for licenſing plays and play-houſes, was a very ſmall but neat theatre. In Preſcot-ſtreet was a plain neat building called the Magdalen-houſe, inſtituted in the year 1758, for the reception of penitent proſtitutes; but this charity has been ſince removed to a very elegant edifice erected for the purpoſe on the weſt ſide of the road that leads from Blackfriars-bridge to St. George's Fields; a deſcription of which will be given in its proper place.

The weſt end of Preſcot ſtreet leads into Roſemary-lane, on the ſouth ſide of which is the ſpot of ground called Eaſt Smithfield. This place is now divided into a great number of lanes, alleys, courts, &c. but in the reign of king Henry III. it was an open field, on which was held an annual fair, by royal grant, for fifteen days, viz. from the eve of Pentecoſt, to the octaves of Trinity.

Between Smithfield and Tower-hill once ſtood a religious foundation called by the ſeveral names of the New Abbey, the Abbey of Grace, and Eaſtminſter. This houſe was founded by king Edward III. but was ſuppreſſed at the general diſſolution of religious places in the reign of Henry VIII. On the ſpot of ground where this abbey was ſituated, now ſtands the king's

VICTUALLING OFFICE.

This is a very large building, ſituated on the upper part of Tower-hill, from whence it is ſeparated by a wall and gates. It contains houſes for the accommodation of certain officers, ſeparate apartments for offices, ſtore-rooms, ſlaughter-houſes for oxen and hogs, a brew-houſe, and a houſe for ſalting and barrelling proviſions.

The affairs of this office are managed by ſeven commiſſioners, who have each a ſeparate department; and under whom are a ſecretary, accomptants, clerks, ſurveyors, and other officers and ſervants. In this office, all purſers of ſhips, and others entruſted with the public ſtores of proviſions, or who contract for them, are to paſs their accounts.

In this ward are two charity ſchools; one in the freedom, founded by Sir John Caſs, alderman, for 50 boys and 40 girls: the other in Eaſt Smithfield, founded by Sir Samuel Stirling, knt. and alderman of London, for 40 boys and 30 girls.

On the north ſide of Roſemary-lane, and at the weſt end, is a ſet of alms-houſes, built at the expence of the Merchant-Taylors company, for 14 poor women, who receive 16d. per week by the founder's will, and 8l. 15s. annually from the company.

There are alſo two meeting-houſes in this ward; one in Roſemary-lane, and the other at the ſouth-weſt corner of Lemon-ſtreet, Goodman's Fields.

CHAP. XXIII.

QUEENHITHE WARD.

THIS ward derives its name from the word *hythe*, which, in the Saxon language, ſignifies a ſmall harbour: and in antient times this place was diſtinguiſhed, as Billingſgate is now, for being the harbour for large boats, barges or lighters, and even for ſhips, that anchored here; the draw-bridge of London-bridge being taken up for their admittance. It obtained the additional epithet of Queen in the reign of Henry III. from the cuſtoms collected at it being then enjoyed by the queens of England. Theſe cuſtoms or tolls were very conſiderable, as all veſſels, particularly thoſe laden with corn and fiſh, were obliged to unload at this hithe, and no where elſe. Even at this time the weſt country barges bring their lading to this place; and it is the greateſt meal-market in the city of London.

This ward is bounded on the eaſt by Dowgate ward; on the weſt by Caſtle-Baynard ward; on the north by Bread-ſtreet and Cordwainers ward; and on the ſouth, by the river Thames.

The principal ſtreets and places in this ward are, Thames-ſtreet, Great Trinity-lane, Little Trinity-lane, Old Fiſh-ſtreet, and Lambeth-hill.

On the ſouth ſide of Old Fiſh-ſtreet, at the corner of Labour-in-vain hill, ſtands the pariſh church of

St. NICHOLAS, Cole-Abbey.

This church is ſo called from its dedication to the above ſaint; but how it obtained the additional name of Cole-Abbey cannot be poſitively aſcertained; it is conjectured by ſome to be a corruption of Golden-abbey, and by others that it was ſo called from its cold and bleak ſituation. It is known that there was a church in the ſame place before the year 1383; but the laſt ſtructure being conſumed in the great conflagration in 1666, the preſent church was built in its ſtead, and the pariſh of St. Nicholas Olave united to it.

This is a neat ſtructure, conſiſting of a plain body well enlightened by a ſingle range of windows decently ornamented. It is 63 feet long, and 43 broad, 36 feet high to the roof, and 135 to the top of the ſpire. The tower is plain but ſtrengthened with ruſtic at the corners; and the ſpire, which is of the maſſy kind, has a gallery and many openings.

This church is a rectory, the patronage of which was antiently in the dean and chapter of St. Martin's-le-Grand; but upon the grant of that collegiate church to the abbot and canons of Weſtminſter, it devolved to that convent, in whom it continued till the diſſolution of that monaſtery. In the year 1560 queen Elizabeth granted the patronage thereof to Thomas Reeve and George Evelyn, who conveying it to others, it came at laſt to the family of the Hackers; one of whom was colonel Francis Hacker, who being executed as a regicide on the reſtoration of Charles II. the advowſon reverted back to the crown, in whom it ſtill remains.

The patronage of St. Nicholas Olave (whoſe church ſtood on the weſt ſide of Bread-ſtreet-hill) being in the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, they and the crown preſent alternately to theſe united livings.

Thames-ſtreet, which croſſes this ward from eaſt to weſt, contains ſeveral lanes on the ſouth ſide that lead to reſpective wharfs along the river Thames. On the north ſide of this ſtreet, oppoſite the lane that leads to Broken wharf, ſtands the pariſh church of

St. MARY, Somerset.

This church is ſo called from its dedication to the Virgin Mary, and its ſituation; the word Somerſet being ſuppoſed only a corruption of Summers-hithe, from ſome ſmall port or hithe ſo called from the owner of it being of the name of Summers.

It appears by antient records, that a church was ſituated on this ſpot before the year 1335. The old church, however, ſharing the common fate of 1666, the preſent ſtructure was ſoon after erected in its ſtead. The body of this edifice is enlightened by a range of lofty arched windows, and the wall is terminated by a baluſtrade. The tower is ſquare, well-proportioned, and riſes to a conſiderable height: it is crowned at each corner with a handſome vaſe ſupported on a pedeſtal, with a neat turret between in the form of an obeliſk, and crowned with a ball.

The patronage of this church is in lay-hands; and being united to St. Mary Mounthaw, which is in the gift of the biſhop of Hereford, they preſent alternately to the living. The church of St. Mary Mounthaw (which was deſtroyed by the fire of London and not rebuilt) was ſituated on the eaſt ſide of Fiſh-ſtreet-hill; and the ſpot on which it ſtood is now uſed as a burial-place for the inhabitants of the pariſh.

On the ſame ſide of Thames-ſtreet, directly oppoſite to Queen-hithe, is ſituated the pariſh church of

St. MICHAEL, Queenhithe.

This church was originally called St. Michael de Cornhithe, from its ſituation, the ſpot now called Queenhithe, being then the place where great quantities of corn were landed from the weſtern parts of the country. It afterwards renewed its preſent appellation of Queenhithe for the reaſon already aſſigned in the former part of this chapter, namely, from the cuſtoms or tolls collected there being applied to the uſe of the queens of England.

The old church being deſtroyed by the fire of London, the preſent ſtructure was erected in its ſtead. It conſiſts of a well proportioned body, enlightened by two ſeries of windows; the firſt a range of tall arched ones, and over them another range of large port-hole windows, above which are cherubs heads, and underneath feſtoons that adorn the lower part, and fall between the tops of the under ſeries. The tower is plain, but well proportioned, and is terminated by a ſpire crowned with a vane in the form of a ſhip.

The patronage of this church is in the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, and is ſubject to the archdeacon. On its being rebuilt, the pariſh of Trinity the Leſs (whoſe church was deſtroyed by the fire of London) was annexed to it; and the patronage of the latter being in the dean and chapter of Canterbury, they and the dean and chapter of St. Paul's preſent alternately to the united living.

On the ſpot where the church of Trinity the Leſs ſtood is now a Lutheran chapel, known by the name of the Swediſh church; which was founded by letters patent of king Charles II.

On the weſt ſide of Little Trinity-lane, ſtands

PAINTERS, or PAINTER-STAINERS HALL.

This hall is exceeding handſome, and is adorned with a beautiful ſcreen, arches, pillars, &c. of the Corinthian order, painted in imitation of porphyry, with gilt capitals. The pannels are of wainſcot, and the ceilings are embelliſhed with a great variety of hiſtorical and other paintings, exquiſitely performed; among which are the portraits of king Charles II. and his queen Catharine, by Houſeman. In the court room are ſome fine pictures, moſt of which are portraits of ſuch as have ſerved offices; and in the front of the room is a buſt of Mr. Thomas Evans, a benefactor to the company.

This fraternity was incorporated by letters patent of queen Elizabeth in the year 1581, by the name of "The maſter, wardens, and commonalty of the freedom of the art and myſtery of Painting, called Painter-Stainers, within the city of London." It is a livery company, and governed by a maſter, wardens, and court of aſſiſtants. It is the 28th on the city liſt; and the fine on admiſſion is 14l.

On the ſide of Lambert-hill is a handſome building called

BLACKSMITHS HALL.

This corporation was antiently a guild or fraternity by preſcription, in which ſtate it continued till the reign of queen Elizabeth, in the year 1571, when the company obtained a charter of incorporation, by the name of "The keepers or wardens and ſociety of the art and myſtery de les Blackſmiths."

This company is governed by a maſter, wardens, and court of aſſiſtants. It is the 40th on the city liſt; and the fine on admiſſion is 8l.

CHAP. XXIV.

TOWER-STREET WARD.

THIS ward takes its name from Tower-ſtreet, which is very large, and is ſo denominated from its leading nearly in a direct line to the principal entrance of the Tower. It is bounded on the eaſt by Tower-hill, and part of Aldgate ward; on the weſt by Billingſgate ward; on the north by Langbourn ward; and on the ſouth by the river Thames.

It extends from the Tower in the eaſt to the midway between Great Dice-key and Smart's-key in the weſt; and from the weſt corner of Tower dock in the ſouth, to within 70 feet of the north end of Rood-lane in the north. Within theſe boundaries are contained a great number of ſtreets, lanes, &c. as part of Thames-ſtreet, Seething-lane, Mark-lane, Mincing-lane, Hart-ſtreet, Idol-lane, St. Dunſtan's-hill, Harp-lane, Beer-lane, &c.

Tower-hill, a part of which is in this ward, is a very ſpacious area, and divided into two parts, viz. Great Tower-hill, and Little Tower-hill.

Great Tower-hill is all that ſpace of ground between the Thames on the ſouth-weſt, and the houſes called Poſtern-row on the eaſt. At the north-weſt part of this angle is the back entrance into the Navy-Office; and at the north-eaſt angle is a building called the Sick and Wounded Office. On the weſt ſide of Great Tower-hill, nearly oppoſite Catharine-court, is the ſpot where the ſcaffolds were erected for the execution of the rebel lords, and others, who have been condemned by the ſtate as traitors to their king and country.

Little Tower-hill is all that vacant ſpace of ground which runs from Poſtern-row along the Tower-ditch; at the ſouth end of which is a landing place by the river Thames, called Iron-gate, from an iron gate being formerly ſituated there to ſhut up the eaſt entrance into the Tower.

One part of the Tower, the ditch on the weſt ſide, and the bulwarks adjoining, are within that part where the wall of the city antiently ran from the Poſtern-gate ſouth to the river Thames, before the Tower of London was erected. This wall extended from the Poſtern acroſs Tower-ditch, and, encompaſſing the Tower-chapel, went along under the old houſes to the ſouth ſide, where its remains are ſtill to be ſeen on the ſpot that goes to the parade from Traitor's-bridge.

The moſt diſtinguiſhed building in this ward is the Tower; a particular deſcription of which the reader will find in page 63, &c.

Leaving the Tower, we proceed up Thames-ſtreet, near the ſouth-eaſt angle of which, fronting the river, is ſituated

The CUSTOM-HOUSE.

This is a very ſpacious edifice, erected for the receipt of his majeſty's cuſtoms on goods imported and exported. It is ſubſtantially built with brick and ſtone, and has underneath, and on each ſide, large warehouſes for the reception of goods on the public account. It is 189 feet in length; the middle of it is 27 feet deep, and the wings conſiderably more. The center ſtands back from the river; the wings approach much nearer to it, and the building is judiciouſly and handſomely decorated with the orders of architecture. Under the wings is a colonade of the Tuſcan order, and the upper ſtory is ornamented with Ionic columns and pediments. It conſiſts of two floors, in the uppermoſt of which is a magnificent room 15 feet high, that runs almoſt the whole length of the building: this is called the Long Room; and here ſit the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms, with their officers and clerks. The different parts of the building are properly diſpoſed and ſufficiently enlightened; and the entrances are ſo well contrived as to anſwer all the purpoſes for which it was erected.

The buſineſs tranſacted at the Cuſtom-houſe is under the management of nine commiſſioners, whoſe authority extends over all the ports of England. Each of theſe commiſſioners has a ſalary of 1000l. per annum, and hold their places by patent from the king; as do alſo ſeveral of the principal officers under them.

Oppoſite to the Cuſtom-houſe Quay in Thames-ſtreet is Water-lane, which leads into Tower ſtreet. On the weſt ſide of this lane, about the center, ſtands

Th

The TRINITY HOUSE.

This is a very large, handſome building, belonging to a ſociety called the Holy Trinity in the pariſh of Deptford Strond. This ſociety was founded in the year 1515, by Sir Thomas Spart, knt. comptroller of the navy to Henry VIII. for the regulation of ſeamen, and the convenience of ſhips and mariners on the Engliſh coaſts. They were incorporated by the before-mentioned prince, who not only confirmed to them the antient rights and privileges of the company of Mariners of England, but alſo their ſeveral poſſeſſions at Deptford. Theſe grants were afterwards confirmed by queen Elizabeth and king Charles II. and by another charter granted by king James II. in the year 1685, they were incorporated by the name of "The maſter, wardens and aſſiſtants of the guild or fraternity of the moſt glorious and undivided Trinity, and of St. Clement in the pariſh of Deptford Strond in the county of Kent."

This corporation is at preſent governed by a maſter, four wardens, eight aſſiſtants, and eighteen elder brethren. The inferior members are called younger brethren, and their number is unlimited, as every maſter or mate of a ſhip, who gives teſtimony that he is properly ſkilled in navigation, is admitted into the ſociety; and out of theſe are ſupplied the vacancies that happen among the elder brethren.

The maſter, wardens, aſſiſtants, and elder brethren of this ſociety are inveſted, by act of parliament, with the following powers, viz. To examine the mathematical children of Chriſt's Hoſpital, and the maſters of his majeſty's ſhips of war. To appoint pilots to direct ſhips in and out of the river Thames; and to fine ſuch as act in that capacity without their permiſſion. To ſettle the rules of pilotage; to erect light houſes and other ſea marks upon the coaſts of this kingdom, for the ſecurity of the navigation; and to receive one halfpenny per ton from all veſſels for every light and mark. To licence poor mariners (non-freemen) to work on the river Thames; and to prevent aliens from ſerving in Engliſh ſhips. To puniſh ſeamen for deſertion or mutiny in the merchants-ſervice; and to hear and determine the complaints of officers and ſeamen in the ſaid ſervice, ſubject to an appeal to the lords of the admiralty.

To this ſociety alſo belongs the ballaſt-office for cleanſing and deepening the river Thames, by taking ballaſt from thence to ſupply all ſhips that ſail out of the river; for which each veſſel pays at the rate of 1s. per ton. The eſtates and incomes belonging to this corporation are ſo conſiderable, that they annually relieve a great number of diſtreſſed ſeamen; as alſo the widows and orphans of ſeamen. They have likewiſe alms-houſes at Deptford and Mile End for the relief of decayed pilots, of which proper mention will be made hereafter.

The original building belonging to this corporation in Water-lane was deſtroyed by the fire of London, and a new one was ſoon after erected; but that alſo being deſtroyed by fire in 1718, the preſent ſtructure was built on its ruins. In the hall of this building is a very large and curious model of a ſhip completely rigged.

At the eaſt end of Tower-ſtreet, and at the ſouth eaſt angle of Seething-lane, ſtands the pariſh church of

ALLHALLOWS, Barking.

This church is of great antiquity, as appears by a chapel being founded in it by king Richard I. It was antiently a vicarage in the gift of the abbeſs and nuns of the convent of Barking in Eſſex; but after their diſſolution it was granted by Henry VIII. to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, in whoſe ſucceſſors it ſtill remains.

This is one of the few churches that eſcaped the fire in 1666; it is of conſiderable extent, being 180 feet long, 67 broad, and 35 high. The ſteeple is a plain tower, with a well proportioned turret, the altitude of which altogether is about 80 feet. Round the church is a battlement, and the body of it is well enlightened by two rows of Gothic windows.

At the north-weſt corner of Seething-lane is Hart-ſtreet, in which is ſituated the pariſh church called

St. OLAVE, Hart-Street.

This church is ſo denominated from its dedication to Olave, or Olaus, king of Normandy, who took part with the Engliſh againſt the Danes in defence of the Chriſtian religion; for which, and the puniſhment he ſuffered on account of this religion, he had the honour of being canonized.

This church alſo eſcaped the fire of London, ſince which time it has had ſeveral repairs and additions, particularly a new portico, which is formed of Corinthian pilaſters, with an arched pediment. The church is built of brick and ſtone, and the body of it forms an exact ſquare of 54 feet in length and breadth; the height of the roof is 30 feet, and that of the ſteeple 60. The windows are large and Gothic, and every thing exceeding plain except the portico. The tower conſiſts of a ſingle ſtage above the roof, and is alſo very plain; but it is crowned with a well-proportioned turret.

On the eaſt ſide of Mark-lane, near Tower-ſtreet, ſtands

The CORN EXCHANGE.

This is a very handſome building erected ſome few years ſince as a market for the ſale of corn; the market for that commodity having been before held at Bear-Key.

The front of this building is exceeding neat: from the ſtreet there is an aſcent to it by three ſteps to a range of eight lofty Doric columns, the corner ones of which are coupled, and between them are iron rails, and three iron gates. Theſe columns, and two others on the inſide, ſupport a plain building two ſtories high, which contains two coffee-houſes, to which there are aſcents by two flights of handſome ſtone ſteps on each ſide, underneath the edifice. On entering the iron gates there is a paſſage into a ſmall ſquare paved all over with broad ſtones. This is ſurrounded by a colonade, compoſed of ſix columns on each ſide, and four at the ends. Above the entablature is an handſome baluſtrade ſurrounding the whole ſquare with an elegant vaſe placed over each column. The ſpace around within the colonade is very broad, with large windows on the top to convey the light to the cornfactors, who ſit round the court below. On market days each corn-factor has a kind of deſk before him, on which lie ſeveral parcels of corn; and from theſe ſamples are ſold many thouſands of quarters.

Near the north-eaſt end of Mincing-lane is ſituated

CLOTHWORKERS HALL.

This is a very handſome brick building, with fluted columns of the ſame, crowned with Corinthian capitals of ſtone. The great hall, which is exceeding lofty, is wainſcoted, and the ceiling of it is beautifully ornamented with fret-work. At the ſouth end is a ſcreen of oak, adorned with four pilaſters, enriched with palm branches and the arms of the company. The weſt end is adorned with the figures of king James and king Charles I. richly carved, as big as life, in their robes, with the regalia, all gilt, and highly finiſhed. At this end of the hall is a ſpacious window of ſtained glaſs, on which are the king's arms; as alſo thoſe of Sir John Robinſon, knt. and bart. his majeſty's lieutenant of the Tower of London, and lord-mayor of the city, in the year 1663.

This fraternity was at firſt incorporated by letters patent of Edward IV. in the year 1482, by the name of "The fraternity of the aſſumption of the Bleſſed

Virgin Mary, of the ſhearmen of London, which was confirmed by Henry VIII. in the year 1528. But they being afterwards reincorporated by queen Elizabeth, ſhe changed their firſt title to that of “The maſter, wardens and commonalty of freemen, of the art and myſtery of Clothworkers of the city of London.”

This is the laſt of the twelve principal companies; and is governed by a maſter, wardens and court of aſſiſtants. The fine, on admiſſion, is 20l. They have conſiderable eſtates both in their own right, and in truſt for others; out of which they pay large ſums annually to charitable purpoſes.

Near Mincing-lane, on the ſouth ſide of Tower-ſtreet, is Harp-lane, on the eaſt ſide of which ſtands

BAKERS HALL.

This is a plain but neat building, and is ſituated on the ſpot where formerly ſtood the dwelling-houſe of John Chicheley, chamberlain of London.

The company of Bakers appears to be of great antiquity; for in the year 1155, it was charged in the great roll of the Exchequer with a debt of one mark of gold for their guild; by which it ſeems as if the antient guilds had held their privileges in fee farm of the crown. This company, however, was not incorporated till about the year 1307; after which their charter was renewed by Henry VII. and confirmed by divers of his ſucceſſors. It is incorporated by the name of “The maſter and wardens of the myſtery or art of Bakers of the city of London.” It is a livery company, and the 19th on the city liſt. The fine, on admiſſion, is 10l.

Between Idol-lane and St. Dunſtan's-hill ſtands the pariſh church of

St. DUNSTAN's in the East.

This church is ſo called to diſtinguiſh it from another dedicated by the ſame name in Fleet-ſtreet, and denominated St. Dunſtan's in the Weſt. It ſuffered greatly by the fire of London in 1666; but was repaired a ſhort time after, except the ſteeple, which was not erected till about the year 1678.

It is built in the modern Gothic ſtyle, 87 feet in length, 63 in breadth, and 33 in height to the roof. The ſteeple is 125 feet high, and well conſtructed in the Gothic manner. The tower is light, ſupported by out-works at the angles, and divided into three ſtages, terminating at the corners by four handſome pinnacles, in the midſt of which riſes the ſpire on the narrow crowns of four Gothic arches; a bold attempt in architecture, and one proof, among many, of the ſkill of that great architect Sir Chriſtopher Wren, by whom this beautiful ſpire was conſtructed.

This church is a rectory, the patronage of which was antiently in the prior and canons of Canterbury, who in the year 1365 granted the ſame to the archbiſhop and his ſucceſſors, in whom it ſtill remains, and is one of the thirteen peculiars belonging to that ſee.

On the north ſide of this church is a building called

The COAL METERS OFFICE.

In this office the upper Coal Meters enter all ſhips that arrive in the port of London with coals, and the quantity of coals meaſured or weighed; as well to aſcertain the duties to be paid to the king, as to prevent impoſitions and frauds on the public. The buſineſs of the under coal meter is, to attend each ſhip, to top the vats, and to return an account of the coals meaſured to the upper meters; for which they receive one penny per chaldron for all coals meaſured; and two-pence per ton for all coals weighed. Both the upper and under coal meters take an oath, at their admiſſion into office, to give a juſt meaſure without partiality or favour; not to buy any coals except for their own uſe, or to ſell any, while in office; neither to take any more for their trouble than the ſtipulated allowance.

CHAP. XXV.

VINTRY WARD.

THIS ward receives its name from the Vintry, which was ſituated on the ſpot where Vintners-hall now ſtands, and was ſo called from its being the place where the antient vintners or wine-merchants, who lived on the banks of the Thames, landed their wines.

It is bounded, on the eaſt, by Wallbrook and Dowgate wards; on the weſt, by Queenhithe ward; on the north, by Cordwainers ward; and on the ſouth by the river Thames.

This ward is divided into nine precincts, the principal places in which are theſe, viz. part of Thames-ſtreet, from Little Elbow-lane in the eaſt, to Townſend-lane in the weſt; part of Queen-ſtreet, Great St. Thomas Apoſtles, Garlick-hill, Great and Little Elbow-lane, &c.

Queen-ſtreet is a large ſtreet, and well inhabited; but only the lower part of it is in this ward. At the ſouth extremity of this ſtreet, next the Thames, is the flight of ſteps, or landing-place, called the Three Cranes; at which place the lord-mayor goes on board the city barge on the day when he is ſworn into his office before the barons of the Exchequer.

Great St. Thomas Apoſtles is a handſome ſtreet, and well inhabited; on the north ſide of which, before the fire of London, was ſituated the church of St. Thomas Apoſtles; but that not being rebuilt, the pariſh is united to that of St. Mary Aldermary.

On the eaſt ſide of College-hill ſtands the pariſh church of

St. MICHAEL ROYAL.

This church receives its name from being dedicated to the above ſaint, and its vicinity to the Tower Royal, which, in the reign of king Stephen, was a large fortified caſtle or tower belonging to the kings of England, and at that time ſituated at the upper end of the ſtreet which ſtill bears the name.

The patronage of this church, which is a rectory, was antiently in the prior and canons of Canterbury, in whom it continued till it was converted into a college by Sir Richard Whittington, who rebuilt the church. It is now in the patronage of the archbiſhop of Canterbury; and is one of the thirteen peculiars belonging to that ſee.

The old church was deſtroyed by the fire of London, after which the preſent ſtructure was erected in its ſtead, and the pariſh of St. Martin Vintry (whoſe church was alſo deſtroyed but not rebuilt) was annexed to it. It is a plain ſubſtantial ſtone building, enlightened by a ſingle ſeries of large arched windows, placed ſo high that the doors open under them. The tower is divided into three ſtages, and is ſurrounded at top with carved open work inſtead of a baluſtrade: from hence riſes a light and elegant turret adorned with Ionic columns, which ends in a regular diminution, and ſupports the vane.

The church of St. Martin Vintry, whoſe pariſh is united with this, was ſituated near the ſouth eaſt corner of Queen-ſtreet; the ſcite of which is at this time uſed as a burial-place for the inhabitants of that pariſh.

A little to the north-eaſt of this church is Cloak-lane; on the ſouth ſide of which ſtands

CUTLERS HALL.

This is a very ſmall but neat brick building, and is conveniently adapted for tranſacting the buſineſs of the company.

The company of Cutlers was incorporated by letters patent of king Henry V. in the year 1417, by the name of "The maſter, wardens, and commonalty of the myſtery of Cutlers of London." It is a livery company, and is governed by a maſter, wardens, and court of aſſiſtants. It is the 18th on the city liſt; and the fine, on admiſſion, is 10l.

At the ſouth-eaſt angle of Garlick-hill ſtands the pariſh church of

ST. JAMES, GARLICK-HILL.

This church is ſo called from its dedication to the above ſaint, and its vicinity to a market which was antiently held in the neighbourhood for the ſale of garlick. It is a rectory, the patronage of which appears to have been in the abbot and convent of Weſtminſter, till the ſuppreſſion of their monaſtery; when coming to the crown, queen Mary, in the year 1553, granted the ſame to the biſhop of London and his ſucceſſors, in whom it ſtill remains.

The old church being deſtroyed by the fire of London, the preſent edifice was begun ten years after, and thoroughly compleated in 1682. It is built of ſtone, 75 feet long, 45 feet broad, and 40 feet high to the roof: the altitude of the ſteeple is 98 feet. The tower is divided into three ſtages, in the loweſt of which is a very elegant door, with coupled columns of the Corinthian order. In the ſecond is a large window, over which is another of a circular form not opened. In the third ſtory is a window larger than the former; and the cornice above this ſupports a range of open work in the place of battlements, on a baluſtrade. Above this is the turret, which is compoſed of four ſtages, and decorated with columns, ſcrolls and ornaments. From the body of the church projects a very handſome dial; on the top of which is a ſtatue of St. James, to whom the church is dedicated.

On the ſouth ſide of Upper Thames-ſtreet, nearly adjoining to Anchor-alley, is ſituated

VINTNERS HALL.

This handſome building is ſituated on the ſpot once occupied by the houſe of Sir John Stody, mayor of London in 1357, and at that time called Stody Place, or, the Manor of the Vintry; which place Sir John afterwards gave to the Vintners company.

The preſent edifice incloſes a ſquare court, with a large handſome iron gate in the front next the ſtreet, hung upon columns wreathed with grapes and leaves, and a Bacchus upon three tons on each pillar. The hall is exceeding handſome, and behind it is a garden with a paſſage to the Thames.

The company of Vintners was incorporated by letters patent of Henry VI. by the name of "The maſter, wardens, and freemen and commonalty of the myſtery of Vintners of the city of London." This is the 11th of the twelve principal companies; and is governed by a maſter, wardens, and court of aſſiſtants. The fine, on admiſſion, is 26l. 5s.

The freemen belonging to this company have the privilege of retailing wine without a licence. They have conſiderable poſſeſſions, out of which they pay large ſums annually for the relief of the poor.

CHAP. XXVI.

WALLBROOK WARD.

THIS ward takes its name from the principal ſtreet in it, which runs down from the ſouth-weſt corner of the Manſion-houſe, towards the Thames. This ſtreet, which is principally inhabited by merchants and tradeſmen, took its name from a rivulet called Wallbrook, on account of its entering the city through the wall between Biſhopſgate and Moor-gate, and, after many turnings and windings, ran down this ſtreet, and emptied itſelf in the Thames near Dowgate. This rivulet has been many years arched over and built upon, ſo that its ſubterraneous courſe is at this time but very little known.

This ward is bounded on the eaſt by Langbourn ward; on the weſt, by Cordwainers ward; on the north, by Cheap ward; and on the ſouth, by Dowgate ward.

The principal ſtreets and lanes in this ward are, Wallbrook; Cannon-ſtreet on both ſides the way from Green Lettice-court to Abchurch-lane; the eaſt end of Bucklerſbury; St. Swithin's-lane, almoſt as far as Bearbinder-lane; a ſmall part of Lombard-ſtreet, and all Bearbinder-lane.

Bucklerſbury took its name from one Buckle, lord of the manor, who reſided and kept his court in a large ſtone houſe that ſtood where now is Barge-yard. This place is ſo called from the barges which were rowed up hither from the Thames, when the ſtream of Wallbrook was open for navigation. Where Bucklerſbury meets Cheapſide, viz. at the weſt end of the Poultry, there formerly ſtood the great conduit, which was the firſt erected to receive ſweet water conveyed in leaden pipes, under-ground, from Paddington to this place. Theſe conduits, however, in length of time, becoming leſs uſeful, as the New River and Thames water-works improved, and ſuch a large building, which ſtood almoſt in the center of the ſtreet, becoming very incommodious, it was entirely removed after the fire of London.

The moſt diſtinguiſhed building in this ward is the Manſion-houſe of the lord-mayor of London; a deſcription of which has been already given in page 274, &c.

On the eaſt ſide of Wallbrook, at a ſmall diſtance from the ſouth end of the Manſion-houſe, ſtands the pariſh church of

ST. STEPHEN, WALLBROOK.

It appears by antient records that a church dedicated to the ſame patron was ſituated near this ſpot ſo far back as the year 1135, at which time it ſtood on the oppoſite ſide of the ſtreet. However, about the year 1428, Robert Chicheley, mayor of London, purchaſed the ground of the preſent church and cemetry of the Grocers company, and the firſt ſtone of the new ſtructure was laid in 1429, but the building was not compleated till ten years after.

This church was deſtroyed by the fire of London, after which the preſent edifice was erected in its ſtead by Sir Chriſtopher Wren; and, in the opinion of ſome, is ſaid to be the maſter-piece of that great architect.

The ſteeple riſes ſquare to a conſiderable height, and is then ſurrounded with a baluſtrade, within which riſes a very light and elegant tower in two ſtages; the firſt adorned with Corinthian, and the ſecond with Compoſite columns, and covered with a dome, from whence riſes the vane.

The principal beauties of this church are within; where the dome, which is ſpacious and noble, is finely proportioned to the church, and divided into ſmall compartments elegantly decorated, and crowned with a lanthorn; the roof, which is alſo divided into compartments, is ſupported by very noble Corinthian columns, raiſed on their pedeſtals. It has three aiſles, and a croſs aiſle; is 75 feet long, 36 feet broad, 34 feet high to the roof, and 58 feet to the lanthorn. On the ſides under the lower roofs are circular windows, but thoſe which enlighten the upper roof are ſmall arched ones. Over the altar, at the eaſt end, is a large beautiful painting of the ſtoning of St. Stephen, which was preſented by the Rev. Dr. Wilſon, and put up in the month of September, 1776. The painting and frame together coſt 700 guineas.

This church is a rectory, the patronage of which is in the gift of the Grocers company; and the pariſh of St. Bennet Sherehog, whoſe church was deſtroyed by the fire of London, and not rebuilt, is annexed to it.

The church of St. Bennet Sherehog is ſaid to have been originally dedicated to St. Oſythe; but being either rebuilt, or endowed by one Benedict Shorne, a ſtock-fiſhmonger, in the reign of Edward II. the real patron took place of the nominal one; Benedict was converted into Bennet, and Shorne was firſt called Shrog, and afterwards farther corrupted into Sherehog.

At the ſouth-weſt angle of St. Swithin's-lane, ſtands the pariſh church of

St. SWITHIN.

This church is ſo called from its being dedicated to St. Swithin, biſhop of Wincheſter, and chancellor to king Egbert, who died in the year 806. By antient records it appears that there was a church on this ſpot, dedicated to the ſame ſaint, before the year 1331; but how long it was ſtanding before that time is uncertain: however, the old ſtructure was deſtroyed by the fire of London, and the preſent edifice erected in its ſtead.

This is a plain, ſolid and ſtrong building of ſtone, 61 feet long, and 42 broad; the roof is 40 feet, and the ſteeple 150 feet high. The body is well enlightened, and the windows are arched and well proportioned.

The patronage of this church appears antiently to have been in the prior and convent of Tortington in the dioceſe of Chicheſter, in whom it continued till the diſſolution of their monaſtery; when coming to the crown, Henry VIII. in the year 1540, granted the ſame, together with a ſtately manſion on the north ſide thereof, to John earl of Oxford, who ſoon after diſpoſing of the ſame, it paſſed through ſeveral hands, and was at length purchaſed by the company of Salters, in whom the patronage ſtill remains.

To this pariſh is annexed that of St. Mary Bothaw, whoſe church before the fire of London, ſtood on the eaſt ſide, and about the center of Turnwheel-lane, between London-ſtone and Wallbrook corner, near Dowgate-hill, and took its additional name from its vicinity to a Boat-haw, or boat-builders-yard, in that neighbourhood. In this church were buried divers noblemen, and perſonages of great diſtinction: among whom was Henry Fitz-Alwin, firſt lord-mayor of London.

Adjoining to the wall of St. Swithin's church, in Cannon-ſtreet, is fixed a ſtone of a particular form, and diſtinguiſhed by the name of

LONDON STONE.

This ſtone, which has been carefully preſerved for many ages, is of great antiquity, as appears from its being mentioned by the ſame name ſo early as in the time of Ethelſtan, king of the Weſt Saxons. It formerly ſtood nearer the channel oppoſite the ſame place; and being fixed upright in the ground, was ſo well faſtened with bars of iron, that it was perfectly ſecured from receiving any damage by carriages.

The antiquity of this ſtone cannot be traced; but from the moſt reaſonable conjecture it is ſuppoſed to be of Roman origin; for as the antient Roman colony extended from the river Thames no higher than Cheapſide, and Watling-ſtreet was the principal ſtreet or Prætorian way, it has been ſuppoſed, with great probability, that this ſtone was the center from whence they meaſured the diſtances to their ſeveral ſtations throughout England.

Another conjecture is, that as this ſtreet was antiently the principal one in the city, as Cheapſide is at preſent, London-ſtone might have been the place where public proclamations and notices were given to the citizens. This conjecture has indeed ſome argument to ſupport it; for, in the year 1450, when Jack Cade, the Kentiſh rebel, came through Southwark into London, he marched to this ſtone, where was a great concourſe of people, among whom was the lord-mayor. On this ſtone Jack Cade ſtruck his ſword, and ſaid, "Now is Mortimer lord of this city."

It is alſo ſaid, that this ſtone was ſet up for the tendering and making of payments by debtors to their creditors, at their appointed days, till, in after-times, they were uſually made at the font in St. Paul's church, or the Royal Exchange.

Theſe, however, are but conjectures; nor can we ſay more than that it is very ſingular ſo much care ſhould have been taken to preſerve the ſtone, and ſo little to preſerve the hiſtory of its origin.

At the north-weſt corner of St. Swithin's church is Salters-court, in which is ſituated

SALTERS HALL.

This is a large brick building, and is conveniently adapted for tranſacting the buſineſs of the company. The hall room is very large, and is let out for a diſſenting meeting-houſe.

The company of Salters appears to be of great antiquity, from the grant of a livery by Richard II. in the year 1394; but we do not find they were incorporated till the firſt of queen Elizabeth, in the year 1558, when, by letters patent, they were ſtiled, "The maſter, wardens, and commonalty of the art or myſtery of Salters of London."

This is the ninth of the twelve principal companies; and is governed by a maſter, wardens, and court of aſſiſtants. The fine, on admiſſion, is 20l.

They have conſiderable poſſeſſions, out of which they pay large ſums annually to charitable uſes.

CHAP. XXVII.

Account of the ſeveral incorporations of the arts and myſteries of the citizens of London, that have not public halls to tranſact their affairs in; digeſted in alphabetical order, with their reſpective numbers, ſhewing their ſeveral degrees of pre-eminence.

BASKET MAKERS, 52.

THIS is a fraternity by preſcription, but when or by whom eſtabliſhed is not known; however, it is reckoned one of the city companies, by the name of "The wardens, aſſiſtants and freemen of the company of Baſket-makers of the city of London." It is governed by two wardens, and a certain number of aſſiſtants.

BOWYERS, 38.

This was a company by preſcription, till the 18th of James I. when they were incorporated, in the year 1620, by the name of "The maſter, wardens, and ſociety of the myſtery of Bowyers of the city of London." It is ſomewhat ſingular that this company ſhould not have been incorporated before the above time; nor is it leſs ſingular that it ſhould have been then incorporated, as the military engine called the Bow was at that time rendered uſeleſs by the invention of fire arms.

This is a livery company, under the direction of a maſter, wardens, and court of aſſiſtants.

CARD MAKERS, 83.

This company was incorporated by letters patent of Charles I. in the year 1629, by the name of "The maſter, wardens, and commonalty of the myſtery of the makers of playing-cards, of the city of London." It is governed by a maſter, wardens, and court of aſſiſtants.

CARMEN, 89.

By an act of common-council paſſed in the reign of Henry VIII. the Carmen of London were conſtituted a fellowſhip: and by letters patent of James I. in the year 1606, they were incorporated with the fraternity of Fuellers, under the denomination of Woodmongers, with whom they continued till the year 1668; when the latter having been convicted by the parliament of mal-practices, and dreading the conſequences, threw up their charter: on which the carmen were, by an act of common-council, re-appointed a fellowſhip of this city by the name of "The Free Carmen of the city of London."

They are governed by a maſter, wardens, and aſſiſtants, under the direction of the court of lord-mayor and aldermen; but have neither hall, livery or arms.

CLOCK MAKERS, 61.

This fraternity was incorporated by Charles I. in the year 1632, by the name of "The maſter, wardens and ſociety of the art of Clock Makers of the city of London." It is governed by a maſter, wardens and court of aſſiſtants.

COMB MAKERS, 63.

This company was incorporated by king Charles I. in the year 1636, by the name of "The maſter, wardens and fellowſhip of the Comb Makers of London." It conſiſts of a maſter, two wardens, and aſſiſtants, but has no livery.

COOKS, 35.

This ſociety was incorporated by letters patent of Edward IV. in the year 1480, by the name of "The maſters, and governors, and commonalty of the myſtery of Cooks in London."

Every perſon who is deſirous of becoming a member of this company, muſt be preſented to the lord-mayor, before he can be admitted to the freedom.

This is a livery company, and governed by a maſter, wardens and court of aſſiſtants. They had formerly a convenient hall in Alderſgate-ſtreet, which was deſtroyed by fire in 1771, and not rebuilt.

DISTILLERS, 74.

The Diſtillers were incorporated by king Charles I. in the year 1638, by the name of "The maſter, wardens, aſſiſtants and commonalty of the trade, art or myſtery of Diſtillers of London."

This is a livery company, and is governed by a maſter, wardens, and a certain number of aſſiſtants.

FAN MAKERS, 84.

This company was incorporated by queen Anne, in the year 1709, by the appellation of "The maſter, wardens, aſſiſtants, and ſociety of the art or myſtery of Fan makers, in the cities of London and Weſtminſter, and twenty miles round the ſame." It is governed by a maſter, two wardens, and twenty aſſiſtants.

FARRIERS, 55.

This fraternity was incorporated by king Charles II. in the year 1673, by the ſtyle of "The maſter, wardens, aſſiſtants and commonalty of the company of Farriers, London."

It is a livery company, and is governed by a maſter, wardens and court of aſſiſtants.

FELT MAKERS, 64.

The Felt or Hat makers were antiently united with the Haberdaſhers; but a ſeparation being obtained by the former, they were, by letters patent of James I. in the year 1604, incorporated by the name of "The maſter, wardens and commonalty of the art or myſtery of Felt makers of London."

This is a livery company, and is governed by a maſter, wardens and aſſiſtants.

FISHERMEN, 87.

The company of Fiſhermen was incorporated by letters patent of James II. in the year 1687, by the name of "The Free Fiſhermen of London." But they have neither livery, hall or arms.

FLETCHERS, 39.

Though this is only a company by preſcription, it has nevertheleſs obtained a coat of arms and a livery; and appears to be in all reſpects as firmly eſtabliſhed as thoſe incorporated by letters patent. It is governed by two wardens, and a number of aſſiſtants; they had formerly a convenient hall in St. Mary-Axe; but it has for ſome years paſt been uſed as a warehouſe for goods.

FRAMEWORK-KNITTERS, 65.

This fraternity was incorporated by letters patent of king Charles II. in the year 1663, by the name of "The maſter, wardens, aſſiſtants and ſociety of the art and myſtery of Framework-knitters in the cities of London and Weſtminſter, the kingdom of England, and dominion of Wales." It is a livery company, and is under the direction of a maſter, wardens, and aſſiſtants.

FRUITERERS, 45.

This company was incorporated by letters patent of James I. in the year 1605, by the name of “The maſter, wardens and commonalty of the myſtery of Fruiterers of London.” It is a livery company, and is governed by a maſter, wardens, and aſſiſtants.

GARDENERS, 70.

The Gardeners were incorporated by letters patent of James I. in the year 1616, by the name of “The maſter, wardens, aſſiſtants and commonalty of the company of Gardeners of London.” Though this company is incorporated by charter, yet it has neither hall or livery.

GLAZIERS, 53.

This company was incorporated with that of the Glaſs-painters by letters patent of Charles I. in the year 1637, by the appellation of “The maſter, wardens and commonalty of the art or myſtery of Glaziers and Painters of glaſs of the city of London.” It is a livery company, and is governed by a maſter, wardens, and aſſiſtants.

GLASS-SELLERS.

The Glaſs-ſellers and Looking-glaſs makers were incorporated by king Charles II. in the year 1664, by the name of “The maſter, wardens, aſſiſtants, and commonalty of Glaſs-ſellers of the city of London.” This is a livery company, under the direction of a maſter, wardens and aſſiſtants.

GOLD and SILVER WIRE-DRAWERS, 81.

This fraternity was incorporated by letters patent of king James I. in the year 1623, by the name of “The governor, aſſiſtants and commonalty, &c.” but being re-incorporated by king William and queen Mary, in the year 1693, the title was changed to that of “The maſter, wardens, aſſiſtants and commonalty of the art and myſtery of drawing and flatting of gold and ſilver wire, and making and ſpinning of gold and ſilver thread and ſtuffs in our city of London.”

This company is governed by a maſter, wardens and aſſiſtants; but they have neither hall or livery.

GUNSMITHS, 80.

This ſociety was incorporated by letters patent of king Charles I. in the year 1638, by the name of “The maſter, wardens, and ſociety of Gun-makers of the city of London.” It conſiſts of a maſter, wardens and aſſiſtants; but they have not any livery.

HAT-BAND MAKERS, 75.

This fraternity was incorporated by king Charles I. in the year 1638, by the appellation of “The maſter, wardens, aſſiſtants and fellowſhip of the myſtery of Hat-band makers of the city of London.” It is governed by a maſter, wardens and aſſiſtants; but has not any livery.

When rich hat-bands were much worn, this company was in a very flouriſhing condition; but that faſhion having been many years laid aſide, the buſineſs is now ſo reduced, that there are very few of the profeſſion.

HORNERS, 54.

This company was incorporated by letters patent of Charles I. in the year 1638, by the name of “The maſter, wardens, aſſiſtants and commonalty of the art and myſtery of Horners of the city of London.” It conſiſts of a maſter, wardens and aſſiſtants; but has no livery.

LONG BOW-STRING MAKERS, 82.

This is not a company by charter, but only by preſcription; and may therefore be conſidered as an adulterine guild. However, it has obtained a coat of arms, and in point of precedence is numbered the 82d on the city liſt. It conſiſts only of two wardens, and a ſmall number of aſſiſtants; but has not any livery.

LORINERS, 57.

Though the company of Loriners appears to be very antient, yet they were only incorporated by letters patent of Queen Anne, in the year 1712, by the name of “The maſters, wardens, aſſiſtants, and commonalty of Loriners, London.”

This is a livery company, and under the government of a maſter, wardens and court of aſſiſtants.

MARBLERS.

The company called by the name of Marblers, for their excellent knowledge and ſkill in the art of inſculping figures on grave ſtones, monuments, and the like, were an antient fellowſhip, but no incorporated company of themſelves, though now joined with the company of Maſons.

MUSICIANS, 50.

This ſociety was incorporated by letters patent of James I. in the year 1604, by the name of “The maſter, wardens and commonalty of the art or ſcience of the Muſicians of London.” It is a livery company, and is governed by a maſter, wardens and aſſiſtants.

NEEDLE MAKERS, 69.

This fraternity was incorporated by letters patent of Oliver Cromwell, in the year 1656, by the name of “The maſter, wardens and ſociety of the art and myſtery of needle makers of the city of London.”

This is a livery company, under the government of a maſter, wardens and court of aſſiſtants.

PARISH CLERKS, 88.

This company was incorporated by letters patent of Henry III. in the year 1233, by the name of “The fraternity of St. Nicholas;” by which they were known till re-incorporated by James I. in the year 1611.

Theſe grants were afterwards confirmed by letters patent of Charles I. in the year 1636, who incorporated them by the name of “The maſter, wardens, and fellowſhip of Pariſh Clerks of the cities of London, Weſtminſter, Borough of Southwark, and fifteen out-pariſhes.” This company conſiſts not only of a maſter, wardens, and aſſiſtants, but alſo the whole body of pariſh clerks within the bills of mortality.

They have a hall in Wood-ſtreet; which being principally uſed as a whale-bone warehouſe, is the reaſon of our placing the company in the liſt contained in this chapter.

PATTEN MAKERS, 76.

The company of Patten makers was incorporated by letters patent of Charles II. in the year 1670, by the name of “The maſter, wardens, aſſiſtants and fellowſhip of the company of Patten makers of the city of London.”

It is a livery company, and is governed by a maſter, wardens, and court of aſſiſtants.

PAVIOURS, 56.

This is a company only by preſcription, and may therefore be eſteemed an adulterine guild. However, it has obtained a coat of arms, and in point of precedence among the city corporations, is numbered as above. It is governed by a maſter, wardens and aſſiſtants; but has neither hall or livery.

PORTERS, 90.

This fraternity which conſiſts of Tackle and Ticket porters, was conſtituted by act of common-council in the year 1646, with a power of annually chuſing from among themſelves twelve rulers, viz. ſix of each denomination, for their good government, and for hearing and determining all differences that might ariſe between the members of the united body. However, the court of lord-mayor and aldermen have reſerved to themſelves a power of appointing one of their own body as the chief determinator of all controverſies. This fraternity has neither hall, livery or arms.

POULTERERS, 34.

This company was incorporated by letters patent of Henry VII. in the year 1504, by the name of "The maſter, wardens and aſſiſtants of Poulterers, London."

This is a livery company, and is governed by a maſter, wardens, and aſſiſtants.

SCRIVENERS, 44.

This company, which was originally denominated "The writers of the Court Letter of the city of London," was incorporated by letters patent of James I. in the year 1616, by the name of "The maſter, wardens and aſſiſtants of the ſociety of writers of the city of London." This is a livery company, and is governed by a maſter, wardens and aſſiſtants. They had formerly a hall in Noble-ſtreet; but being reduced to low circumſtances they ſold it to the company of coach makers, in whoſe poſſeſſion it ſtill remains.

SHIPWRIGHTS, 59.

This was a ſociety by preſcription for a great number of years, but was at length incorporated by king James I. in the year 1605, by the name of "The maſter, wardens and commonalty of the art or myſtery of Shipwrights, London." It is governed by a maſter, two wardens and a number of aſſiſtants; but has no livery.

SILKMEN, 67.

This ſociety was incorporated by letters patent of king Charles I. in the year 1631, by the name of "The governor, commonalty and aſſiſtants of the art or myſtery of Silkmen of the city of London." It is under the direction of a governor, and a certain number of aſſiſtants; but, has not any livery.

SILK-THROWERS, 66.

This art was firſt practiſed in London in the reign of queen Elizabeth, by foreigners; whoſe deſcendants, and others, in the year 1562, were conſtituted a fellowſhip of this city; and by letters patent of Charles I. in the year 1630, were incorporated by the name of "The maſter, wardens, and aſſiſtants and commonalty of the trade, art, or myſtery of Silk-throwers of the city of London." They are governed by a maſter, two wardens, and twenty aſſiſtants; but they have no livery.

SOAP MAKERS, 71.

The fraternity of ſoap makers was incorporated by letters patent of king Charles I. in the year 1638, by the name of "The maſter, wardens and commonalty of Soap makers, London." They conſiſt of a maſter, two wardens, and a number of aſſiſtants; but have no livery.

SPECTACLE MAKERS, 60.

This ſociety was incorporated by letters patent of Charles I. in the year 1630, by the name of "The maſter, wardens and fellowſhip of Spectacle makers of London." They conſiſt of a maſter, two wardens, and a number of aſſiſtants; but have no livery.

STARCH MAKERS, 86.

This company was incorporated by letters patent of James I. in the year×1662, by the appellation of "The maſter, wardens, aſſiſtants, and commonalty of the art or myſtery of Starch makers, London." They are governed by a maſter, wardens and aſſiſtants; but have no livery.

TILERS and BRICKLAYERS, 37.

Though this fraternity appears to be very antient, yet they were not incorporated till the reign of queen Elizabeth, who, by her letters patent, dated the third of Auguſt, 1568, incorporated them by the name of "The maſter, and keepers, and wardens of the ſociety of freemen of the myſtery or art of Tilers and Bricklayers of London." This is a livery company, and is governed by a maſter, wardens and aſſiſtants.

They had formerly a convenient hall in a court on the ſouth ſide of Leadenhall-ſtreet; but it has been long deſerted by the company, and is now uſed as a Jews Synagogue.

TIN-PLATE-WORKERS, 72.

This fraternity was incorporated by letters patent of king Charles II. in the year 1670, by the name of "The maſter, wardens, aſſiſtants and commonalty of the art and myſtery of Tin-plate-workers, alias Wire workers, of the city of London." They conſiſt of a maſter, wardens, and aſſiſtants; but have no livery.

TOBACCO-PIPE MAKERS, 78.

This company was incorporated by letters patent of king Charles II. in the year 1663, by the ſtyle and title of "The maſter, wardens, aſſiſtants and fellowſhip of the company of Pipe makers of the cities of London and Weſtminſter." They are governed by a maſter, wardens and aſſiſtants; but have likewiſe no livery.

TURNERS, 51.

The fraternity of Turners was incorporated by letters patent of king James I. by the name of "The maſter, wardens and commonalty of the art or myſtery de lez Turners of London." This is a livery company, under the government of a maſter, wardens, and court of aſſiſtants.

UPHOLDERS, 49.

This company was incorporated by letters patent of king Charles I. in the year 1627, by the name of "The wardens and commonalty of the myſtery or art of the Upholders of the city of London." This is a livery company, and is governed by a maſter, wardens and court of aſſiſtants.

WHEELWRIGHTS, 73.

The company of Wheelwrights was incorporated by letters patent of king Charles II. in the year 1670, by the name of "The maſter, wardens, aſſiſtants, and commonalty of the art and myſtery of Wheelwrights of the city of London." They conſiſt of a maſter, two wardens, and a number of aſſiſtants; and within a few years paſt have been made a livery company.

WOODMONGERS, 85.

This fraternity was incorporated with that of the Carmen, by letters patent of James I. in the year 1605, with whom they continued till the year 1688, when being found guilty of mal-practices, they threw up their charter to avoid a more ſevere puniſhment. However, by an act of common-council paſſed in the year 1694, they obtained the privilege of keeping 120 carts (excluſive of thoſe kept by carmen) for the more effectually executing their buſineſs. This company had the management of the public carts committed to them for ſome time; but by reaſon of their bad conduct, the privilege was taken from them, and the charge of inſpection was given to Chriſt's hoſpital.

WOOLMEN, 43.

Though the antiquity of this ſociety may reaſonably be ſuppoſed to be equal to that of the wool trade in this kingdom, yet it is only a fraternity by preſcription. However is is one of the city companies, and is diſtinguiſhed by the name of "The maſter, wardens and aſſiſtants of the fraternity or company of Woolmen of the city of London." They conſiſt of a maſter, two wardens, and a number of aſſiſtants; but they have no livery.

A NEW

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× A mistake; for Charles II. then reigned —

A NEW, UNIVERSAL and COMPLETE

HISTORY, DESCRIPTION, and SURVEY, of

The CITIES of

LONDON and WESTMINSTER,

The BOROUGH of SOUTHWARK,

And the PARTS Adjacent.

BOOK III.

Containing a Survey of the remarkable Places and Buildings in the Borough of SOUTHWARK; *together with the adjoining pariſhes of* Lambeth, Newington *and* Rotherhithe.

CHAP. I.

Of the Borough of SOUTHWARK.

THOUGH the Borough of Southwark is divided from the city of London by the river Thames, and is ſituated in another county, yet it naturally takes precedence in this place, as being under the juriſdiction of the chief magiſtrate of London, and as being a ward without the walls of the city; for which reaſon and its vicinity to London-bridge, it is called Bridge ward without.

This ward, however, is only nominal; for though it has an alderman, yet it does not ſend any members to the court of common-council. The ſenior alderman of London, who is termed "Father of the city," is therefore removed to this ward as an honourable ſine-cure, which releaſes him from the fatigue of ward buſineſs.

Some authors ſuppoſe Southwark to have been the firſt place uſed for trade by the Romans in this iſland, and that London roſe out of it many years after. Be this as it may, it is, however, certain, that ever ſince London began to flouriſh, Southwark has always been conſidered as one of its appendages, and connected with it in commerce.

The firſt mention we find of Southwark in hiſtory is, in the reign of Edward the Confeſſor, about the year 1053; at which time it appears to have been a corporation governed by a bailiff, and continued in that ſtate till the year 1327, when the city of London obtained a grant of it from the crown, and the mayor was to appoint all its officers. Some few years after the inhabitants recovered their former privileges, and kept poſſeſſion of them till the reign of Edward VI. when the crown made a ſecond grant of it to the city of London, for a valuable conſideration.

At the ſame time London purchaſed all the privileges belonging to the archbiſhops of Canterbury and abbots of Bermondſey in Southwark; and from that period it has been annexed to London, and is governed by one of the aldermen, and a ſteward and bailiff appointed by the mayor and common-council; the former of whom holds a court of record at St. Margaret's-hill, for all debts, damages and treſpaſſes within his limits.

That part of the Borough of Southwark, which is ſubject to the city of London, is called the Borough Liberty; the other diviſion is called the Clink, and belongs to the biſhop of Wincheſter, who appoints a ſteward and bailiff, under whom that diſtrict is governed.

Notwithſtanding the royal grants made to the city of London in behalf of the Borough of Southwark, yet the magiſtrates preſerve an authority to themſelves of appointing conſtables, licenſing victuallers, and exerciſing other powers, as juſtices of the peace for the county of Surry.

The Borough of Southwark comprehends the pariſhes of St. Olave, St. Saviour, St. Thomas, St. George, and Chriſt-church; which together with the adjacent pariſhes, compoſe that part of the diſtrict within the bill of mortality, ſituate ſouth of the river Thames, in the hundreds of Kingſton and Brixton, and county of Surry.

The Borough extends ſouthward from London-bridge to Newington; to the ſouth-weſt, almoſt to Lambeth; and to Rotherhithe in the eaſt. The principal ſtreets in it are, the Borough, or High-ſtreet, Blackman ſtreet, Long-lane, Kent-ſtreet, Tooley, or St. Olave's-ſtreet, and Bermondſey, corruptly called Barnaby-ſtreet.

The Borough or High-ſtreet reaches from the ſouth end of London bridge to St. Margaret's-hill. It is a long ſpacious ſtreet well built and inhabited. One ſide of it is principally occupied by butchers, and the other with hop-factors and other conſiderable tradeſmen, on which ſide alſo are ſeveral large inns for the accommodation of carriages and paſſengers to and from the various parts of the counties of Surry and Kent.

We ſhall begin the ſurvey of this ward or borough at Tooley, or St. Olave's-ſtreet, which is ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the entrance into the High-ſtreet from London-bridge. This ſtreet is long, but in ſome parts narrow, and is in general exceeding dirty, owing to the great number of carts that are continually paſſing with goods from the different wharfs on the ſouth ſide of the river Thames.

At a ſmall diſtance from London-bridge, on the north ſide of this ſtreet, ſtands the pariſh church of

St. OLAVE.

Though it cannot be aſcertained at what time a church was firſt ſituated on this ſpot, yet it is mentioned as early as the year 1281. However, part of the old church falling down in 1736, and the reſt being in a ruinous condition, the pariſhioners applied to parliament for a power to rebuild it, which being granted, the remains of the old building were taken down in the year 1737, and the preſent ſtructure was finiſhed in 1739.

It conſiſts of a plain body ſtrengthened with ruſtic quoins; the door is well proportioned without ornament, and the windows are placed in three ſeries; the loweſt upright, but very broad; thoſe above them circular, and others on the roof large and ſemi circular. The tower conſiſts of three ſtages, the uppermoſt of which is greatly diminiſhed: in this ſtage is the clock, and in thoſe below are large windows. The top of the tower is ſurrounded by a ſubſtantial baluſtrade; and there is a plain uniform ſimplicity throughout the whole building.

This church is a rectory, the patronage of which is in the ~~gift of the~~ crown.

Near this church, on the ſouth bank of the Thames is ſituated the Bridge-houſe, which conſiſts of ſeveral buildings adapted as ſtore-houſes for timber, ſtone, and other materials for repairing London-bridge. In former times here were ſeveral granaries for the ſervice of the city in times of ſcarcity; and alſo ten ovens and a brewhouſe for making bread and beer for the relief of the poor citizens; but theſe granaries are now applied to the uſe of the corn-factors, who here lay in conſiderable quantities of corn. The Bridge-houſe is under the management of the bridge-maſters, whoſe office is to look after the reparation of London-bridge.

Adjoining to the Bridge-houſe-yard formerly ſtood a large houſe of ſtone and wood, the city reſidence of the abbot of St. Auguſtin's in Canterbury; which afterwards deſcending to Sir Anthony Sentlegar, the ſcite thereof was converted into a wharf, which, by an eaſy tranſition, is now called Sellengers Wharf.

On the eaſt ſide of the Bridge-yard was formerly ſituated the manſion of the abbot of Battle in Suſſex, the name whereof is partly preſerved by the place called Battle-bridge; oppoſite to which, on the ſouth, lay its fine and ſpacious garden, wherein was a maze, or labyrinth, the name whereof is alſo preſerved by the ſpot of ground, which conſiſts of ſeveral ſtreets, being at this time called the Maze.

Farther to the eaſt is the pariſh of Horſley-down, corruptly ſo called from Horſe down, it having been originally a grazing ground for horſes. The great increaſe of the pariſh of St. Olave, occaſioned this ſpot of ground to be conſtituted a pariſh, which, from the ſaint to whom the church is dedicated, is called

St. JOHN the Evangelist.

This church was finiſhed in the year 1732, and is one of the fifty new churches ordered to be built by act of parliament; and an act was alſo paſſed for making a proviſion for the miniſter. The body of the church is enlightened by two ranges of windows, with a Venetian one in the center. The tower riſes ſquare, with a baluſtrade on the top; from whence riſes a ſpire, which is well wrought and very properly diminiſhed.

This pariſh being taken out of St. Olave's, the gift of it is alſo in the crown.

On the ſouth ſide of Tooley-ſtreet, near about the center, is Barnaby, or Bermondſey-ſtreet, which is very ſpacious, and inhabited by reputable tradeſmen, particularly in the manufacturing of hats. Near the ſouth eaſt corner of this ſtreet ſtands the pariſh church of

St. MARY MAGDALEN, Bermondsey.

This church is of very great antiquity, it appearing, from a ſurvey made by William the Conqueror, to have been founded during the time of the Saxons. It received the addition of Bermondſey from its ſituation in or near the royal manor called Bermond's-eye, corruptly Bermondſey; on which there ſtood a royal manſion in the reign of Henry VIII.

Adjoining to the ſpot where this church now ſtands was founded a priory or abbey, dedicated to St. Saviour, by Alwine Child, a citizen of London, in the year 1082. This priory being an alien and a cell to one in France, was, among other foreign foundations, ſequeſtered by Edward III. in the year 1371, who conſtituted Richard Denton, an Engliſhman, prior thereof; in conſideration of which, and the ſum of 200 marks, Richard II. demiſed it in 1380; and in the year 1399, the priory being converted into an abbey, pope Boniface appointed John Attleborough the firſt abbot thereof.

At the diſſolution of religious houſes king Henry VIII. ſold the convent, with the appurtenances, to Sir Thomas Pope, who pulled down the convent, and built a large houſe upon its ſcite, which afterwards became the poſſeſſion and reſidence of the earls of Suſſex, who were obliged to build a place for public worſhip, which was erected on or near the ſpot where the church now ſtands.

The preſent ſtructure was built in 1680, at the charge of the pariſh. It is a plain edifice, 76 feet long, 61 broad, 30 feet high to the roof, and 87 feet to the top of the ſteeple. The walls are brick, covered with ſtucco, and the door-caſes and arched windows are caſed with ſtone.

The church is a rectory, the patronage of which is in lay hands.

A little to the weſt of the ſouth end of London-bridge, behind the houſes in the Borough High-ſtreet, is ſituated a church of great antiquity, well known by the name of St. Mary Overy's, though, in the ſtatute-book, called

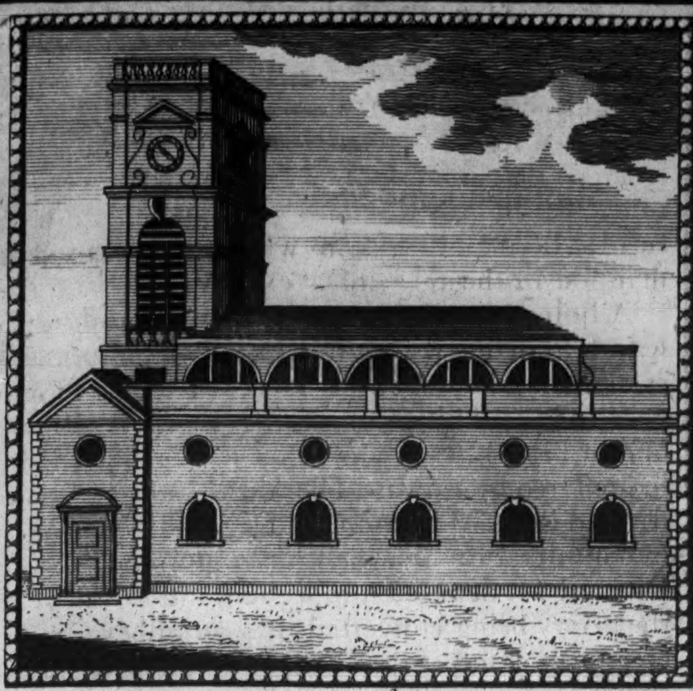
St. SAVIOUR's.

On the ſpot where this church ſtands was antiently ſituated a priory of nuns, which was founded by one Mary, the owner of a ferry over the river Thames, before the building of London-bridge. This accounts for the derivation of the preſent name, which appears to have been originally called St. Mary of the Ferry; but at length, as we now find it, St. Mary Overy's.

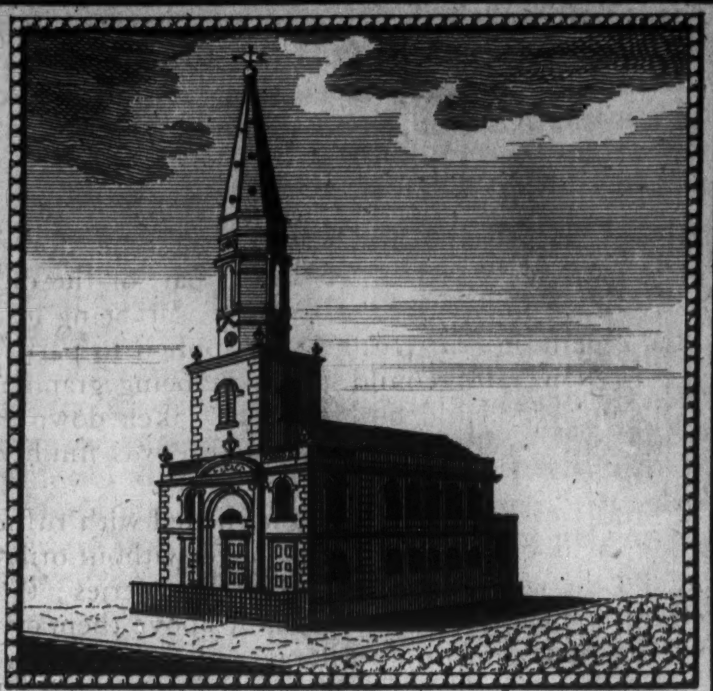
The priory was afterwards converted into a college of prieſts; but that eſtabliſhment, as well as the former, proving of no long duration, it was, in the year 1106, founded by the two Norman knights, and the biſhop of Wincheſter, for canons regular.

In the year 1207 this college was burnt down; but Peter de Rupibus, biſhop of Wincheſter, rebuilt it, and added to it a fine chapel for the uſe of the canons. This ſtructure remained till the reign of Richard II. when the whole was pulled down and rebuilt, together with the conventual church, which, by act of parliament in the reign of Henry VIII. was made parochial, and ſold by that prince to the inhabitants of St. Margaret's and St. Mary's, after which it was called by the name of St. Saviour's.

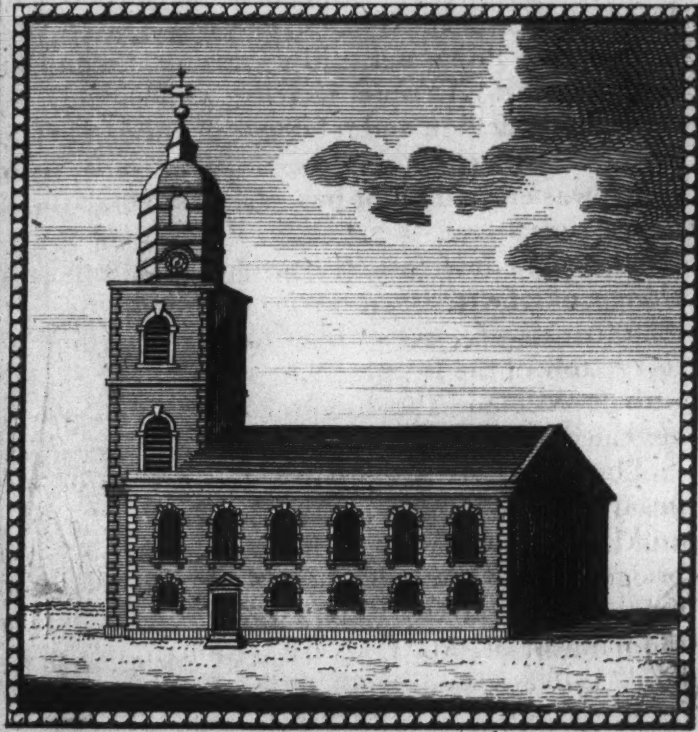
This is, perhaps, the largeſt pariſh church in the kingdom, and is a noble Gothic ſtructure in the form of a cathedral, only that ſome additions have been made to it of brick. Theſe, however, being placed in the room of ſuch parts as were decayed, the uniformity of it is not hurt, and the whole has a grand and venerable appearance.



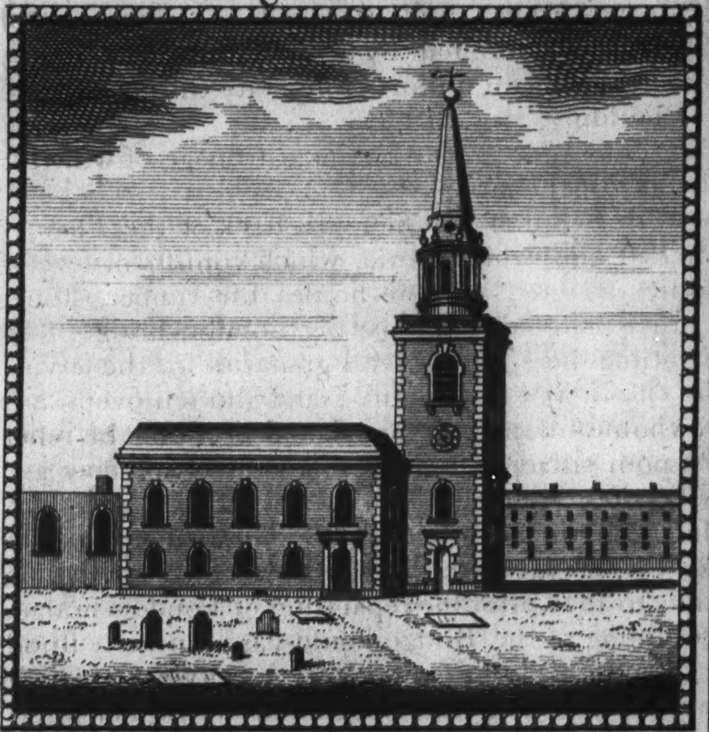
St Olive's, *Southwark*.



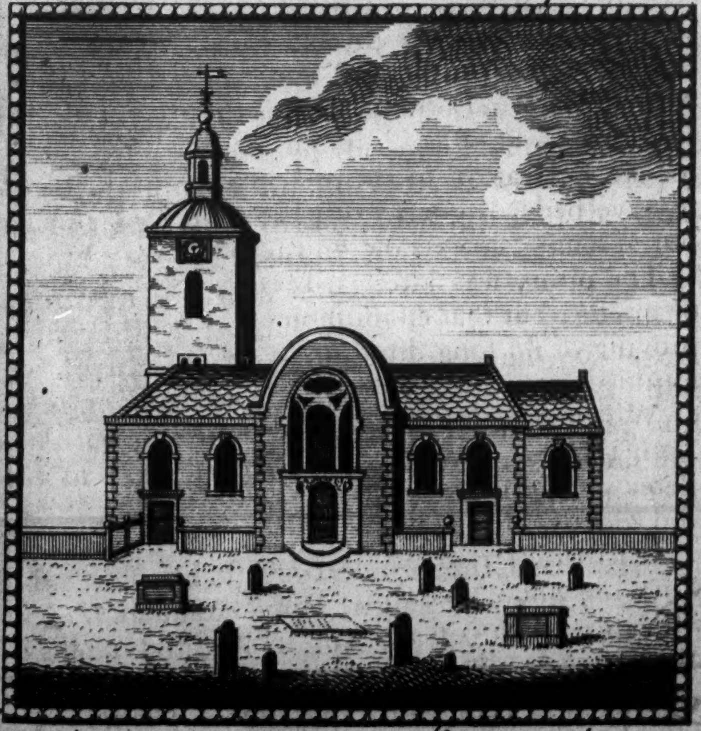
St George's, *Southwark*.



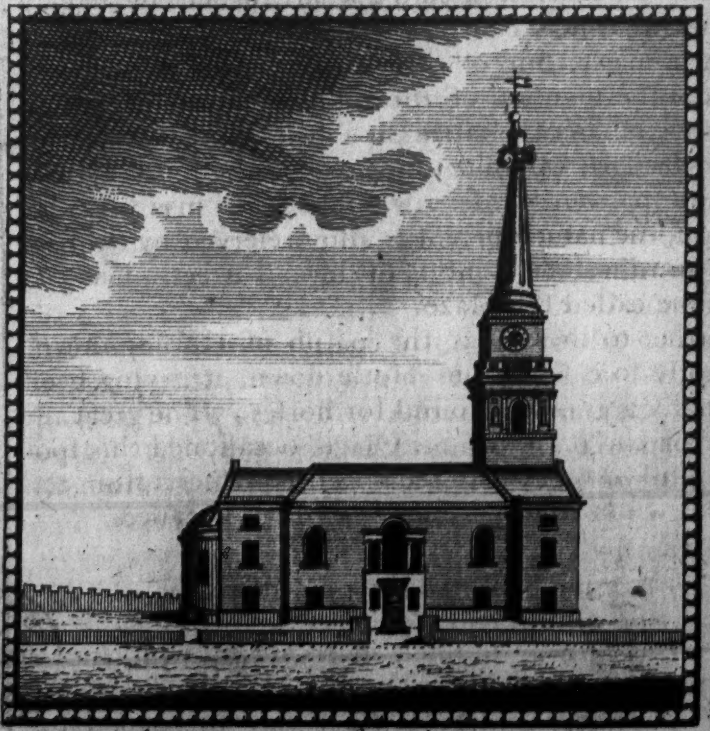
Chriſt's Church, *Surry*.



St Mary's, *Rotherhithe*.



St Mary Magdalen's, *Bermondsey*.



St John's, *Southwark*.

London; Published as the Act directs, by Alexr Hogg, at the Kings Arms, No. 16, Paternoster Row.

BRITISH 20 AU 68 MUSEUM

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The length of the church is 260 feet, and that of the croſs aiſle 109; the breadth of the body is 54 feet, and the heighth of the tower, including the pinnacles, is 150 feet. The conſtruction of the windows, entrance, and every other part, (except one door, which is of the modern order) is purely in the Gothic ſtyle. The tower, which is ſquare, and well proportioned, is ſupported by maſſy pillars over the meeting of the middle and croſs aiſles: it is crowned with battlements, and at each corner is a tall ſlender pinnacle.

The inſide is extremely grand, and in it are many monuments to the memory of eminent perſons, ſome of which have been lately repaired by the deſcendants of thoſe families, who have made choice of this place for their interment. Among theſe, in a chapel at the eaſt end of the church, is a remarkable monument belonging to the family of the Auſtins, which was erected in the laſt century, and repaired, new painted and gilt in the year 1706.

The principal thing in the front of this monument is the repreſentation of a rock, on which is written, “ Petra erat XTS.” that is, “ The rock was Chriſt.” Down the rock runs a ſtream of water, and out of it glides a ſerpent, his ſkin being ſtripped off by the rock, which is ſeen hanging on the upper part of his back. On the foot of the rock appears ſtanding corn, on which is a label, with theſe words, “ Si non moriatur, non reviviſcit,” that is, “ If it dieth not, it liveth not again.” Beneath the corn is this motto: “ Nos ſevit, fovit, lavit, coget, renovabit,” that is, “ He hath ſown, cheriſhed, waſhed us, and ſhall gather us together, and renew us.” On the top of the rock is an angel holding a ſickle in his left hand, and with his right pointing to the ſun, which ſhines, and on his lower ray is a label, on which is written, “ Sol juſticiæ,” i. e. “ The Sun of righteouſneſs.” On the ſides of the monument are ſcythes, flails, ſhepherds crooks, and other implements of huſbandry hanging out of a death's head; and above them is the following inſcription: “ Vos eſtis agricultura,” i. e. “ Ye are God's huſbandry.” Without theſe is a harveſt man ſeated on each ſide with wings, one with a fork behind him, and the other with a rake. They have ſtraw hats, and lean their heads upon their hands, their elbows reſting upon their knees, as if fatigued with labour: under them are theſe words, “ Meſſores congregabunt,” i. e. “ The reapers ſhall gather.” Beneath the whole is a winnowing fan, on which is ſtretched a ſheet of parchment containing a long inſcription in Latin.

This church is noted for having a fine peal of bells. It is a rectory, in the gift of the pariſh.

Adjoining to this church is Montague Cloſe, ſo called from the manſion of the lord Montague, which was formerly ſituated on this ſpot, as was alſo that of the lord Monteagle. In this cloſe it is ſaid the Gunpowder-plot was diſcovered by the miſcarriage of a letter, to one of which lords it was delivered by miſtake inſtead of delivering it to the other; for which happy diſcovery, Montague Cloſe enjoyed ſeveral diſtinguiſhing privileges, particularly one, viz. that whoever dwelt there was exempt from having any actions of debt, treſpaſs, &c. ſerved on them. But this privilege, with ſeveral others, has been long ſuppreſſed.

At the weſt end of St. Saviour's church was antiently ſituated Wincheſter-houſe, which was at firſt erected by William Gifford, biſhop of that ſee, about the year 1107; adjoining to which, on the ſouth, ſtood the manſion of the biſhop of Rocheſter, but when, or by whom erected, is not known.

At a ſmall diſtance from this, and in the place now called Bank-ſide, were formerly the ſtews, or public bawdy-houſes, licenced and regulated by the biſhop of Wincheſter; for the government of which certain regulations were made by the ſaid biſhop that were confirmed by parliament. Among theſe were the following:

“ That no ſtew-holder ſhall moleſt or obſtruct any ſingle woman from having acceſs to, and liberty to withdraw from, his houſe at pleaſure.—That no ſtew-keeper permit any woman to board in his houſe.—To take no more for a woman's apartment than fourteenpence per week.—Not to keep open the doors on holidays.—Not to detain any ſingle woman that is willing to reform.—Not to receive any woman that is devoted to religion, nor any man's wife.—No woman to take money for lying with a man, unleſs it be for a whole night.—No man to be artfully deluded into a ſtew.—That the ſeveral ſtews be ſearched weekly, by the bailiff, conſtables, &c.—That no ſtewholder entertain any woman that has the perilous infirmity of burning; nor to ſell bread, fleſh, ale, or any other ſort of proviſions.”

Theſe orders were to be obſerved by the ſaid ſtewholders on very ſevere penalties: and for ſecuring all perſons accuſed of crimes committed in this diſtrict, a priſon was erected, denominated the Clink. This priſon is ſtill in being, and the biſhop of Wincheſter's ſteward tries pleas of debt, damages or treſpaſs, in the liberty, for any ſum.

Theſe ſtews, or bawdy-houſes, were plundered by Wat Tyler in the year 1381, at which time it appears they were kept by Flemiſh bawds. In the year 1506, they were ſhut up by order of Henry VII. but, being again opened ſoon after, their number was reduced from eighteen to twelve: and, in the year 1546, they were, by proclamation of Henry VIII. entirely ſuppreſſed.

In St. Saviour's church-yard, on the ſouth ſide of the church, is a free grammar-ſchool, founded at the charge of the pariſh, by patent granted by queen Elizabeth, conſtituting ſix governors choſen out of the veſtry. To this ſchool belong two maſters, who have each of them fixed ſalaries paid by the pariſh.

Adjoining to this is a free Engliſh ſchool, founded by Dorothy Applebee, about the year 1681, for thirty poor boys of this pariſh; to be taught reading, writing and arithmetic. This ſchool is, by the will of the founder, under the inſpection of the governors belonging to the beforementioned grammar-ſchool.

At a ſmall diſtance from St. Saviour's church is the Borough Market, which is a large area ſurrounded with ſtalls, and other conveniences, for the ſale of various kinds of proviſions, but particularly vegetables. The principal market for fleſh is on the weſt ſide of the Borough High-ſtreet.

On the weſt ſide of this market is Deadman's Place, in which is ſituated an hoſpital or college founded by Thomas Cure, Eſq. in the reign of queen Elizabeth. It conſiſts of ſixteen rooms for as many poor men and women, of St. Saviour's pariſh, each of whom has 20d. per week. This hoſpital is governed by one of the wardens, called College Warden; and there is a chapel belonging to it, in which prayers are read twice a week by one of the old men belonging to the college. Here are alſo two alms-houſes founded by Henry Sprat: and in the burial-ground belonging to the college are rooms for two poor people founded by Mr. Henry Jackſon in the year 1682, each of whom hath 20d. per week. Alſo two houſes founded by Henry Young, Eſq. who endowed them with 5l. 4s. per annum, to be paid weekly.

About the center of the Borough High-ſtreet, on the eaſt ſide, ſtands that noble charitable foundation called St. Thomas's Hospital; a deſcription of which will be found in page 152, &c.

At a ſmall diſtance from this hoſpital, on the oppoſite ſide of the ſtreet, is Guy's Hoſpital; which has been alſo already deſcribed, as the reader will find in page 262, &c.

Adjoining to the ſouth ſide of St. Thomas's Hoſpital is ſituate the pariſh church of

St. THOMAS.

This church was originally erected for the uſe of the hoſpital; but the number of houſes and inhabitants having greatly increaſed in the precinct of that hoſpital, it was judged neceſſary to make the church parochial for the uſe of the inhabitants, and to erect a chapel in the hoſpital for the uſe of the patients. This church is therefore neither a rectory, vicarage nor donative, but a ſort of impropriation in the gift of the hoſpital, the governors chuſing one out of two perſons returned by the pariſhioners.

This church is a plain brick building, enlightened by one ſeries of large windows, and the corners ſtrengthened and adorned with ruſtic, as are the corners of the tower. The principal door has a cornice ſupported by ſcrolls with a circular pediment; and the tower, inſtead of a baluſtrade, is crowned with a blocking courſe of the Attic kind.

Near this church is a ſet of alms-houſes; as alſo a ſchool, ſupported by private contributions, for the educating, cloathing, and putting apprentice thirty boys.

At the ſouth extremity of the Borough, High-ſtreet, formerly ſtood a church dedicated to St. Margaret; on whoſe ſcite is now ſituated a court of juſtice. This court-houſe ſtands on a ſmall colonade that leads to a tavern, over which is the court room, where the ſteward for the city of London holds a court of record once a week for all debts, damages, and treſpaſſes within his limits. On the front of this edifice is the ſtatue of king Charles II. under which is the following inſcription:

“ Combuſtum anno 1670, re-edificatum anno 1685 & 1686. Jacobo Smyth, Mil. & Roberto Geffery, Mil. Prætoribus. Impenſis S. P. Q. L.

There are alſo three court-leets held in the Borough; for it contains three liberties or manors, viz. the great liberty, the guildable, and the king's manor, in which are choſen conſtables, aleconners, &c. There are alſo court-leets kept at Bermondſey, Rotherhithe and Lambeth.

From the beforementioned court-houſe runs a ſpacious, wide and well inhabited ſtreet, which, as far as the ſouth-weſt corner of St. George's church, is called St. Margaret's-hill. On the eaſt ſide of this ſtreet is a priſon and court called

THE MARSHALSEA.

Though the origin of this priſon cannot be aſcertained, yet that it is of ſome antiquity appears from the following circumſtance:

In the year 1377 the duke of Lancaſter, lord high-admiral of the kingdom, having aſſembled the royal navy at London, a ſailor belonging to one of the ſhips happened to be killed by a gentleman; which was ſo highly reſented by the ſailors in general, that they commenced a proſecution againſt him for murder; but finding that the gentleman had great friends, and that a pardon had been obtained to ſecure him in caſe he ſhould be found guilty, they were ſo exaſperated that they ran to the Marſhalſea priſon, which they broke open, ſeized the priſoner, and murdered him on the ſpot; after which they dragged his body to the gallows, hung it thereon, and by ſound of trumpet returned to their reſpective ſhips in triumph.

In this priſon are confined all perſons committed for crimes at ſea, as pirates, &c. and for debt by land. The judges of the court are, the lord-ſteward of his majeſty's houſhold; a ſteward of the court, who muſt be a barriſter at law; and a deputy ſteward. In all civil actions tried in this court, both the plaintiff and defendant muſt belong to his majeſty's houſhold. The perſons confined here for crimes at ſea are tried at the Seſſions-houſe in the Old Bailey.

In this priſon is alſo the Palace-court, the juriſdiction of which extends twelve miles round the palace of Weſtminſter, the city of London only excepted; and debtors within any part of Weſtminſter, and twelve miles round, may be arreſted and carried to this priſon for a debt of 10l. or upwards. Actions for debt are tried in this court once a week; and there are the ſame judges as in the Marſhalſea Court. But in this court neither plaintiff nor defendant muſt belong to his majeſty's houſhold. The buildings of this priſon are greatly decayed; but the court-room is convenient and ſpacious.

Farther to the ſouth from this priſon, on the ſame ſide of St. Margaret's-hill, is the County Jail; near which, at the ſouth eaſt angle of the ſtreet, is ſituated the pariſh church of

ST. GEORGE.

This church is ſo called from its dedication to St. George the Cappadocian martyr. It is of ſome antiquity, as appears from its being given by Thomas Arderne to the abbot and monks of Bermondſey in the year 1122. The old building was ſo decayed, that the pariſhioners applied to parliament to have a new one erected; and having obtained an act for that purpoſe, the preſent edifice was begun in 1734, and completely finiſhed in 1736.

This is a very handſome ſtructure, with a lofty and noble ſpire. The aſcent to the great door is by a flight of ſteps, defended by plain iron rails, that extend along the whole front of the building. The door-caſe, which is Ionic, has a circular pediment, ornamented with the heads of cherubs in clouds; and on each ſide of this pediment, which reaches to the heighth of the roof, the front is adorned with baluſtrades and vaſes. From this part the tower riſes plain, ſtrengthened with ruſtic quoins, as is the body of the building, and on the corners of the tower are again placed vaſes. From hence are raiſed a ſeries of Ionic columns ſupporting the baſe of the ſpire, which has ribs on the angles, and openings in all the faces. The top is crowned with a ball, from which riſes the vane.

This church is a rectory, the patronage of which is in the gift of the crown.

Oppoſite St. George's church there antiently ſtood a magnificent manſion belonging to the duke of Suffolk; which afterwards coming to king Henry VIII. he converted it into a mint, and the ground on which it ſtood ſtill preſerves the name. This Mint continued for many years an aſylum for debtors, and fraudulent perſons, who took refuge here with their effects, and ſet their creditors at defiance; but this privilege was entirely ſuppreſſed in the reign of king George the Firſt.

The high ſtreet from St. George's church ſouthward is called Blackman-ſtreet, and is well built and inhabited. At the ſouth weſt end of this ſtreet, at the angle where the road turns off to St. George's Fields, is ſituated

THE KING's BENCH PRISON.

This is a priſon for the confinement of debtors, and thoſe ſentenced by the court of King's Bench to ſuffer impriſonment for libels and other miſdemeanors; but thoſe who can purchaſe the liberties have the benefit of walking through a part of the Borough, and in St. George's Fields.

The building is very extenſive, and is ſurrounded by a lofty brick wall, which excludes any proſpect from within, even from the uppermoſt windows. It conſiſts of two rows of ſmall houſes, forming a ſtreet between them, where the priſoners follow their reſpective profeſſions. At one end of this range is a large houſe called the State-houſe, where thoſe priſoners who can afford it are accommodated with more agreeable apartments than in the other parts of the priſon. Oppoſite the State-houſe is a neat chapel; and beyond theſe is a large ſpot of ground converted into a public garden. Without the building, at the weſt end, is a handſome houſe for the marſhal, who has the cuſtody of the priſon. Priſoners in other jails may be removed to this by Habeas Corpus.

This noble priſon was burned, and almoſt entirely deſtroyed by the rioters in 1780, but is now rebuilt upon the old plan, and the old wall and huts in the area have been cleared away; ſo that the priſon makes a much better appearance within the walls than formerly.

At a ſmall diſtance from this priſon is another called Bridewell, which has been lately erected, and is a very large brick building. It is a houſe of correction for vagrants, and other diſſolute perſons who have no eligible means of ſupport. visible

On the weſt ſide of the road that leads from St. George's Fields to Blackfriar's-bridge, is ſituated the pariſh church called

CHRIST-CHURCH.

This church was founded by Mr. John Marſhal of the Borough, in 1627, who endowed it with 60l. per annum toward the maintenance of a miniſter. In 1670 it was made parochial, and a diſtinct pariſh from that of St. Saviour's.

The preſent church was built in or about the year 1737, at the expence of the pariſh, and is a regular, well-conſtructed building with a ſquare tower and turret.

This church is a rectory, the patronage of which is in thirteen truſtees.

The road which leads ftom Blackfriars-bridge to the Circus in St. George's Fields, is exceeding ſpacious, and on each ſide of it are very large and elegant new buildings. This road joins with three others, one of which goes to Weſtminſter, another to Newington Butts, and the third to the Borough. In the center where theſe roads meet, is erected a very plain but neat obeliſk, in which is written the diſtance from thence to the reſpective places of Fleet-ſtreet, London-bridge, and Weſtminſter-hall.

Among other buildings on the weſt ſide of the road from Black-friars-bridge to this obeliſk, is a very handſome one lately finiſhed, called

The MAGDALEN HOUSE.

This noble inſtitution was firſt projected by Mr. Robert Dingley, in the year 1758, for the reception of penitent proſtitutes. It was at firſt kept in a large houſe, formerly the London Infirmary, in Preſcot-ſtreet, Goodman's-fields, and was called the Magdalen hoſpital. The utility of this charity was ſo conſpicuous, and ſo well ſupported, that the views of the benefactors extended to the building an edifice more enlarged and convenient for the purpoſe; in conſequence of which, the ſpot on which the preſent edifice ſtands was made choice of; and on the 28th of July, in the year 1769, the earl of Hertford, preſident, with the vice-preſident and governors, laid the firſt ſtone at the altar of the chapel, under which was placed a braſs plate with the following inſcription:

On the 28th of July,
In the year of our LORD
MDCCLXIX.
And in the ninth year of the reign of
his moſt ſacred Majeſty
GEORGE III.
King of Great Britain,
Patronized by his royal conſort
QUEEN CHARLOTTE,
This HOSPITAL
For the reception of
Penitent Proſtitutes,
Supported by voluntary contributions,
Was begun to be erected,
And the firſt STONE laid by
FRANCIS Earl of HERTFORD,
Knight of the moſt noble order of
the garter, lord chamberlain of
his majeſty's houſhold, and one
of his moſt hon. privy-council,
the PRESIDENT.
Joel Johnſon, Architect.

This hoſpital conſiſts of four brick buildings, which incloſe a quadrangle, with a baſon in the center. The chapel is an octangular edifice erected at one of the back corners; and to give the incloſed court an uniformity, a building of a ſimilar front is placed at the oppoſite corner.

The unhappy women for whoſe benefit this hoſpital was erected, are received by petition; and there is a diſtinction in the wards according to the education or behaviour of the perſons admitted: the inferior wards conſiſting of meaner perſons, and of thoſe degraded for their miſbehaviour. Each perſon is employed in ſuch kind of work as is ſuitable to her abilities, and has ſuch part of the benefits ariſing from her induſtry as the committee think proper. The articles of their employment are, making their own cloaths, both linen and woollen; knitting and ſpinning; making lace, artificial flowers, and childrens toys; winding ſilk, drawing patterns, making women and childrens ſhoes, mantuas, ſtays, coats, &c. but no part of their labour is to be ſold in the houſe, but at ſuch place as the committee ſhall think proper to appoint. In their work, as in every other circumſtance, the utmoſt care and tenderneſs are obſerved, that this eſtabliſhment may not be thought a houſe of correction, or even of hard larbour, but a ſafe retreat from their wretched circumſtances.

After the continuance of any woman in the houſe three years, upon the modeſt and virtuous demeanor and induſtrious conduct of ſuch woman, or upon application of her parents or friends, or any houſekeeper of ſufficient credit, if ſuch friends declare they will forgive her paſt offences, and will provide for her; or if ſuch houſekeeper will receive ſuch woman as a ſervant; in either of theſe caſes, the governors diſcharge them with a diſcretionary bounty.

Every woman placed in ſervice from this houſe, who ſhall continue one whole year in ſuch ſervice, to the entire approbation of her maſter and miſtreſs, on its being made appear to the ſatisfaction of the committee, they give the woman a gratuity as a reward for her paſt, and an encouragement for her future conduct.

In ſhort, ſuch is the eſtabliſhment of this excellent charity, that nothing is omitted that can promote the great ends of preſerving life; of rendering that life uſeful; and of making valuable members of thoſe who would otherwiſe be loſt to themſelves and to the world.

At a ſmall diſtance from the Magdalen, towards the obeliſk, is the Royal Circus, built by Mr. Hughes, where he and his company perform extraordinary feats of horſemanſhip. The building is light, airy, and exceeding commodious within, and well contrived, for the convenience of the ſpectators.

On the eaſt ſide of the road, and not far from the bridge, is a very handſome chapel, in the form of an octagon, of which Mr. Rowland Hill is the proprietor and miniſter.

At the angle where the new road from Weſtminſter bridge parts into two, one branch towards Kennington common, and the other to the Circus in St. George's Fields, is a large building, called

The ASYLUM.

This is alſo a very humane and noble charity, ſupported by voluntary contributions. It was projected by Henry Fielding, Eſq. in the year 1758, for the reception and education of deſtitute young girls, daughters of the ignorant poor, to preſerve them from wretchedneſs and vice. As ſoon as the plan was known, it was patronized by a great number of nobility and gentry, and the firſt meeting for carrying it into execution was held on the tenth of May. This meeting was ſucceeded by ſeveral others, in which the rules and orders for the reception and management of the children were eſtabliſhed; and the leaſe of a houſe (which is the preſent building, and was formerly the

Hercules Inn) was immediately agreed for. This houſe was ſoon fitted up, and furniſhed, and the firſt children were admitted on the fifth of July, 1758.

The objects to be admitted into this houſe are orphans, the daughters of neceſſitous parents, reſiding in pariſhes where they have no relief, and deſerted girls within the bills of mortality, from eight to twelve years of age. They are admitted on producing certificates ſigned by two ſubſtantial houſekeepers of the pariſh where they reſide, repreſenting their age and neceſſity.

Theſe children are regularly and alternately employed in reading, knitting, ſewing, and in the buſineſs of the kitchen, to which latter employment four are appointed weekly, to be with the cook, to aſſiſt her, and to receive from her the neceſſary inſtructions in plain cookery, curing proviſions, and other employments of the kitchen. They likewiſe make the beds, clean the rooms, aſſiſt in waſhing and ironing the linen, and in other houſhold buſineſs, according to their reſpective ages and abilities, at the diſcretion of the matron.

The chaplain preaches on Sundays, and performs the other parts of divine ſervice, and catechiſes the children. On the other days of the week prayers are read by the matron or teacher; and ſome portion of Scripture is read by thoſe of the children who are moſt able.

By this noble charity a great number of diſtreſſed children have not only been preſerved from deſtruction, but have likewiſe become an happineſs to their parents, and uſeful members to ſociety.

CHAP. II.

Of the Pariſhes of LAMBETH, NEWINGTON BUTTS, *and* ROTHERHITHE.

HAVING in the preceding chapter deſcribed every particular within the limits of the Borough of Southwark, we ſhall proceed to mention ſuch remarkables as are contained in the adjoining pariſhes of Lambeth, Newington-Butts, and Rotherhithe; which though they are villages diſtinct from the Borough, are yet ſo contiguous as to form in the whole one large and ſtraggling town.

Lambeth, antiently called Lambythe, is ſituated on the ſide of the Thames between Southwark and Batterſea, extending ſouthward from the eaſt end of Weſtminſter-bridge; and is chiefly inhabited by glaſs-blowers, potters, fiſhermen and watermen. It is a very extenſive pariſh, and is divided into four liberties; which liberties are again ſubdivided into eight precincts, and are thus diſtinguiſhed: 1. The Biſhop's. 2. The Prince's. 3. Vauxhall. 4. Kennington. 5. Marſh. 6. Wall. 7. Stockwell. 8. The Dean's. The whole circumference contained in theſe diviſions amounts to about ſixteen miles and an half.

The moſt diſtinguiſhed building in this pariſh is an antient manſion, which for many ages paſt has been the reſidence of the archbiſhops of Canterbury, and is called

LAMBETH PALACE.

The ſpot of ground on which this palace ſtands originally belonged to the ſee of Rocheſter, but the elevated ſtation of the archbiſhop of Canterbury obliging him to reſide near the court, Baldwin the metropolitan, in the reign of Richard I. purchaſed this place from the biſhop of Rocheſter, and began to build a palace for himſelf and his ſucceſſors.

Boniface, archbiſhop of Canterbury in the reign of Henry III. had complied ſo far with the meaſures of the court, that he became obnoxious to the people in general, particularly the citizens of London, of whom he was ſo much afraid, that he rebuilt the north wall of the palace, the chapel and cloyſters, and ſhut himſelf up in it as a place of ſafety.

From that time it became the conſtant reſidence of theſe prelates. Henry Chichley, archbiſhop of Canterbury in the reign of Henry V. who had been only a poor ſcholar on Wickham's foundations at Wincheſter and Oxford, became ſo great a ſtickler for pontifical power, and ſo violent a perſecutor of the followers of Wickliff, that he built that part called the Lollard's Tower, which was ſo named from a room in it, adapted for the impriſonment of the followers of that reformer, who were called Lollards. This is a ſmall room, twelve feet broad and nine long, planked with elm; and there ſtill remain eight rings and ſtaples to which theſe unfortunate people were chained by order of that implacable prelate. Here the victims of his relentleſs fury were not only confined, but alſo denied the neceſſaries of life, in order to force them to acknowledge the papal authority.

During the time of the civil wars this place was formed into a priſon for the royaliſts, and the keeper was doctor Alexander Leighton, who had been condemned in the Star Chamber to have his ears cut off, and both his noſtrils ſlit, for writing a book, called Zion's Plea, or an Appeal to the Parliament. In this palace was alſo held the High-commiſſion court in the reign of Charles I. which was aboliſhed by the Long Parliament as an illegal tribunal.

During the ſhort time that cardinal Pole was archbiſhop of this ſee, he built the fine gate of the palace, with a gallery and ſeveral rooms adjoining to the eaſt end. The library was begun by Dr. Bencroft in the reign of James I. and carried on by Dr. Juxon, archbiſhop, at the reſtoration, who repaired great part of the houſe. Many books had been left to it by that learned princeſs queen Elizabeth, and her favourite Dudley earl of Leiceſter; and afterwards augmented by archbiſhop Laud, who, notwithſtanding his bigotry, was a munificent patron of learning. Archbiſhop Sheldon diſpoſed the books in proper order, and ſince his time it has been greatly augmented by ſucceeding prelates, ſo that at preſent it conſiſts of near 15000 printed books, beſides 600 volumes in manuſcript.

As the preſent edifice was begun and carried on at different periods, and as it may reaſonably be ſuppoſed that every perſon conſulted his own taſte, uniformity in the building cannot be expected. The palace, though old, is in moſt parts ſtrong: the corners are faced with ruſtic, and the top ſurrounded with battlements; but the principal parts are well proportioned, and well enlightened. Some of the inner rooms are, indeed, too cloſe and confined; but there are many others open and pleaſant in themſelves, with the advantage of being convenient, and of affording very agreeable proſpects. Before the palace is a fine row of trees, which being viewed from the Thames, gives the whole an agreeable and venerable appearance.

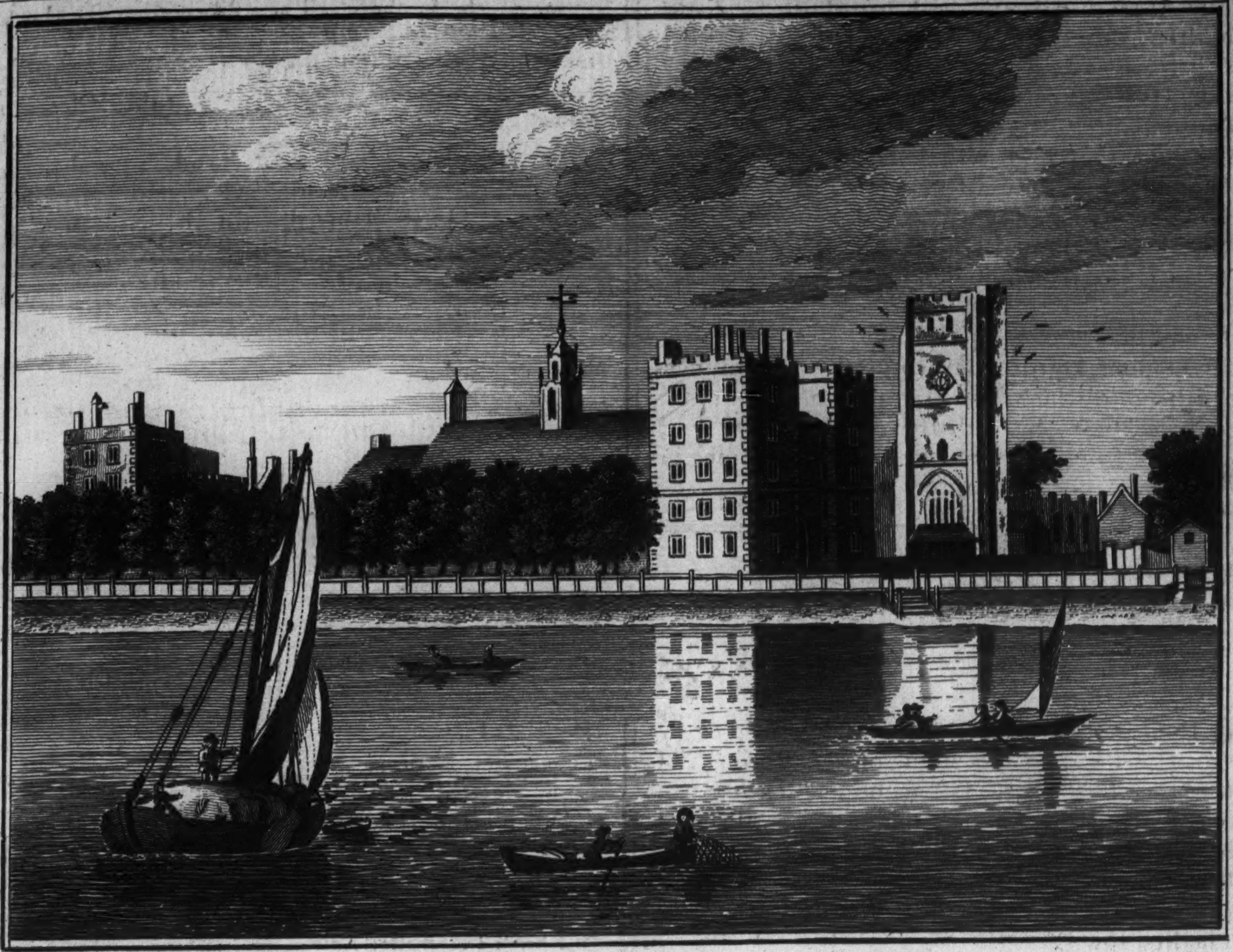
At the ſouth-eaſt angle of the archbiſhop's palace ſtands the pariſh of

ST. MARY, LAMBETH.

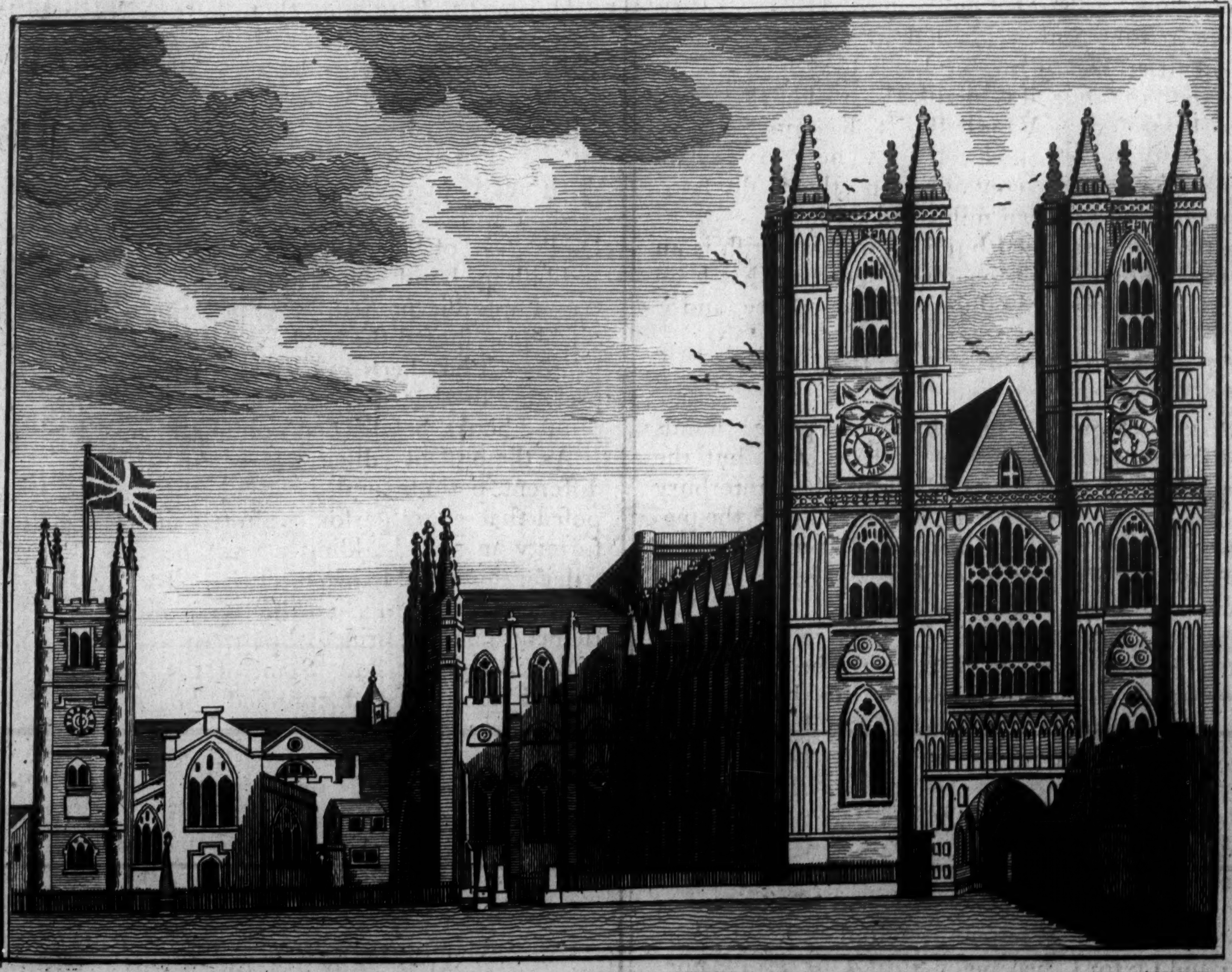
The period when this church was firſt built, is not known; but it is certainly very antient, and probably erected before the reign of Richard I. It is a venerable Gothic ſtructure, having a ſquare tower at the weſt end; and both that and the body of the church are crowned with battlements. It is a vicarage in the gift of the archbiſhop of Canterbury.

In the ſouth-eaſt window of the middle aiſle is the picture

Engraved for **THORNTON's** New *&* Complete Hiſtory *&* Survey,
of **LONDON** *&* **WESTMINSTER**, *&c.*



View *of* **LAMBETH PALACE** *in* Surrey.



View *of* **WESTMINSTER ABBEY** *&* St. Margarets Church *adjoining.*

Published as the Act directs, by Alexr. Hogg, at the Kings Arms, No. 16, Paternoster Row, London.

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picture of a man followed by a dog, which is ſaid to have been put up purſuant to the will of a pedlar, who left a ſmall piece of ground to the pariſh on condition that this picture of him and his dog ſhould be kept in the place where it now ſtands. Whatever truth there may be in this tradition, we cannot pretend to ſay; only that at Lambeth wall, on the eaſt of Weſtminſter-bridge, is a piece of ground ſtill called Pedlar's Acre, and belonging to Lambeth pariſh. It is about an acre and nine poles; and at a public houſe in it is the ſign of a pedlar and his dog.

At a ſmall diſtance from the paſſage that leads to Pedlar's Acre, on the north ſide of the road from Weſtminſter-bridge to St. George's Fields, is a neat brick building lately erected, called

The WESTMINSTER NEW LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

This uſeful charity was eſtabliſhed in the year 1765, for the relief of ſuch poor women as are not able to ſupport themſelves in child-bed, where they are attended by ſurgeons, midwives and nurſes, till ſuch time as they are recovered after their delivery. This hoſpital was built by voluntary ſubſcriptions of the nobility and gentry, by whoſe benevolence it is ſtill ſupported.

There are two charity ſchools in this pariſh, one ſupported by voluntary contributions, and the other by a fund left for that purpoſe by one Mr. Laurance, an eminent merchant of London, in the reign of Charles II. but this laſt is only for the education of twenty poor children belonging to the marſh and wall liberties. They have two alms-houſes for aged perſons; and a workhouſe for the reception of the poor.

About three quarters of a mile ſouthward of Lambeth palace, in the hamlet of Vauxhall, is that famous place of public entertainment, for the inhabitants of this metropolis during the ſummer ſeaſon, called

VAUXHALL GARDENS.

Theſe gardens are very ſpacious and handſome. The principal gravel walk is planted on each ſide with very lofty trees, which form a fine viſta; it leads from the great gate, and is terminated by a landſcape of the country, a beautiful lawn of meadow ground, and a grand Gothic obeliſk.

On the right hand of this walk, a little after entering the gardens, is a ſquare; which, from the number of trees planted in it, is called the Grove. In the center of this grove is a magnificent orcheſtra of Gothic conſtruction, ornamented with carvings, niches, &c. the dome of which is ſurmounted with a plume of feathers, the creſt of the prince of Wales. At the back part of this orcheſtra is a very fine organ, and at the foot of it are ſeats and deſks for the muſicians, placed in a ſemicircular form, with a vacancy left in the front for the muſical performers.

In moſt of the pavilions are pictures, painted from the deſigns of Mr. Hayman and Mr. Hogarth, on ſubjects admirably adapted to the places. But there are in the grand pavilion four pictures of Hayman's own hand, from the hiſtorical plays of Shakeſpear, which are univerſally admired.

At ſome diſtance are ſeveral noble viſtas of very tall trees, where the ſpaces between each are filled up with very neat hedges; and within are planted a variety of flowers and ſweet ſmelling ſhrubs.

Some of the walks terminate in views of ruins, others in a proſpect of the adjacent country; and ſome of them are adorned with painted repreſentations of triumphal arches. Here are alſo ſeveral ſtatues, particularly one in fine white marble of the great artiſt Mr. Handel in the character of Orpheus ſinging to his lyre, executed by the ingenious Mr. Roubiliac.

The entertainments of this place are opened by a concert of inſtrumental muſick at ſix o'clock; and ſeveral ſongs are performed by the moſt able hands, with ſonatas or concertos between each, till the cloſe of the entertainment, which is generally about ten o'clock.

As a proviſion againſt rainy weather, there is a very handſome rotunda, in which is an orcheſtra, with an organ; ſo that a wet evening does not prevent the cuſtomary entertainments of the place.

This rotunda is 70 feet in diameter; in the center of which hangs a magnificent chandelier, containing 72 lamps in three rows. In the roof, which is arched and elliptic, are two ſmall cupolas in a particular taſte, each of which is ornamented with paintings: in the one are the figures of Apollo, Pan, and the Muſes; and in the other Neptune, with the ſea nymphs. Adjoining to the walls are ten three quarter columns, between which are four large beautiful paintings by Hayman.

The firſt of theſe repreſents the ſurrender of Montreal in Canada to the Britiſh army commanded by general Amherſt in the laſt war. At one corner of this piece is the following inſcription: "Power exerted, Conqueſt obtained, Mercy ſhewn!" 1760.

The ſecond repreſents Britannia holding in her hand a medallion of his preſent majeſty, and ſitting on the right hand of Neptune in his chariot drawn by ſea horſes, who ſeems to partake in the triumph for the defeat of the French fleet (which is repreſented on the back ground) by Sir Edward Hawke, Nov. 10, 1759.

The third repreſents lord Clive receiving the homage of the Nabob. And the fourth, Britannia diſtributing laurels to lord Granby, lord Albemarle, lord Townſhend, and the colonels Monckton, Coote, &c.

When it grows dark, the garden near the orcheſtra is illuminated, almoſt in an inſtant, with about 1500 glaſs lamps, which glitter among the trees, and render it exceeding light and brilliant: and of late years a very curious piece of machinery has been exhibited, ſoon after the lighting of the lamps, on the inſide of one of the hedges near the entrance into the viſtas. By removing a curtain is ſhewn a very beautiful landſcape, illuminated by concealed lights, in which the principal objects are, a caſcade or water-fall, and a miller's houſe. The water is ſeen flowing down a declivity, and turning the wheel of the mill; and the livelineſs of the repreſentation, with the imitation of the noiſe of the water, have a very pleaſing effect both on the eye and ear of the ſpectator.

Decent people are admitted into theſe gardens, on paying one ſhilling each perſon; and to add to the amuſements of the place, every thing is provided in the moſt elegant manner for the entertainment of thoſe who chuſe to refreſh themſelves during the courſe of the evening.

Adjoining to the pariſh of Lambeth, is that of Newington-butts, which extends from the ſouth end of Blackman-ſtreet towards Kennington Common. This village is ſuppoſed to have received the addition of Butts from the exerciſe of ſhooting at Butts, formerly practiſed here, and in other parts of the kingdom, to train men to archery.

It appears from Doomſday-book, that in this village was antiently a royal palace; and we are told by ſome authors, that king Hardicanute died in it. In the reign of Edward III. his ſon the Black Prince reſided ſometimes in this village; but whether in any part of the old palace, is not known.

On the weſt ſide of this village ſtands the pariſh church called

St. MARY, Newington.

The antiquity of this church is traced to about the year 1530; but whether the church then built was a new foundation, or not, is uncertain. It is a very plain, though decent and convenient church; and is one of the peculiars belonging to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, in the gift of the biſhop of Wincheſter.

A little to the north of this church, at the ſouth weſt corner of Newington, are two charitable foundations called

FISHMONGERS ALMSHOUSES.

The moſt antient of theſe is St. Peter's Hoſpital, erected by the company of Fiſhmongers, who procured letters patent for that purpoſe from king James I. in the year 1618. It is a plain Gothic ſtructure, built with brick and ſtone, with a wall before it, within which are two rows of tall trees, and behind the building is a large garden. The entrance is by a pair of iron gates opening to the center of the building, which is lofty, but very irregular. On the inſide are two courts behind each other, in one of which is a hall with painted windows, and a chapel. On the ſides of theſe courts are inſcriptions ſignifying that they were erected at different periods.

This charitable foundation was eſtabliſhed for the relief of poor decayed members of the Fiſhmongers company, twenty-two of whom are conſtantly in it. Each of them have two rooms, three ſhillings per week, fifteen ſhillings at Chriſtmas, a chaldron of coals, and a gown. One of the penſioners is appointed to read prayers twice a day in the chapel, and is allowed 40s. at Chriſtmas over and above the common ſalary.

To the ſouth of this hoſpital is another founded by M. James Hulbert, a liveryman of the Fiſhmongers company, in the year 1719, for twenty poor men and women, whoſe accommodations are much the ſame as thoſe in the one already mentioned. This building has pleaſant walks before it, and within the wall fronting the houſe is the ſtatue of the founder placed on a pedeſtal, of which the paſſenger has a view through iron rails in the front.

The laſt place we have now to mention in this chapter is the pariſh of Rotherhithe, otherwiſe called Rederiff, which was antiently a village, but, by a continuation of buildings, is now joined to the Borough of Southwark. This pariſh extends down the ſouth bank of the Thames towards the village of Deptford; and is principally inhabited by maſters of ſhips, ſeafaring men, with artificers and tradeſmen depending on navigation.

The only remarkable building in this diſtrict is the pariſh chuch, which is ſituated near the bank of the river, at a ſmall diſtance to the eaſt of Princes-ſtreet, and is called

St. MARY, Rotherhithe.

The old church had ſtood about two hundred years, when, in 1736, it was in ſo ruinous a condition, that the inhabitants applied to parliament for leave to pull it down, which being granted, the preſent ſtructure was finiſhed in 1739.

This edifice is built with brick, and ornamented with ſtone. It is enlightened by a double range of windows, and the corners both in the tower and body are ſtrengthened with a handſome ruſtic. The tower conſiſts of two ſtages; in the lower are a door and window; in the upper a window and dial; and the whole is terminated by a baluſtrade, from which riſes a circular baſe that ſupports a kind of lanthorn, very elegantly conſtructed with Corinthian columns: over theſe are urns with flames; and from the roof of the lanthorn riſes a well-conſtructed ſpire terminated by a ball and vane.

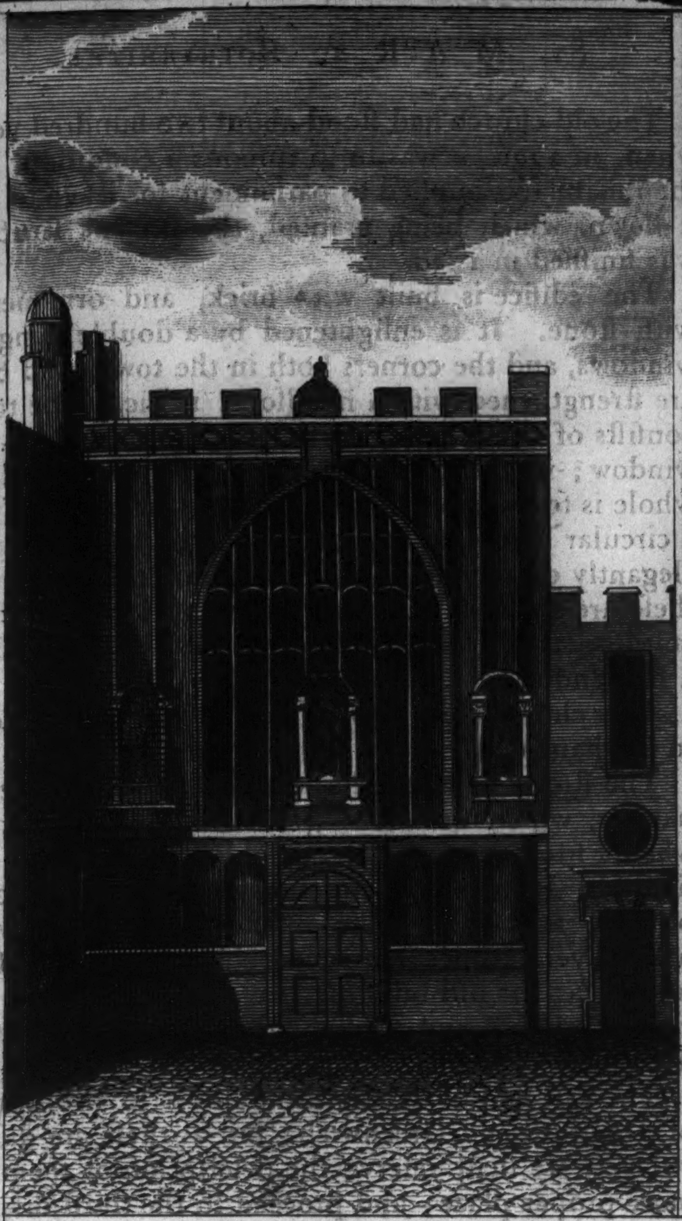
This church is a rectory, the patronage of which is in lay hands.

The ſtreets of Rotherhithe are in general exceeding narrow, which occaſions great ravages to be made when a fire happens in the neighbourhood, more particularly as many of the inhabitants deal in combuſtible articles. Theſe diſaſters, however, which have ſeveral times happened, have proved of ſome utility, as the old buildings have been removed, and very handſome and ſubſtantial ones erected in their ſtead.

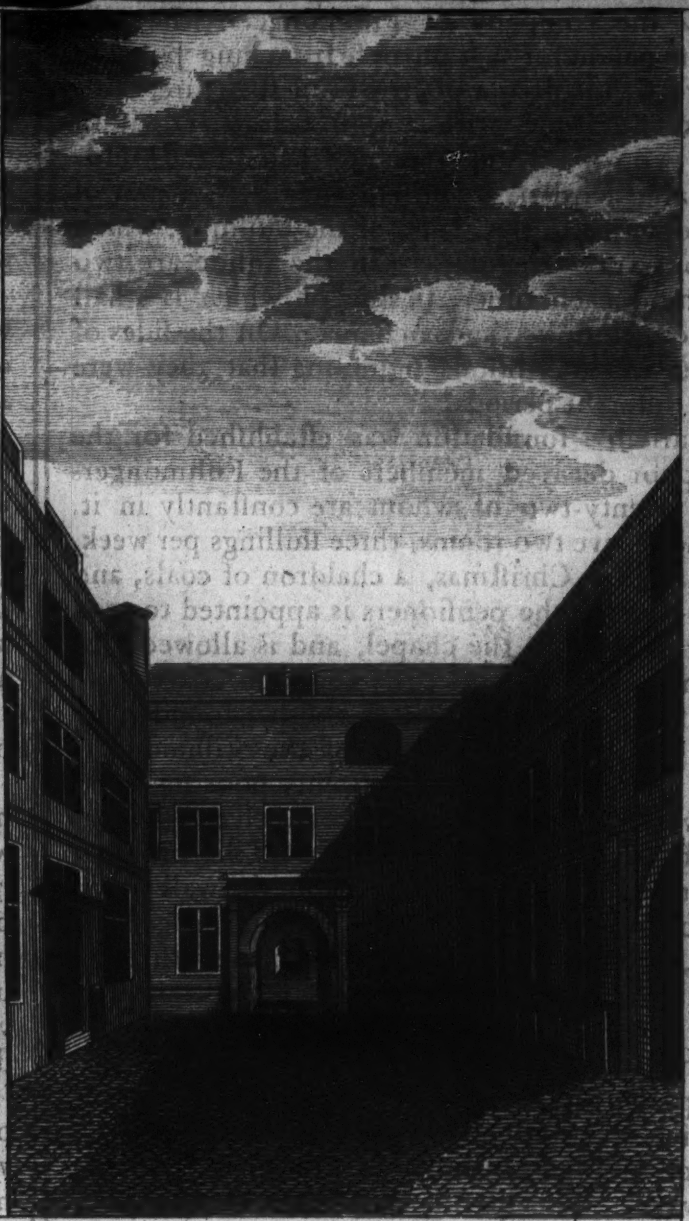
The eaſt end of Rotherhithe joins to the pariſhes of Deptford and Greenwich; but as theſe are diſtinct villages, we ſhall reſerve the deſcription of them to a more proper place; and proceed to the third diviſion, which forms this vaſt metropolis.

* * *

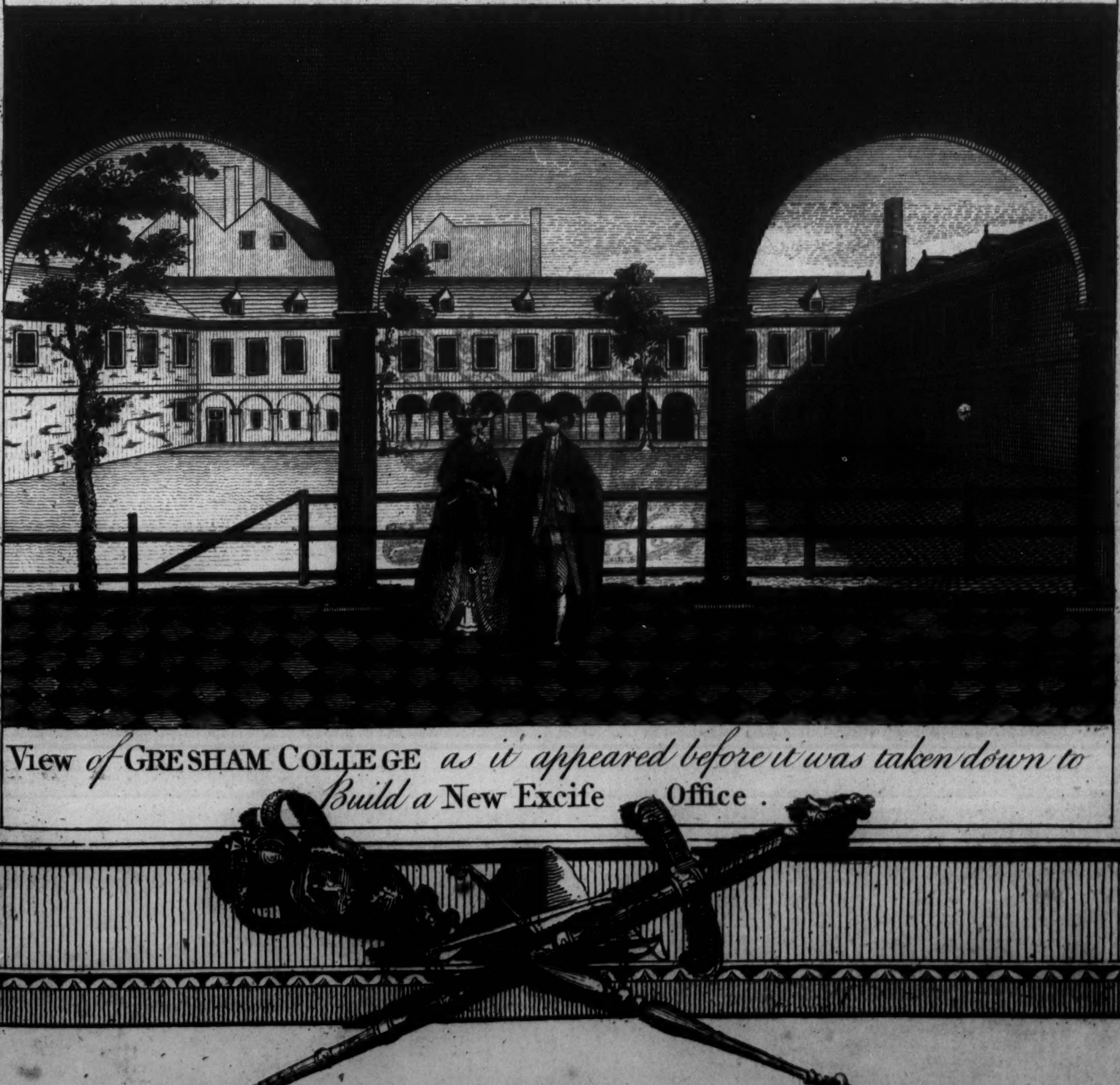
ngraved for THORNTON's New & Complete History & Survey of LONDON & WESTMINSTER &c.



View of GUILD-HALL CHAPEL.



West View of BLACKWELL HALL.



View of GRESHAM COLLEGE as it appeared before it was taken down to Build a New Excise Office.

London, Published by Alexr. Hogg, at the Kings-Arms, Paternoster Row, August 7th 1784.

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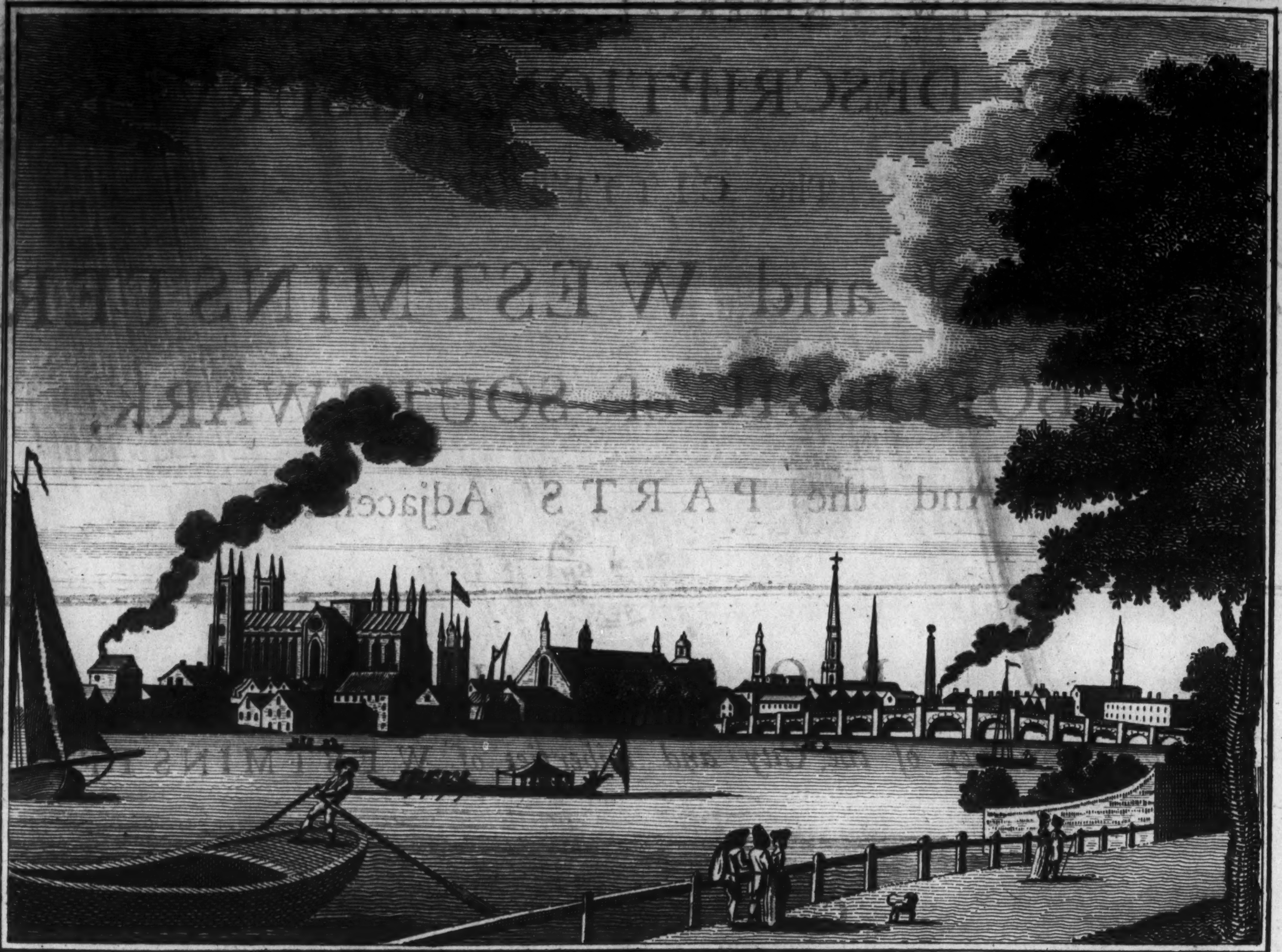
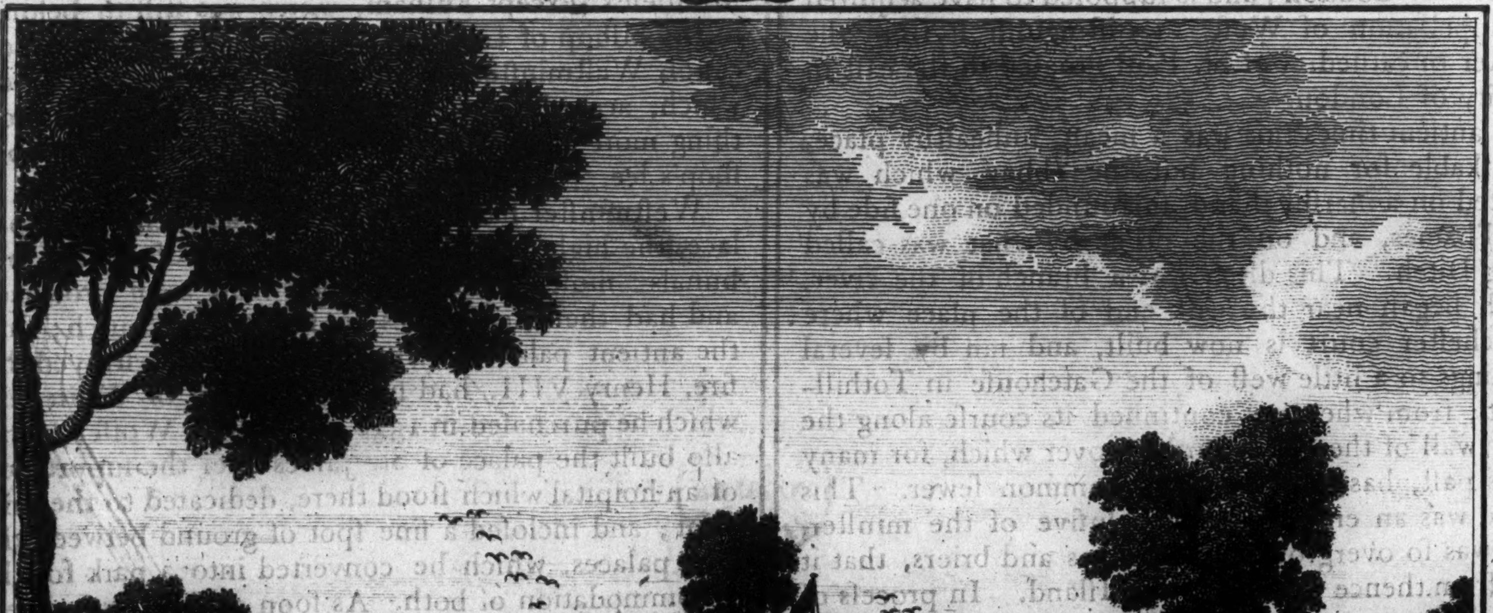


View *of the* City *of* WESTMINSTER, &c.
taken near the Landing place at Lambeth Palace.



View *of* WINDSOR, *in* Berkshire, *taken to the*
Westward *from the* opposite Shore *of the* River Thames.

London: Published by Alexr. Hogg at the Kings Arms No. 16 Paternoster Row.

A NEW, UNIVERSAL and COMPLETE

HISTORY, DESCRIPTION, and SURVEY, of

The CITIES of

LONDON and WESTMINSTER,

The BOROUGH of SOUTHWARK,

And the PARTS Adjacent.

BOOK IV.

Containing a Survey of the City and Liberties of WESTMINSTER.

CHAP. I.

Of the Antiquity and preſent Government of the City of Weſtminſter.

THIS city received its name from the abbey or minſter ſituated to the weſtward of the city of London; and is ſuppoſed to have acquired the appellation of Weſt, to diſtinguiſh it from the minſter or cathedral of St. Paul ſituated to the eaſt in the city of London.

In antient times this was a mean, unhealthy place, remarkable for nothing but the abbey, which was ſituated on a marſhy iſland, ſurrounded on one ſide by the Thames, and on the other by what was called Long Ditch. This ditch was a branch of the river, which began near the eaſt end of the place where Mancheſter court is now built, and ran by ſeveral windings to a little weſt of the Gatehouſe in Tothill-ſtreet; from whence it continued its courſe along the ſouth wall of the abbey garden; over which, for many years paſt, has been erected a common ſewer. This iſland was an entire waſte, excluſive of the minſter, and was ſo overgrown with thorns and briers, that it was from thence called Thorny Iſland. In proceſs of time, however, a few houſes were erected round the monaſtery, which, at length, grew into a ſmall town, called *Weſtmonaſterium*, or Weſtminſter: and ſuch was the origin of this city.

Weſtminſter continued a diſtinct town from London for many ages; and the Strand was the road to paſs from the one to the other along the ſide of the river. This road, however, by the frequent paſſing of horſes and carts, became ſo deep and miry, as to be dangerous both to men and carriages; in conſequence of which, in the year 1385, it was paved as far as the Savoy. Some years after this, the pavement was continued to a farther length by the intereſt of Sir Robert Cecil, who had an elegant manſion at ſome diſtance from the Savoy; and many of the houſes of the nobility were erected in the Strand.

In courſe of time Weſtminſter became a place of ſome conſideration; but it received its moſt diſtinguiſhed honours from Henry VIII. On the diſſolution of the monaſtery, he converted it into a biſhoprick in the year 1541, with a dean and twelve prebendaries; and appointed the whole county of Middleſex (except Fulham, which was ſtill to belong to the biſhop of London) as its dioceſe. On this occaſion Weſtminſter became a city, for the making of which, according to the lord chief juſtice Coke, nothing more is required than the appellation of a biſhop's ſee.

Weſtminſter had long been the ſeat of the royal palace, the high court of parliament, and of our law tribunals: moſt of our ſovereigns had been crowned, and had their ſepulchres in the abbey church; and the antient palace having been almoſt deſtroyed by fire, Henry VIII. had here his palace of Whitehall, which he purchaſed in 1530 of Cardinal Wolſey. He alſo built the palace of St. James after the ſuppreſſion of an hoſpital which ſtood there, dedicated to the ſame ſaint; and incloſed a fine ſpot of ground between the two palaces, which he converted into a park for the accommodation of both. As ſoon as this was finiſhed, he erected an elegant gate near the Banqueting-houſe, which has been taken down but a few years; and added to it a magnificent gallery for the accommodation of the royal family, nobility and gentry, to ſit in to view the juſts and tournaments in the tilt-yard; and adjoining to Whitehall-gate he erected a tennis-court, cock-pit, and places for playing at bowls.

From this period the buildings about Weſtminſter began greatly to increaſe; but it did not long enjoy the honour of being a city; for it never had but one biſhop, Thomas Thirlby, who being tranſlated to the ſee of Norwich by Edward VI. in 1550, the new biſhoprick was diſſolved, and its right to the epithet of city was thereby loſt. However, Weſtminſter is ſtill conſidered as a city, and is ſo ſtiled in our ſtatutes.

The city of Weſtminſter, properly ſo called, conſiſts but of two pariſhes, viz. St. Margaret's, and St. John the Evangeliſt; but the liberties contain ſeven pariſhes, which are as follow: St. Martin's in the fields, St. James's, St. Anne's, St. Paul's Covent Garden, St.

Mary le Strand, St. Clement's Danes, and St. George's Hanover-ſquare; to which muſt be added the precinct of the Savoy.

The government of both the city and liberties of Weſtminſter is under the juriſdiction of the dean and chapter of St. Peter's, as well in civil as eccleſiaſtical affairs; whoſe authority extends not only over the city and liberties, but alſo the precinct of St. Martin's le Grand in London, and ſome towns in Eſſex; all which are exempt from the juriſdiction of the biſhop of London and the archbiſhop of Canterbury. But the management of the civil part has, ever ſince the reformation, been in the hands of laymen, elected from time to time, and confirmed by the dean and chapter.

The chief of theſe magiſtrates is the High Steward, who is uſually ſome principal nobleman choſen by the dean and chapter. The office of this magiſtrate has ſome affinity to that of chancellor of an univerſity, and he holds his place during life. On his death or reſignation, a chapter is called for the election of another, in which the dean ſits as High Steward, till the election is determined.

The next magiſtrate is the deputy ſteward, who is choſen by the High Steward, and confirmed by the dean and chapter. The buſineſs of this officer is ſomething like that of a ſheriff: for he keeps the court leet with the other magiſtrates, and is always chairman of the quarter ſeſſions.

The third diſtinguiſhed officer is the High Bailiff, who is nominated by the dean, and confirmed by the High Steward. He alſo holds his place for life, and has the chief management in the election of members of parliament for Weſtminſter, and all the other bailiffs are ſubordinate to him. He ſummons juries, and in the court leet ſits next to the deputy ſteward. To him belong all fines, forfeitures and ſtrays, which render his place very beneficial; but the buſineſs of his office is generally executed by a deputy well verſed in the laws.

There are alſo ſixteen burgeſſes, and their aſſiſtants, whoſe office in all reſpects reſembles that of the aldermens deputies of the city of London, each having a proper diviſion allotted him; and out of theſe are elected two head burgeſſes, one for the city, and the other for the liberties, who take place in the court leet next to the head bailiff.

Beſides theſe there is a High Conſtable, who is choſen by the court-leet, and has all the other conſtables under his direction.

Though Weſtminſter is of ſuch large extent, yet the government of it bears but little reſemblance to that of a large city: the inhabitants have no excluſive corporation privileges, nor are there any trading companies within its juriſdiction. The two members who repreſent them in parliament, are like thoſe of a common country borough, choſen by the inhabitants at large: and the only courts held in Weſtminſter are, the leet, the ſeſſions, and a court of conſcience for the recovery of ſmall debts.

C H A P. II.

A Survey of the moſt remarkable Buildings contained in the Pariſhes of St. Margaret *and St.* John *the* Evangeliſt; *which form that Part called the* CITY *of* WESTMINSTER.

THE firſt edifice in point of conſideration in this city is the antient abbey church dedicated to St. Peter; the origin and preſent ſtate of which, together with an account of the various monuments contained therein, the reader will find in page 97, &c.

At a ſmall diſtance from the north door of Weſtminſter-abbey, at the weſt end of King ſtreet, ſtands the pariſh church of

ST. MARGARET.

The original church dedicated to St. Margaret was built by Edward the Confeſſor, who having reſolved to rebuild the conventual church of St. Peter in a more magnificent ſtyle than it was before, he thought it would be a diſcredit to his new and ſtately edifice, to have the neighbouring people aſſemble in it as uſual for the performance of religious worſhip, as well as prove troubleſome and inconvenient to the monks: therefore, about the year 1064, he cauſed a church to be erected, on the north ſide of St. Peter's, for the uſe of the neighbouring inhabitants, and dedicated it to St. Margaret the virgin, and martyr of Antioch.

This church, which ſtands only 30 feet on the north ſide of Weſtminſter-abbey, was rebuilt in the reign of king Edward I. by the pariſhioners, except the chancel, which was erected at the expence of the abbot of Weſtminſter.

In the year 1735, it was not only beautifully repaired, but the tower caſed, at the expence of 3500l. granted by parliament in conſideration of its being the church where the members of the houſe of commons attend divine ſervice on ſtated holidays, as the lords do at the abbey church of St. Peter.

The preſent edifice is a plain but neat Gothic ſtructure, and is well enlightened by a ſeries of large windows. It has two galleries of conſiderable length, adorned in the front with carved work: theſe are ſupported with ſlender pillars which riſe to the roof, and have four ſmall black pillars running along each of them, adorned with gilt capitals both at the galleries and at the top, where the flat roof is neatly ornamented with ſtucco. The ſteeple conſiſts of a tower which riſes to a conſiderable height, and is crowned with a turret at each corner, and a ſmall lanthorn ornamented with carved work in the center, from whence riſes a flag ſtaff. At the eaſt end of the church is a window curiouſly painted with the hiſtory of the crucifixion, together with the figures of ſeveral of the apoſtles and ſaints, finely executed, which formerly belonged to a private chapel at Copt-hall near Epping in Eſſex, and was purchaſed by the pariſhioners for four hundred guineas.

The church of St. Margaret is a rectory, the patronage of which is in the dean and chapter of Weſtminſter.

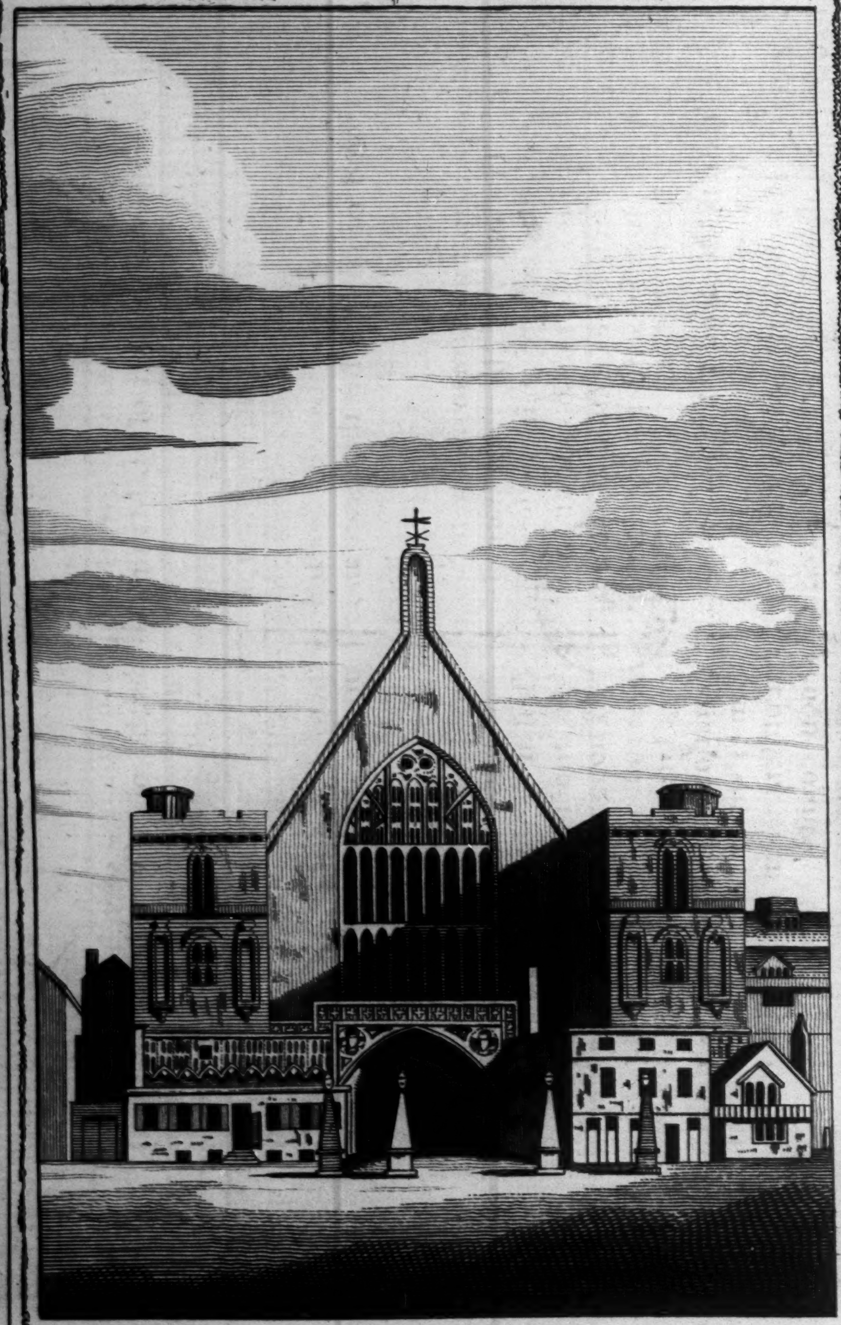
The next building that claims our attention in this pariſh is that fine Gothic edifice ſituated on the ſouth ſide of New Palace Yard, called

WESTMINSTER-HALL.

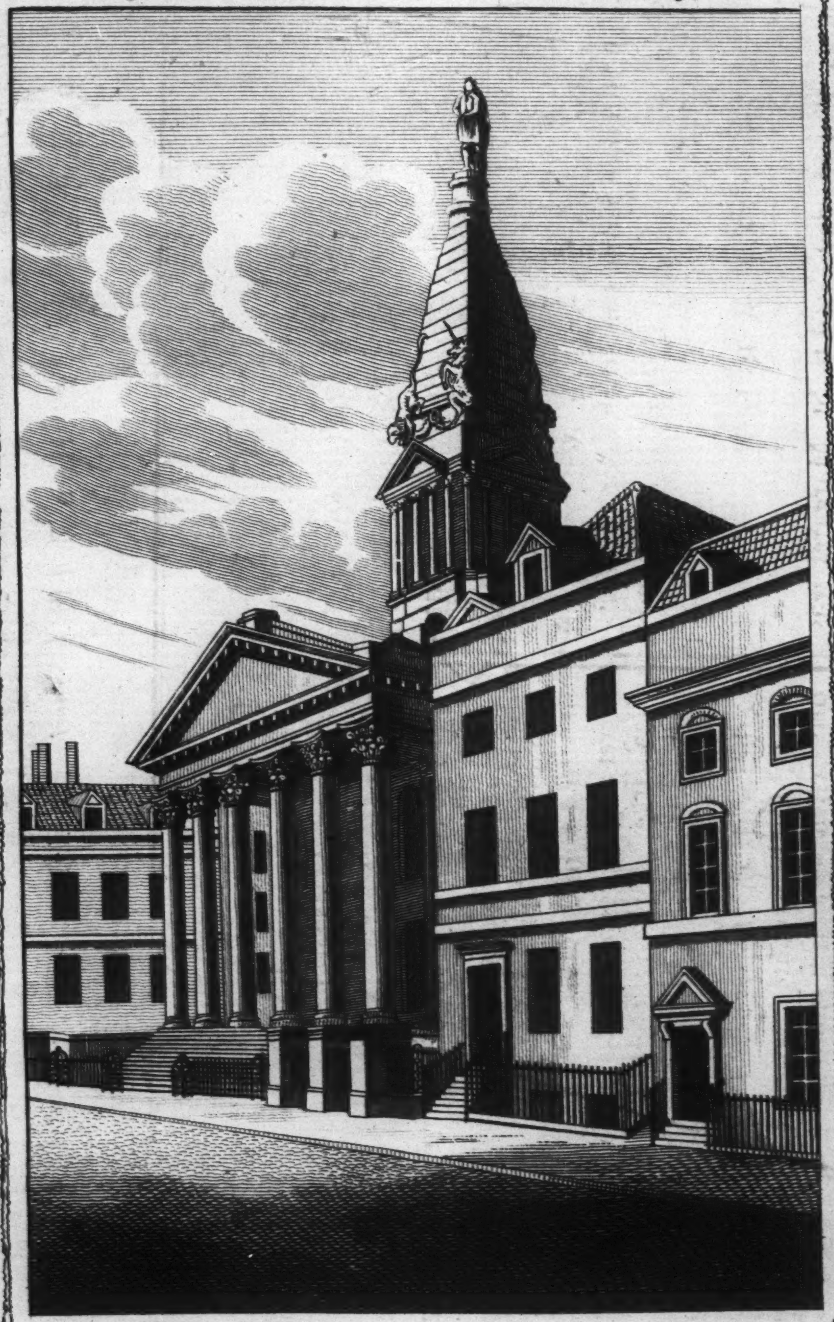
The old hall was built by William Rufus as a banquetting houſe to the palace which ſtood in the place now called Old Palace Yard; but Richard II. ordered the whole to be pulled down, and the preſent edifice was erected in its ſtead in the year 1397.

This antient building is of ſtone, the front of which is adorned with two towers adorned with carved work. The hall within is reckoned the largeſt room in Europe unſupported by pillars, being 270 feet in length, and 74 in breadth. The pavement is of ſtone, and the roof of timber; the latter of which is greatly admired. It was formerly covered with lead, but that being found too weighty, it has for ſome years paſt been covered with ſlates.

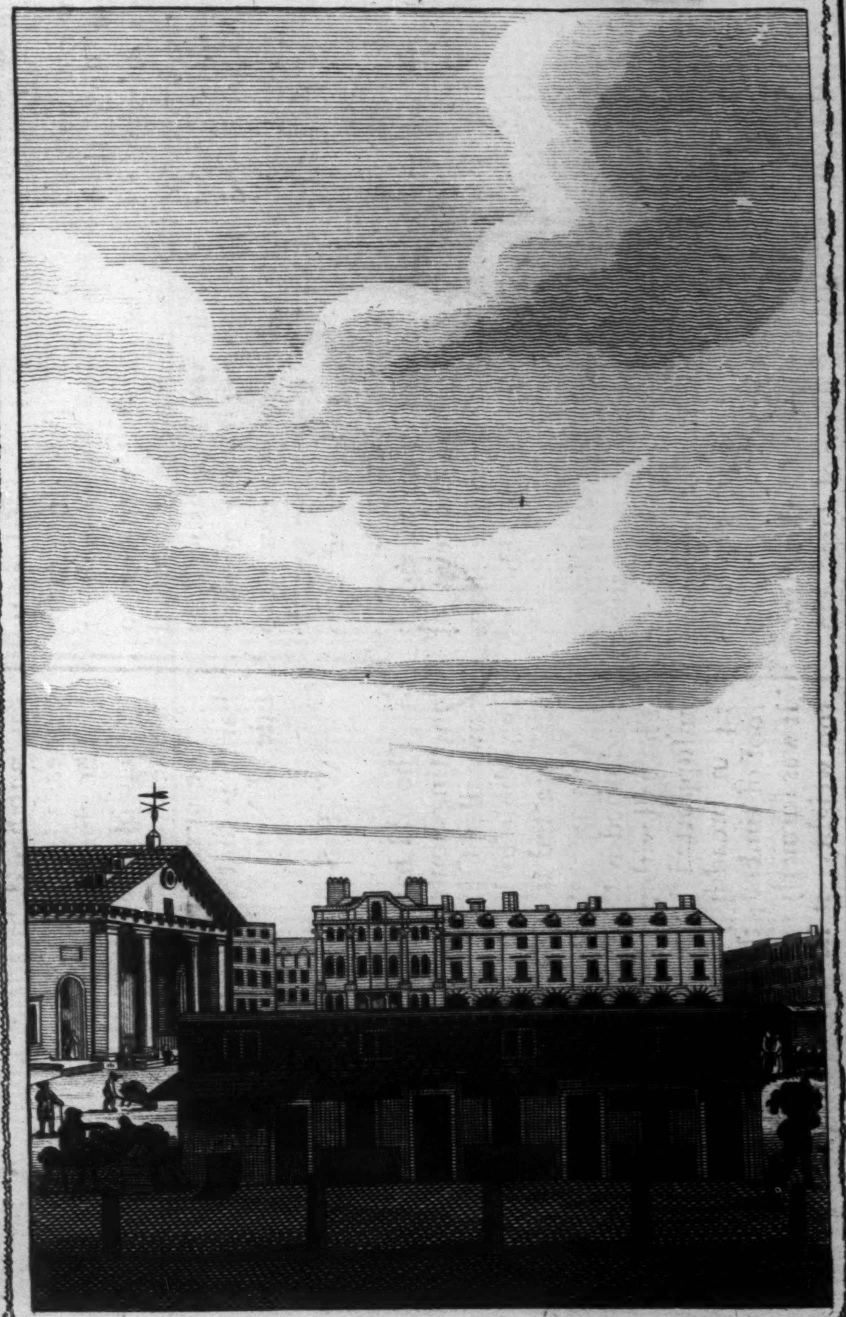
In this hall the kings of England have for many ages paſt held their coronation feaſts. It is alſo generally



View of WESTMNISTER HALL,



View of St. GEORGE's CHURCH,
Bloomſbury.



General View of COVENT GARDEN MARKET
LONDON.

Published as the Act directs, by Alexr. Hogg, at the Kings Arms, No. 16, Paternoster Row, London.

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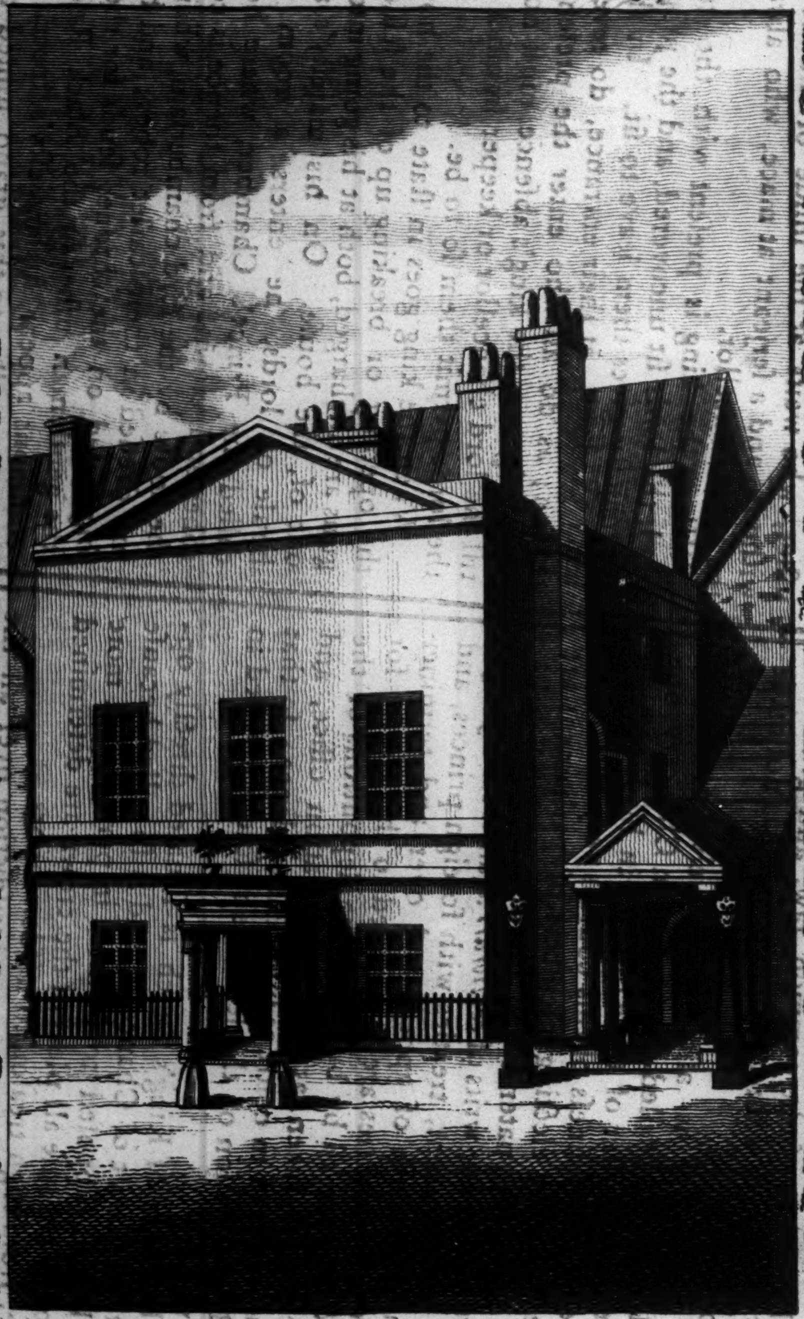
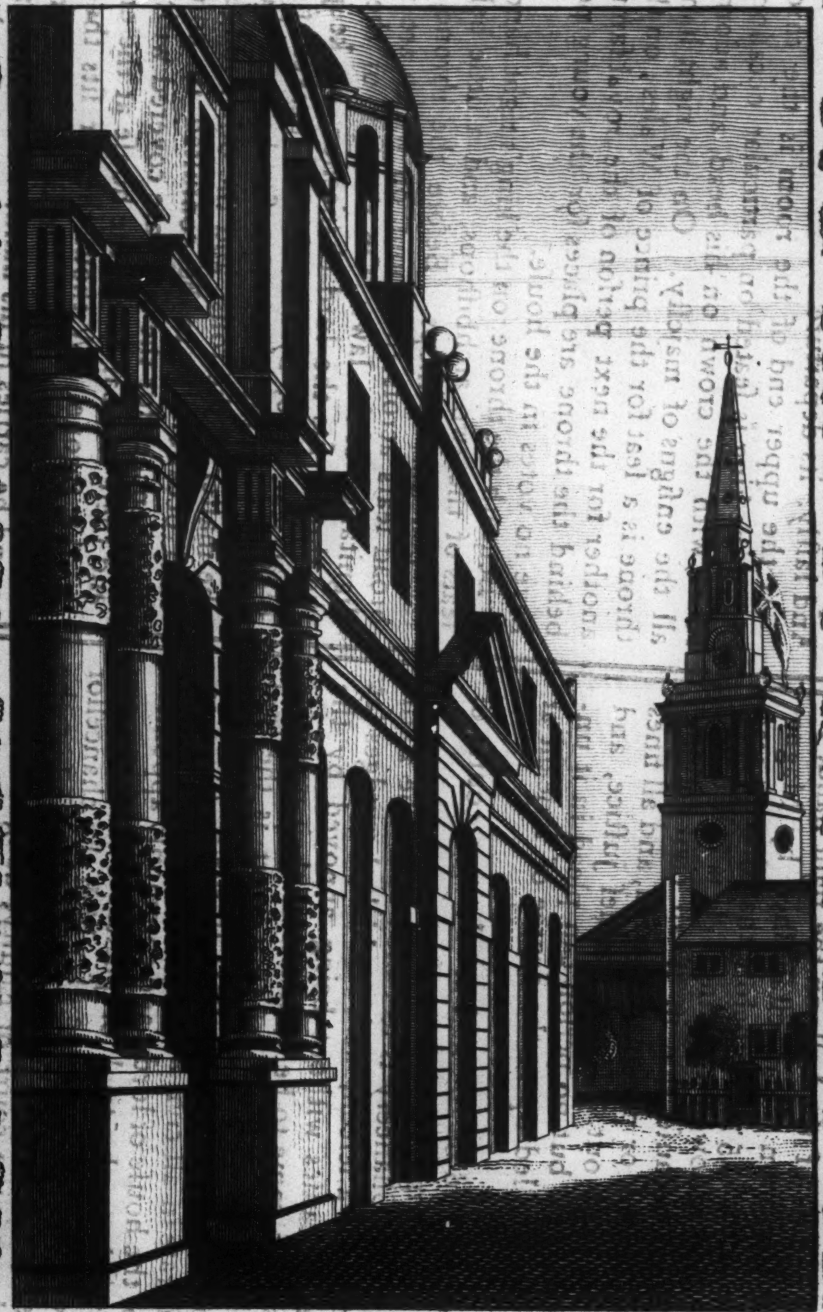
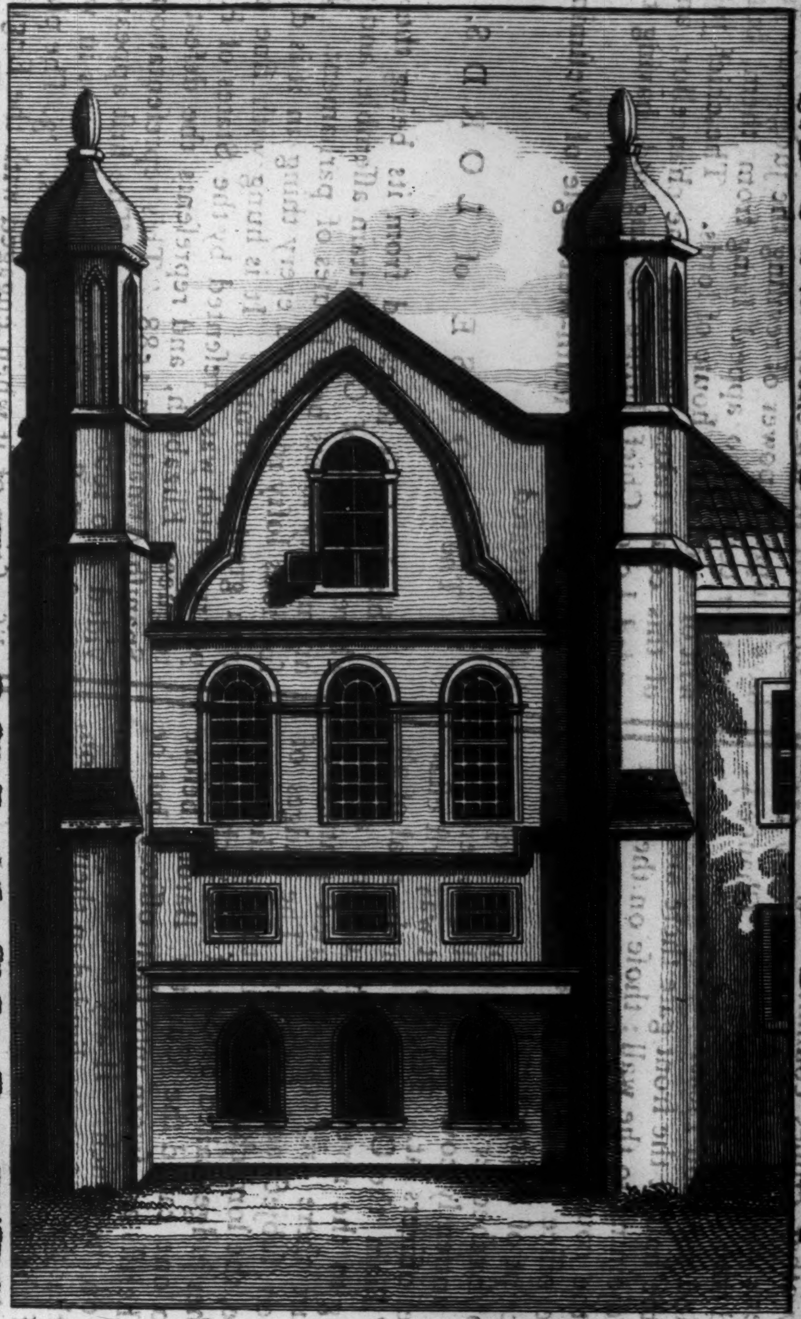
Engraved for THORNTON's New *&* Complete Hiſtory *&* Survey *of* LONDON *&* WESTMINSTER *&c.*



The Entrance *of* The HOUSE *of* LORDS, *with the late* Office *of* Ordnance, *adjoining.*



View *of the* ROYAL STABLES, *and part of the Church of* S^t. Martins *in the Fields.*



View *of the* HOUSE *of* COMMONS, *from the* River Thames.

London, Published by Alex^r. Hogg, at the Kings Arms, Paternoster Row, August 7th 1784.

nerally uſed for the trying of peers accuſed of high treaſon, or any other crimes committed againſt the ſtate. And here, ever ſince the reign of Henry III. have been held the three great courts of Chancery, King's-bench and common Pleas.

In entering the hall at the front gate there are ſtairs on each ſide adjoining to the wall: thoſe on the right hand lead to the court of Exchequer; and thoſe on the left to the office where the revenue is paid in, called the Receipt of Exchequer.

The court of Exchequer is ſo called from a chequered cloth, which antiently covered the table where the judges or chief officers ſat. This court was firſt eſtabliſhed by William the Conqueror, for the trial of all cauſes relating to the revenues of the crown; and in the ſame court there are now alſo tried matters of equity between ſubject and ſubject. The judges of this court are, the lord chief baron of the Exchequer; and three other judges called barons of the Exchequer. There is alſo one called the Curſitor Baron, before whom the ſheriffs are ſworn into their office; but he does not ſit on the bench. If any caſe ſhould appear ſo difficult that the judges are divided in their opinion, the vote of the chancellor of the Exchequer finally determines the matter.

About the middle of the hall, on the right hand, is the Court of Common Pleas, eſtabliſhed by Magna Charta in the year 1215; for, before that time, it was ambulatory, and followed the king. It is called the Common Pleas, becauſe that in it all civil actions, whether real, mixed, or perſonal are tried, and all fines and recoveries ſued out. It has a chief juſtice, and three other judges; but no perſon can plead in it unleſs he has been called up to the degree of ſerjeant at law.

At the upper end of the hall are the two courts of Chancery and King's-bench.

The court of Chancery is ſo called from the Latin word *Cancelli*, or a ſcreen, within which the judges ſat to determine cauſes without being annoyed by the ſpectators, who came to be witneſſes of their proceedings. The ſupreme judge of this court is the lord chancellor of England, who, next to the king, is the firſt magiſtrate in all civil affairs whatever. He is alſo ſpeaker of the houſe of lords, and commonly appointed high ſteward on the trial of peers. The Chancery conſiſts of two courts, in one of which the chancellor proceeds according to the law of the land; but the principal one is the court of Equity, deſigned to moderate the rigour of the common law, and grant redreſs of grievances where the ſtatute law has not made any proviſion.

The chancellor is aſſiſted by twelve gentlemen learned in the law, called the Maſters in Chancery, one of whom, the Maſter of the Rolls, ſits in his lordſhip's abſence. The buſineſs of this court is very extenſive: all the writs for electing members of parliament are iſſued from it; patents for ſheriffs, and all other officers made out; writs of *certiorari* againſt falſe judgement, letters patent, treaties with foreign princes, and commiſſions both of appeal and oyer and terminer granted. No juries are ſummoned to this court; for the actions are all by bill, and the depoſitions of the witneſſes are taken at the Examination office, and afterwards read in court as ſufficient evidence; ſo that the determination of the ſentence is ſolely inveſted in the judge.

The court of King's Bench is ſituated directly oppoſite the court of Chancery, and is ſo called becauſe the king is ſuppoſed to ſit there in perſon; but more properly becauſe all pleas of the crown are determined here, from high treaſon to miſdemeanors.

This court has a ſupreme juriſdiction over all the courts of law in England, and a right to enquire into the conduct of every magiſtrate in the kingdom. Every breach of the peace, whereby one or more of his majeſty's ſubjects are injured, is cognizable by this court; and they can reinſtate officers in their employments who have been unjuſtly thrown out by the corporations to which they belong. They may likewiſe remove the cauſe of action, while depending, from every court of law except the Exchequer, and they have a ſupreme power of reviſing the judgments given in other courts, no appeal lying from them, but by writ of error to the houſe of lords. The chief juſtice of this court takes place next the chancellor, and is ſtyled Lord Chief Juſtice of England, having three other judges for his aſſiſtants.

Adjoining to the ſouth-weſt angle of Weſtminſter-hall is ſituated

The HOUSE of LORDS.

This houſe is ſo called from its being the place where the peers of Great Britain aſſemble, and where his majeſty meets both houſes of parliament. It is a ſpacious lofty room, and every thing in it is diſpoſed with great uniformity. It is hung with fine old tapeſtry, which was preſented by the States of Holland to queen Elizabeth, and repreſents the defeat of the Spaniſh Armada in 1588. This repreſentation is divided into four parts, viz. 1. The firſt appearance of the Spaniſh fleet. 2. The ſeveral forms in which it lay at different times on our coaſts. 3. The place and diſpoſition of it when engaged with the Engliſh fleet. And laſtly, its departure.

At the upper end of the room is the throne, on which the king is ſeated on particular occaſions in his robes, with the crown on his head, and adorned with all the enſigns of majeſty. On the right hand of the throne is a ſeat for the prince of Wales; on the left is another for the next perſon of the royal family; and behind the throne are places for the young peers who have no votes in the houſe.

Beneath the throne, on the king's right hand, are the ſeats of the two archbiſhops, and a little below them the bench of biſhops. Before the throne are three broad ſeats acroſs the room, on which are ſeated the dignitaries of the law. On the firſt of theſe neareſt the throne ſits the lord-chancellor, or keeper of the great ſeal, who, by his office, is ſpeaker of the houſe of lords: on the other two ſit the lord chief juſtice, the maſter of the rolls, and the other judges, who attend occaſionally to be conſulted in points of law. The benches for the lords are covered with red cloth; and there is a bar acroſs the houſe at the end oppoſite to the throne. Without the bar ſits the king's firſt gentleman uſher, called the Black Rod, from a black wand he carries in his hand. Under him is a yeoman uſher, who waits at the inſide of the door; a crier without, and a ſerjeant at mace, who always attends the lord chancellor.

When the king is preſent with the crown on his head, the lords ſit uncovered, and the judges ſtand till his majeſty gives them leave to ſit. In the king's abſence the lords, at their entrance, do reverence to the throne; as do all who enter the preſence chamber. The judges, in the king's abſence, muſt not be covered till the lord chancellor or keeper ſignifies to them that the lords permit them ſo to be.

When the king goes in ſtate to the houſe, either at the opening or breaking up of the ſeſſions, the park guns are diſcharged, both at his going into, and coming out of, the houſe. On his majeſty's arrival at the houſe of lords, he enters a room adjoining it, called the Prince's Chamber, where he puts on his robes and crown, and from thence is conducted into the houſe by the lord chamberlain, where all the lords are dreſſed in their ſcarlet robes; and his majeſty being ſeated on the throne, ſends for the commons by the gentleman uſher of the Black Rod. When the commons appear, his majeſty's ſpeech is read by the lord chancellor to this grand united aſſembly; after which his majeſty returns in the ſame manner as he came, in his ſtate coach drawn by eight beautiful horſes, attended by his guards, and, in general, a great concourſe of ſpectators.

The houſe of lords, in conjunction with the king and commons, have the power not only of making and repealing laws, but of conſtituting the ſupreme judicature of the kingdom; the lords here aſſembled take cognizance of treaſons and high crimes committed by the peers and others; try all who are impeached by the commons; and acquit or condemn without taking an oath, only laying their right hand upon their breaſt, and ſaying, "Guilty," or "Not guilty, upon my honour." They receive appeals from all other courts, and even ſometimes reverſe the decrees of Chancery; and from this higheſt tribunal lies no appeal.

All the lords ſpiritual and temporal have the privilege of appointing proxies to vote in their ſtead, when from ſickneſs, or any other cauſe, they cannot conveniently appear; but ſuch as would make proxies are obliged, at the beginning of every parliament, to enter them in perſon.

The lords give their ſuffrages or votes, beginning at the puiſne, or loweſt baron, and then proceeding in a regular ſeries, every one anſwering apart, "Content," or "Not content." If the affirmatives and negatives are equal, it paſſes in the negative; the ſpeaker not being allowed a voice, unleſs he be a peer of the realm.

Adjoining to the ſouth-eaſt angle of Weſtminſter-hall is ſituated

The HOUSE of COMMONS.

This building was formerly called St. Stephen's Chapel, from its having been originally a chapel founded by king Stephen, and dedicated to that ſaint. In the year 1347, it was rebuilt in a magnificent manner by king Edward III. who converted it into a collegiate church: but on its ſuppreſſion in the reign of Edward VI. it was adapted for the aſſembly of the repreſentatives of the commons of England; for which purpoſe it has been uſed from that time to the preſent.

This is a ſpacious room wainſcoted to the ceiling, from the center of which hangs a very handſome branch. It is large enough to hold 600 perſons; and about it are very commodious apartments. The benches for the members gradually aſcend one above another, and are covered with green cloth: the floor is matted, and round the houſe are galleries ſupported by ſlender iron pillars adorned with Corinthian capitals and ſconces.

The chair in which the ſpeaker ſits is at the upper end of the room: it is ornamented behind with Corinthian columns, and over it are the king's arms carved, and placed on a pediment. Before the ſpeaker is a table, at which the clerk and his aſſiſtant ſit near him on each hand, juſt below the chair; and on either ſide the room, as well below as in the galleries, the members are placed promiſcuouſly.

The ſpeaker and clerks always wear gowns in the houſe, as the profeſſors of the law do in term time; but no other of the members ever wear robes, except the firſt day of every new parliament, when the four repreſentatives for the city of London are dreſſed in ſcarlet gowns, and ſit all together on the right hand of the chair, next the ſpeaker.

The houſe of commons have an equal ſhare with that of the lords in making laws; nor can any be made without the conſent of the commons, who are the guardians of the liberties of the people; and as they are the grand inqueſt of the nation, they have a power to impeach the greateſt lords in the kingdom, both ſpiritual and temporal.

The parliamentary forms of this houſe are as follow:

On the day prefixed by the king in the writ of ſummons for a new parliament, his majeſty goes to the houſe of lords, where, being ſeated with the crown on his head, and dreſſed in his royal robes, he ſends for the commons by the gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod, who coming to the bar of the houſe, bows, and advancing a few ſteps, repeats this mark of reſpect a ſecond, and a third time, ſaying, "Gentlemen of the houſe of commons, the king commands this honourable houſe to attend him immediately in the houſe of peers." In conformity to this meſſage, the commons immediately attend his majeſty in the houſe of lords; when the lord chancellor or keeper commands them, in the king's name, to chuſe a ſpeaker; on which they return to their own houſe. One of the members then standing up in his place, and making a ſhort introductory ſpeech, moves, that ſuch member as he then names may take the chair, and his motion being ſeconded by ſome other member, if no conteſt happens, they lead the perſon mentioned from his ſeat to the bar of the houſe, from whence they conduct him, bowing thrice, to the chair; where being placed, he ſtands up, and returns thanks to the houſe for the honour done him, and modeſtly acknowledging his inability to diſcharge ſo great a truſt, deſires them to make choice of a more able perſon, which being diſapproved, he ſubmits to their pleaſure; and after receiving the directions of the houſe, on the uſual requeſts to be made on his appearing before his majeſty, adjourns to the day appointed for that purpoſe.

Before, however, the commons can enter upon any buſineſs, or even the choice of a ſpeaker, all the members enter the court of wards, where they take the oaths of allegiance and ſupremacy, with thoſe appointed by the act of the firſt of William and Mary, in the preſence of an officer appointed by his majeſty, who is uſually the lord-ſteward of the houſhold. After they have choſen the ſpeaker, they take the ſame oaths again in the houſe, at the table; and ſubſcribe their opinions againſt the doctrines of tranſubſtantiation, the invocation and adoration of ſaints, and the ſacrifice of the maſs: and before they can give any vote in the houſe, except for the choice of a ſpeaker, they are obliged to abjure the Pretender.

On the day appointed for the meeting of the two aſſemblies, the Uſher of the Black Rod is again ſent for the commons, when he alters his ſtyle, and addreſſes himſelf to the ſpeaker. The members obeying this ſummons, return to the houſe of lords, and preſent their ſpeaker to the king, who is again ſeated on the throne; and having obtained his approbation, the ſpeaker deſires that the commons, during their ſitting, "may have free acceſs to his majeſty, freedom of ſpeech in their own houſe, and freedom from arreſts." After which the king makes his ſpeech to both houſes, the whole houſe of commons being ſuppoſed to be at the bar of the houſe of lords.

Any member of parliament is at liberty to move for a bill to be brought in; which being agreed to by the houſe, the perſon who made the motion, with ſome of thoſe who ſeconded it, are ordered to prepare and bring it in. When the bill is ready, ſome of the members who were ordered to prepare it, deſire leave to bring the bill to the table; and upon the queſtion being agreed to, it has a firſt reading by the clerk at the table; after which the ſpeaker, taking the bill in his hand, reads the abbreviate or abſtract of it: this done, after the debate on the bill, if any happens, he puts the queſtion, whether it ſhall have a ſecond reading; and ſometimes, upon a motion being made, appoints a day for it.

After the bill has been read a ſecond time, the queſtion is put, whether it ſhall be committed, which is either to a committee of the whole houſe, if the bill be of importance, or to a private committee: if the latter, their names are read by the clerk at the table; and they are ordered to meet in the ſpeaker's chamber, and report their opinion to the houſe. Accordingly, meeting there, they chuſe their chairman, and proceed upon the bill; the chairman reads it paragraph by paragraph, puts every clauſe to the queſtion, fills up the blanks, and makes amendments according to the opinion of the majority of the committee.

When the committee have gone through the whole bill, the chairman makes his report at the ſide bar of the houſe, reading all the alterations made by the committee. The ſpeaker then puts the queſtion, whether they ſhall be read a ſecond time; and if this be agreed to, he reads them himſelf, and particularly as many of them as the houſe agrees to. After this the queſtion is put, whether the bill ſo amended ſhall be engroſſed, that is, written fair on parchment; and read the third time on ſome future day. If this is agreed to, and the bill is read a third time, the ſpeaker holds it in his hand, and puts the queſtion, whether the bill ſhall paſs; and if the major part be for it, the clerk writes on the bill, *Soit baillé aux Seigneurs*, that is, "Be it delivered to the Lords."

When an engroſſed bill is read, and any clauſes referred to be added to it, they muſt be on parchment like the bill, which are then called "riders;" and if agreed to, they are added to the bill.

Petitions are offered like bills at the bar of the houſe, and brought up and delivered at the table by the member who preſents them.

When a member ſpeaks to a bill he ſtands up uncovered, and addreſſes himſelf only to the ſpeaker; but if he be anſwered by another, he is not allowed to reply the ſame day, unleſs perſonally reflected on; for no perſon is to ſpeak to a bill above once in a day, unleſs the whole houſe be turned into a committee, and then every member may reply as often as the chairman thinks proper. But if a bill be rejected, it cannot, during the ſame ſeſſions, be any more propoſed.

Meſſengers from the lords, and all perſons appearing at the bar of the houſe, are introduced by the ſerjeant attending the houſe, with the mace upon his ſhoulder.

While the ſpeaker is in the chair, the mace lies upon the table, except when ſent upon any extraordinary occaſion into Weſtminſter-hall and the court of Requeſts, to ſummon the members to attend. But when the members reſolve themſelves into a committee of the whole houſe, the mace is laid under the table, and the chairman of the committee takes the chair generally occupied by the clerk of the houſe.

Forty members are neceſſary to make a houſe, and eight a committee. But the ſpeaker is not allowed to vote, except the houſe be equally divided: nor is he to perſuade or diſſuade in paſſing a bill; but only to make a ſhort and plain narrative.

The members of the houſe of commons vote by Yeas and Noes; and if it appears doubtful which is the greater number, the houſe divides. If the queſtion relates to any thing already in the houſe, the Noes go out; but if it be to bring any thing in, as a bill, petition, &c. the Ayes go out. Where the houſe divides, the ſpeaker appoints four tellers, two of each opinion, who, after they have told thoſe within, place them in the paſſage between the bar and the door, and tell the others who went out; which done, the two tellers who have the majority take the right hand, and placing themſelves within the bar, all four advance, bowing three times; and being come up to the table deliver the number, ſaying, the Ayes who went out are ſo many, and the Noes who ſtaid, ſo many; or the contrary. The ſpeaker then repeats the numbers, and declares the majority to the houſe.

In a committee of the whole houſe they divide by changing ſides; the Ayes taking the right hand of the chair and the Noes the left: in this caſe there are only two tellers.

If a demur ariſes when a bill has paſſed one houſe, and been ſent to the other, a conference is then demanded in the Painted Chamber, where certain members deputed from each houſe meet, and debate the affair, while the lords ſit covered at the table, and the commons ſtand without their hats. If they diſagree, the affair is dropped; but if otherwiſe, it is at length brought with all the other bills that have paſſed both houſes, to receive the royal aſſent. The king being ſeated in the chair of ſtate, the clerk of the crown reads the title of each bill; and as he reads, the clerk of the parliament, according to the inſtructions he hath received from his majeſty, pronounces the royal aſſent. If it be a public bill, he ſays, *Le Roy le veut*, i. e. "The king will have it ſo." If a private bill, *Soit fait comme il eſt deſiré*, i. e. "Be it done as deſired." But if his majeſty does not approve the bill, the anſwer is, *Le Roy s'aviſera*, that is, the king will conſider of it."

Money bills always begin in the houſe of commons, becauſe the greateſt part of the ſupplies are raiſed by the people; and for this reaſon the commons will not allow the lords to alter them. When theſe bills are preſented to his majeſty, the anſwer is, *Le Roy remercie ſes loyaux Sujets, accepte leur benevolence, & auſſi le veut:* that is, "The king thanks his loyal ſubjects, accepts of their benevolence, and therefore grants his conſent."

A bill for a general pardon has but one reading in each houſe; becauſe they muſt take it as the king will pleaſe to give it: and when this bill is paſſed, the anſwer is, *Les Prelats, Seigneurs, & Communes, en ce parlement aſſemblez, an nom de tous vos autres ſujets, remercient très humblement vôtre Majeſté, & prient Dieu vous donner en ſanté bonne vie & longue*; that is, "The biſhops, lords, and commons in this parliament aſſembled, in the name of all your other ſubjects, moſt humbly thank your majeſty, and beſeech God to grant you a long and healthful life."

The king, without his perſonal attendance, may, by a commiſſion granted to ſome of his nobles, give his royal aſſent to any bills that require haſte.

When his majeſty prorogues, or diſſolves the parliament, he generally goes in perſon, and being ſeated with the crown on his head, ſends the Black Rod for all the houſe of commons to come to the bar of the houſe of lords; after which, the ſpeech being read by the lord chancellor, he, by the king's ſpecial command, pronounces the parliament prorogued or diſſolved.

The parliament was formerly diſſolved at the death of the king; but to prevent tumults and confuſion, it is now expreſsly provided by a ſolemn act, that a parliament ſitting, or in being, at the king's demiſe, ſhall continue; and if not ſitting, ſhall meet expreſsly, for keeping the peace of the realm, and preſerving the ſucceſſion.

At the north-eaſt corner of New Palace yard, is a paſſage that leads to Weſtminſter-bridge; a deſcription of which has been already given in page 272, &c.

On the north ſide of Weſtminſter-abbey is Weſtminſter ſchool, or college, founded by queen Elizabeth in the year 1590, for the education of forty boys, who have been ever ſince called the queen's, or king's ſcholars, as the caſe happens to be. This ſchool, ſince its firſt eſtabliſhment, has been rendered one of the moſt conſiderable in the kingdom, it having for many years paſt been likewiſe the place of education for many of the ſons of the nobility and gentry, for the accommodation of whom there are ſeveral boarding-houſes in the neighbourhood.

Out of the ſcholars on the foundation, a certain number of them, when properly qualified, are ſent to the univerſities, viz. to Trinity college in Cambridge, and to Chriſt-church in Oxford. The ſcholars have each a black gown every year; and there are four of them that are diſtinguiſhed by the name of lords ſcholars, who wear purple gowns, and receive an annual ſtipend from the treaſurer of the college, out of certain rents ſettled by John Williams, D. D. for that purpoſe.

In St. Margaret's pariſh are many charitable foundations by different perſons for the relief of the poor. Among theſe, near Tothill-fields, is the Grey-coat hoſpital, founded in the year 1706, for 70 boys and 40 girls, who are maintained with all neceſſaries, and put out to different trades, according to their abilities.

Here is alſo another charitable foundation, called the Green-coat hoſpital, for the relief of poor fatherleſs children of this pariſh, eſtabliſhed by king Charles I. in the year 1633, who endowed it with 50l. per annum. This hoſpital was rebuilt at the charge of Dr. Buſby and Charles Twitty, Eſq. in the year 1700.

Near the ſame ſpot are ſituated Mr. George Whitaker's alms-houſes, founded in the year 1683, for ſix poor people, who have each 5l. per annum and a gown. There is a chapel belonging to theſe alms-houſes, and he that reads prayers to the reſt has an advance of 20s. per annum.

In Tothill-ſtreet are twelve alms-houſes, for ſix poor men, and ſix women, founded by Mr. James Palmer, in the year 1654. They have each 6l. and a chaldron of coals annually; beſides a gown once in two years.

Near Tothill-fields is a plain brick building, which goes by the name of the New Chapel, and is uſed as a place of worſhip by the people called Methodiſts.

In the Little Almonry are twelve alms-houſes for poor men; to each of whom is paid 6l. per annum by the dean and chapter of Weſtminſter.

Here is alſo a work-houſe, where the poor of this pariſh, and of St. John the Evangeliſt, are employed and maintained.

Adjoining to the eaſt end of the Green coat hoſpital, by Tothill-fields, is a Bridewell, or Houſe of Correction, for ſuch as beg, live idly, or lead looſe lives in this city or its liberties. It is alſo a jail for criminals, who commit offences within the ſaid city and liberties; and was ſo made by act of parliament in the reign of queen Anne.

Oppoſite the two towers at the weſt end of Weſtminſter-abbey was a priſon called the Gate-houſe, where perſons were confined for debt, by a writ directed to the High Bailiff of Weſtminſter. This Gate-houſe has been lately taken down, and a new one erected in Tothill-fields, nearly oppoſite the beforementioned priſon called Bridewell.

Having ſurveyed every remarkable building within the pariſh of St. Margaret, we ſhall now take notice of that of St. John the Evangeliſt, which is the other pariſh that belongs to the city of Weſtminſter.

The only remarkable building in this pariſh is the church, which is ſituated on the weſt ſide of Mill-bank; and, from the ſaint to whom it is dedicated, is called

St. JOHN the EVANGELIST.

The pariſh of St. Margaret being greatly increaſed in the number of houſes and inhabitants, it was judged neceſſary to erect one of the fifty new churches within it, for the better accommodation of the numerous inhabitants. This church was accordingly erected by act of parliament; a pariſh belonging to it was marked out from that of St. Margaret's; and a proper proviſion made for the rector.

This ſtructure is ſituated on the north ſide of Vine-ſtreet, and was finiſhed in the year 1728; but the moiſt quality of the ſoil on which it was founded, cauſed it to ſink while it was building, and produced an alteration in the plan.

This building, however, has a very noble and grand appearance. On the north and ſouth ſides are magnificent porticos, ſupported by vaſt ſtone pillars; as is alſo the roof of the church. At each of the four corners is a beautiful ſtone tower and pinnacle; theſe additions were made, that the whole might ſink equally, and owe their magnitude to the ſame cauſe. The parts of this building are held together by large iron bars, which croſs even the aiſles of the church.

The patronage of this church is in the dean and chapter of Weſtminſter.

CHAP. III.

Containing a Survey of the remarkable Buildings and Places in that Part called the Liberties of WESTMINSTER.

WE ſhall begin the ſurvey of this part of the metropolis without Temple-bar, where we enter a diſtrict called the Liberty of the Duchy of Lancaſter. This liberty extends from Temple-bar, on the ſouth ſide of the Strand, to the eaſt ſide of Cecil-ſtreet, and runs quite down that ſtreet to the Thames. From the north ſide of Temple-bar it extends to the New Church in the Strand, and reaching down Holywell-ſtreet, (otherwiſe called the back of St. Clement's) paſſes by Butcher-row, taking in all that range of buildings. Beyond the New Church it begins again near the Fountain Tavern in Catharine-ſtreet, and reaches from thence into the Strand as far as Exeter-change: then turning up Burleigh-ſtreet, it runs within four houſes of the corner of Eſſex-ſtreet, and croſſing it proceeds in Catharine-ſtreet, by the Fountain Tavern.

At a ſmall diſtance from Temple-bar, on the north ſide of the Strand, is ſituated the pariſh church of

St. CLEMENT DANES.

This church is ſo called from its being dedicated to St. Clement, a diſciple of St. Peter the apoſtle; and it received the additional epithet of Danes, on account of its having been originally a burial place for the people of that nation.

The old church was taken down in 1680, and the preſent ſtructure erected under the direction of Sir Chriſtopher Wren; but the ſteeple was not added to it till the year 1719.

It is a very handſome ſtructure built entirely of ſtone. The body of it is enlightened by two ſeries of windows, the lower plain, but the upper well ornamented; and the termination is by an attic, whoſe pilaſters are crowned with vaſes. The entrance on the ſouth ſide is by a portico, to which there is an aſcent of a few ſteps; the portico is covered with a dome ſupported by Ionic columns. On each ſide the baſe of the ſteeple in the weſt front is a ſmall ſquare tower with its dome. The ſteeple is carried to a great height in ſeveral ſtages; where it begins to diminiſh, the Ionic order takes place, and its entablature ſupports vaſes. The next ſtage is of the Corinthian order, and above that ſtands the Compoſite, ſupporting a dome which is crowned with a ſmaller one, from whence riſes the ball and its vane.

This church is a rectory, the patronage of which was antiently in the Knights Templars; but after paſſing through ſeveral hands, it at length came to the earls of Exeter, in whom the advowſon ſtill remains. In this pariſh are three charity-ſchools, as alſo alms-houſes for twelve poor women.

Behind St. Clement's church, on the north ſide of Wyche-ſtreet, is an inn of chancery belonging to the Inner Temple, called, from its ſituation,

CLEMENT's INN.

This inn contains three courts, in the middle one of which is a plain but convenient hall. The buildings are old, except thoſe in the north court, which contains a pleaſant garden. In the middle of this garden is the ſtatue of a negro kneeling, and holding a horizontal ſun-dial on his head.

Adjoining to this, on the weſt, is

NEW INN.

This inn is ſo called to diſtinguiſh it from another, which formerly ſtood in Seacoal-lane. It is ſpacious and airy, conſiſting only of one well-built court, with a handſome hall, and a ſmall garden. This is alſo an inn of Chancery, and an appendage to the Middle Temple.

Oppoſite to New Inn, on the ſouth ſide of Wyche-ſtreet, ſtands

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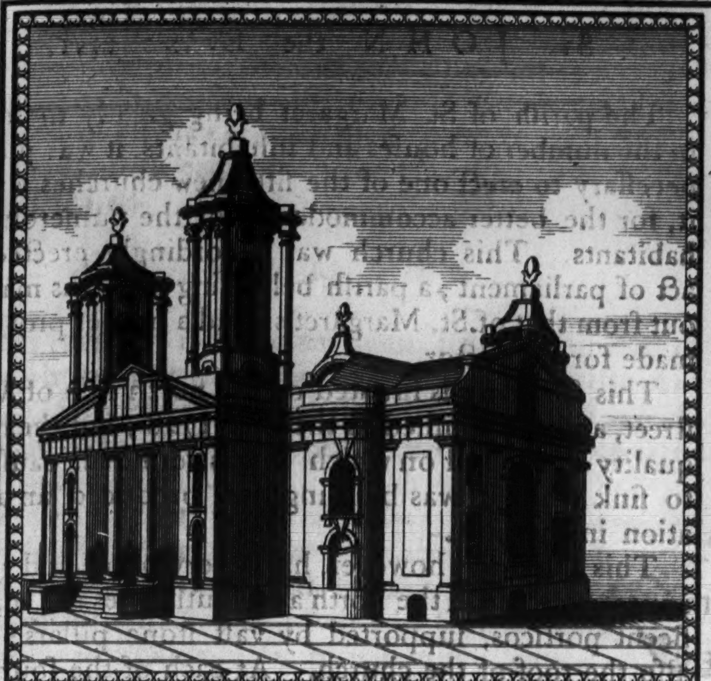
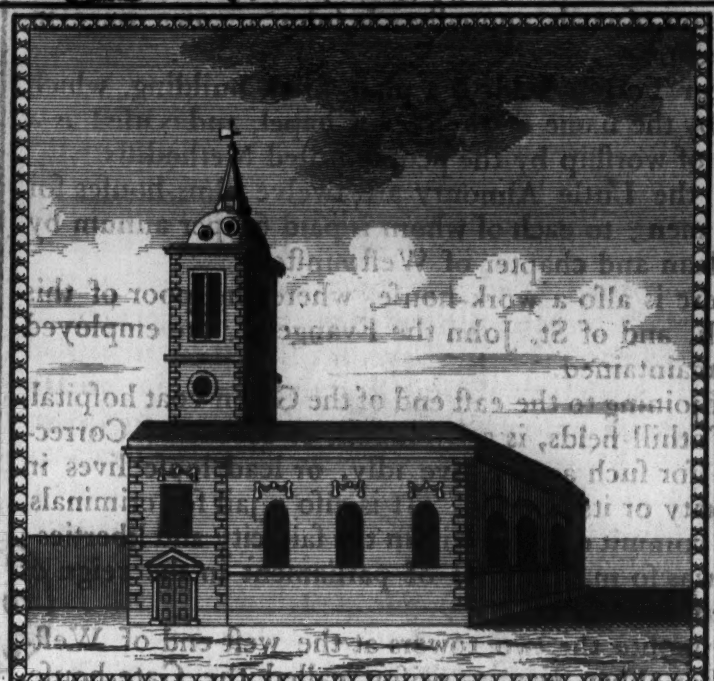
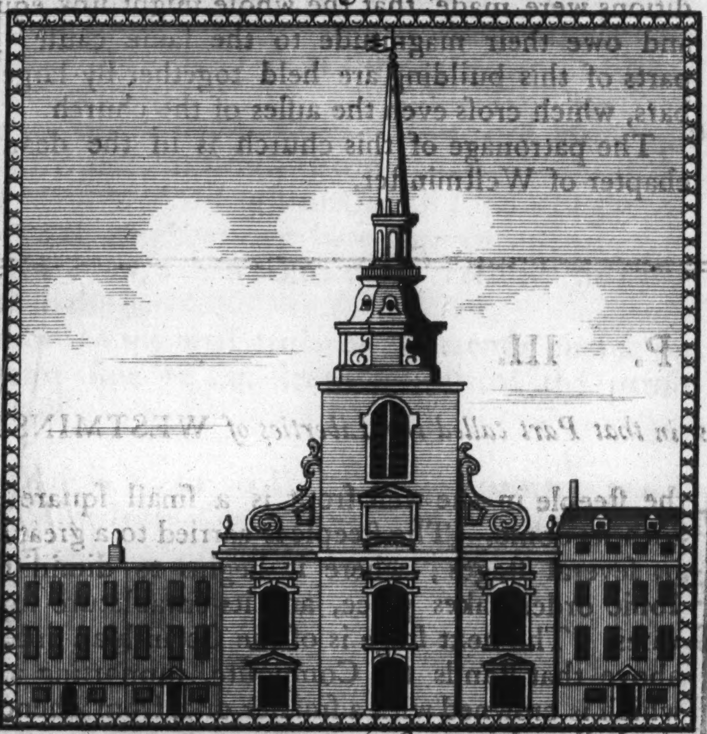


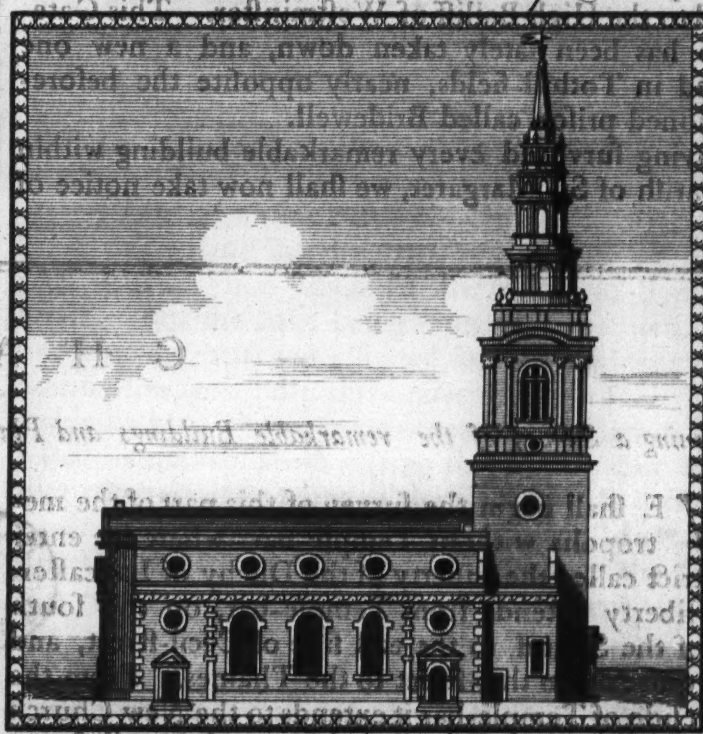
St. John *the* Evangelist, *Westminster.*



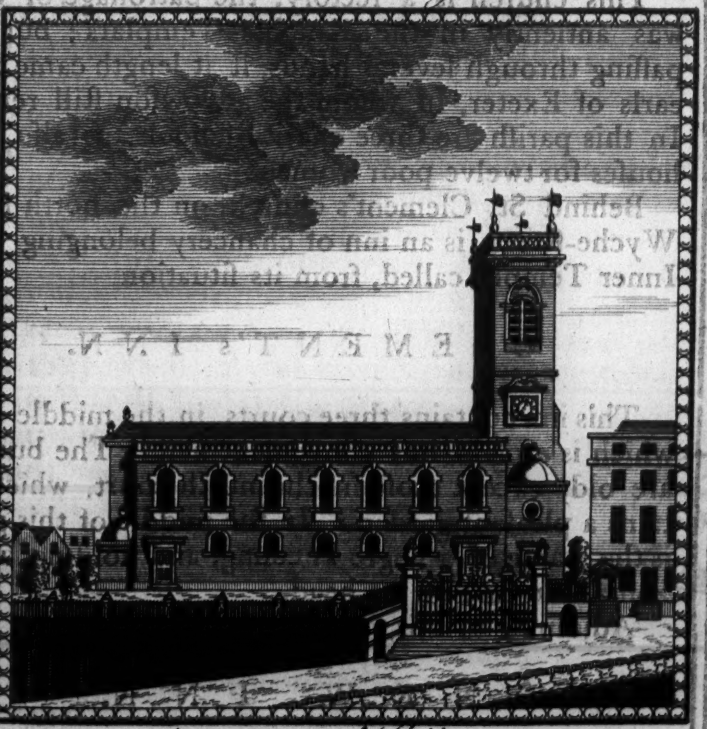
St. Bennet, *Paul's Wharf.*



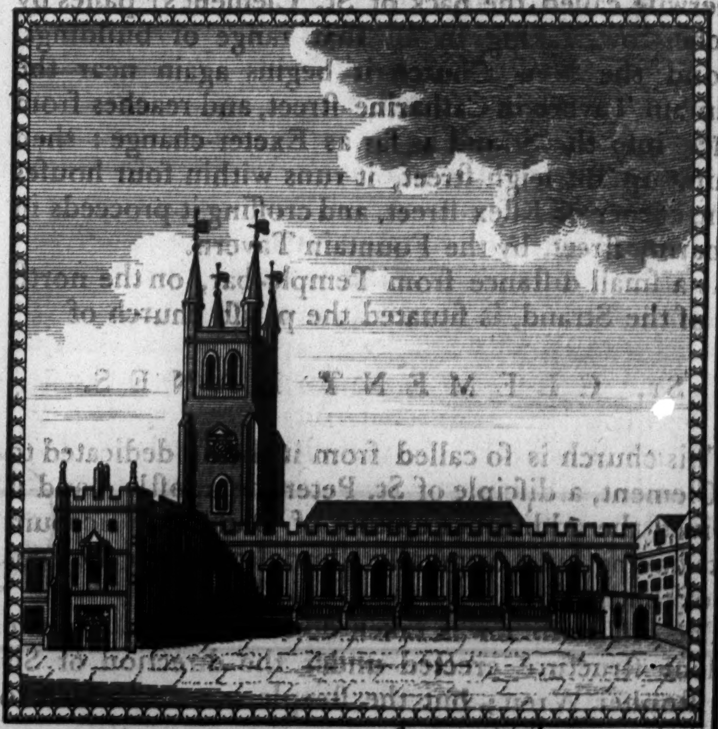
St. Martin, *Ludgate.*



St. Bride, *Fleet Street.*



St. Andrew, *Holbourn.*



St. Sepulchre, *Snow Hill.*

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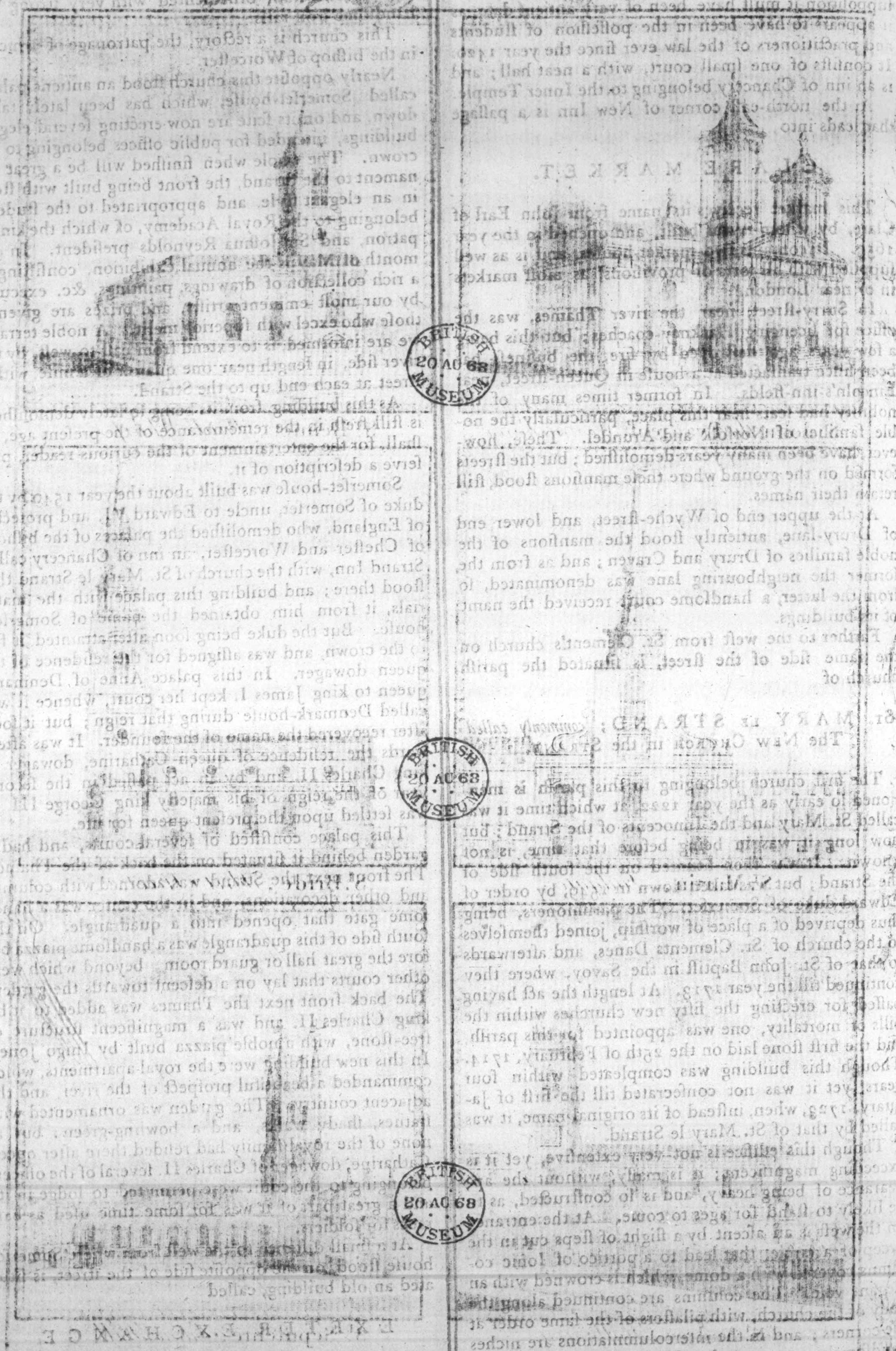

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LYONS INN.

This inn is ſaid to have received its name from being originally a public inn for the accommodation of travellers, whoſe ſign was that of the Lion. On this ſuppoſition it muſt have been of very antient date, as it appears to have been in the poſſeſſion of ſtudents and practitioners of the law ever ſince the year 1420. It conſiſts of one ſmall court, with a neat hall; and is an inn of Chancery belonging to the Inner Temple.

At the north-eaſt corner of New Inn is a paſſage that leads into

CLARE MARKET.

This market receives its name from John Earl of Clare, by whom it was built, and opened in the year 1659. It contains two market-houſes, and is as well ſupplied with all ſorts of proviſions, as moſt markets in or near London.

In Surry-ſtreet, near the river Thames, was the office for licencing Hackney-coaches; but this being a few years ago deſtroyed by fire, the buſineſs has been ſince tranſacted at a houſe in Queen-ſtreet, near Lincoln's-inn-fields. In former times many of the nobility had ſeats near this place, particularly the noble families of Norfolk and Arundel. Theſe, however, have been many years demoliſhed; but the ſtreets formed on the ground where theſe manſions ſtood, ſtill retain their names.

At the upper end of Wyche-ſtreet, and lower end of Drury-lane, antiently ſtood the manſions of the noble families of Drury and Craven; and as from the former the neighbouring lane was denominated, ſo from the latter, a handſome court received the name of its buildings.

Farther to the weſt from St. Clement's church on the ſame ſide of the ſtreet, is ſituated the pariſh church of

ST. MARY LE STRAND; *commonly called* The NEW CHURCH in the STRAND.

The firſt church belonging to this pariſh is mentioned ſo early as the year 1222, at which time it was called St. Mary and the Innocents of the Strand; but how long it was in being before that time, is not known. It was then ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the Strand; but was taken down in 1549, by order of Edward duke of Somerſet. The pariſhioners, being thus deprived of a place of worſhip, joined themſelves to the church of St. Clements Danes, and afterwards to that of St. John Baptiſt in the Savoy, where they continued till the year 1713. At length the act having paſſed for erecting the fifty new churches within the bills of mortality, one was appointed for this pariſh, and the firſt ſtone laid on the 25th of February, 1714. Though this building was compleated within four years, yet it was not conſecrated till the firſt of January, 1723, when, inſtead of its original name, it was called by that of St. Mary le Strand.

Though this edifice is not very extenſive, yet it is exceeding magnificent; it is maſſy, without the appearance of being heavy, and is ſo conſtructed, as to be likely to ſtand for ages to come. At the entrance on the weſt is an aſcent by a flight of ſteps cut in the ſweep of a circle, that lead to a portico of Ionic columns covered with a dome, which is crowned with an elegant vaſe. The columns are continued along the body of the church, with pilaſters of the ſame order at the corners; and in the intercolumniations are niches handſomely ornamented. Over the dome is a pediment ſupported by Corinthian columns, which are alſo continued round the body of the ſtructure, over thoſe of the Ionic order beneath; between which are the windows placed over the niches. Theſe columns are ſupported on pedeſtals, and have pilaſters behind with arches ſprung from them, and the windows have angular and circular pediments alternately. A handſome baluſtrade is carried round the top, and its ſummit is adorned with vaſes. The ſteeple is light though ſolid, and is ornamented with Compoſite columns and capitals. The whole building is ſurrounded by a dwarf ſtone wall, ornamented with very ſtrong and handſome iron rails.

This church is a rectory, the patronage of which is in the biſhop of Worceſter.

Nearly oppoſite this church ſtood an antient palace, called Somerſet-houſe, which has been lately taken down, and on its ſcite are now erecting ſeveral elegant buildings, intended for public offices belonging to the crown. The whole when finiſhed will be a great ornament to the Strand, the front being built with ſtone in an elegant ſtyle, and appropriated to the ſtudents belonging to the Royal Academy, of which the king is patron, and Sir Joſhua Reynolds preſident. In the month of May is the annual exhibition, conſiſting of a rich collection of drawings, paintings, &c. executed by our moſt eminent artiſts, and prizes are given to thoſe who excel with ſuperior merit. A noble terrace, we are informed, is to extend from eaſt to weſt, by the river ſide, in length near one quarter of a mile, with a ſtreet at each end up to the Strand.

As this building, from its being ſo lately demoliſhed, is ſtill freſh in the remembrance of the preſent age, we ſhall, for the entertainment of the curious reader, preſerve a deſcription of it.

Somerſet-houſe was built about the year 1549 by the duke of Somerſet, uncle to Edward VI. and protector of England, who demoliſhed the palaces of the biſhops of Cheſter and Worceſter, an inn of Chancery called Strand Inn, with the church of St. Mary le Strand that ſtood there; and building this palace with the materials, it from him obtained the name of Somerſet-houſe. But the duke being ſoon after attainted, it fell to the crown, and was aſſigned for the reſidence of the queen dowager. In this palace Anne of Denmark, queen to king James I. kept her court, whence it was called Denmark-houſe during that reign; but it ſoon after recovered the name of the founder. It was afterwards the reſidence of queen Catharine, dowager of king Charles II. and by an act paſſed in the ſecond year of the reign of his majeſty king George III. it was ſettled upon the preſent queen for life.

This palace conſiſted of ſeveral courts, and had a garden behind it ſituated on the back of the Thames. The front next the Strand was adorned with columns and other decorations, and in the center was a handſome gate that opened into a quadrangle. On the ſouth ſide of this quadrangle was a handſome piazza before the great hall or guard room; beyond which were other courts that lay on a deſcent towards the garden. The back front next the Thames was added to it by king Charles II. and was a magnificent ſtructure of free-ſtone, with a noble piazza built by Inigo Jones. In this new building were the royal apartments, which commanded a beautiful proſpect of the river, and the adjacent country. The garden was ornamented with ſtatues, ſhady walks, and a bowling-green: but as none of the royal family had reſided there after queen Catharine, dowager of Charles II. ſeveral of the officers belonging to the court were permitted to lodge in it; and a great part of it was for ſome time uſed as barracks for ſoldiers.

At a ſmall diſtance to the weſt from where Somerſet houſe ſtood, on the oppoſite ſide of the ſtreet, is ſituated an old building, called

EXETER EXCHANGE.

This place receives its name from being ſituated on the ſpot of ground where formerly ſtood the manſion-houſe of the earls of Exeter. It was erected for the purpoſes of trade, and conſiſts of two floors. The lower floor is laid out in ſmall ſhops, ranged on each ſide a long room; and the upper one is uſed for auctions, and other temporary purpoſes.

Nearly oppoſite Exeter Exchange, between the

Strand and the river Thames, is ſituated an antient palace called

The SAVOY.

This place obtained its name from Peter earl of Savoy and Richmond, who built it about the year 1245; and afterwards transferred it to the friars of Montjoy, of whom queen Eleanor, the wife of king Henry III. purchaſed it for her ſon Henry duke of Lancaſter. The duke, in 1328, enlarged and beautified it at the expence of 52,000 marks; and ſo ſuperb was it at that time as to exceed in magnificence every other ſtructure in the kingdom. In this palace John king of France reſided, when a priſoner in England in the year 1357; as alſo on his return hither in the year 1393. X In 1381 this ſtately palace, with all its furniture, was deſtroyed by the Kentiſh rebels; but the ground devolving to the crown, Henry VII. began to rebuild it in the manner it now appears, as an hoſpital for the reception of one hundred diſtreſſed objects. That prince, however, not living to ſee it compleated, his ſon Henry VIII. in the year 1511, not only granted his manor of the Savoy to the biſhop of Wincheſter, and others, executors of his father's will, towards finiſhing the hoſpital; but by his charter, dated July 5, 1513, conſtituted them a body politic and corporate, to conſiſt of a maſter, five ſecular chaplains, and four regulars, in honour of Jeſus Chriſt, the Virgin Mary, and St. John Baptiſt; and at the ſame time directed that the foundation ſhould be called "The hoſpital of king Henry VII. late king of England, of the Savoy."

This hoſpital was ſuppreſſed in the reign of Edward VI. when the revenues amounted to 529l. 15s. 7d. per annum, which that prince gave to the city of London for the uſe of Bridewell, Chriſt-church, and St. Thomas's hoſpitals. In the year 1557, the hoſpital was re-founded by queen Mary; but was again ſuppreſſed on the acceſſion of queen Elizabeth, who applied the revenues of it as appointed by her brother Edward VI. The Savoy is now the property of the crown, and conſiſts of ſeveral old buildings made of free-ſtone mixed with flint. Among theſe is the antient chapel of St. John the Baptiſt (now called St. Mary le Savoy) which was repaired by king George I. in the year 1721; but it is at this time in a very decayed ſituation. The right of preſentment to this chapel is in the lords of the treaſury.

In one part of the Savoy were barracks for ſoldiers, in which ſeveral battalions of the foot guards were conſtantly ſtationed; but theſe being deſtroyed by fire in the beginning of the year 1776, the ſtables in Somerſet-yard were converted into barracks, and are at this time uſed for that purpoſe. In the front oppoſite the principal entrance from the Strand is a priſon for the confinement of ſuch ſoldiers as deſert from the army, or are guilty of any other crimes cognizable by the military law. On the eaſt ſide of the ſquare is an infirmary for the uſe of the ſoldiers; and a well built houſe for the adjutant who attends there on duty. On the weſt ſide is a very neat chapel belonging to German Lutherans, on one ſide of which is a ſmall burial ground; and in the buildings next the river is a meeting houſe belonging to the German Calviniſts.

Adjoining to the Savoy are a great number of houſes that formerly belonged to the Duchy of Lancaſter, the claim to which has been ſo long dormant, that the tenants in poſſeſſion have ſupported an excluſive title to the premiſes, and have conſtantly lived in them without paying any rent, beſides the common pariſh taxes. It is ſaid, however, that the claim of the crown will be revived, and that a ſcheme is in agitation for converting the precinct of the Savoy to ſome public uſes.

At a ſmall diſtance from the Savoy, on the oppoſite ſide of the Strand, is Southampton-ſtreet, the north end of which leads into the pariſh of St. Paul, Covent Garden.

The greateſt part of the ground on which this pariſh ſtands was antiently a large garden belonging to the abbots and monks of the convent of Weſtminſter, whence it was called Convent Garden, but has ſince been corrupted into Covent, and ſometimes Common Garden. At the diſſolution of religious houſes it fell to the crown, and was given by Edward VI. to the duke of Somerſet: but ſoon after his attainder, it reverted again to the crown, when that king, on the ſixth of May, 1552, granted it to John earl of Bedford, together with a field adjoining named the Seven Acres, which being afterward formed into a ſtreet, was, from its great length, called Long Acre.

COVENT-GARDEN MARKET.

This market conſiſts of a large beautiful ſquare, containing about three acres of ground; and is the greateſt market in England for herbs, fruit and flowers. It is ſurrounded by a wooden rail, and in the center is a column, on the top of which are four ſun-dials. On the north ſide of this ſquare is a magnificent piazza deſigned by Inigo Jones, which, if carried round it according to the plan of that celebrated architect, would have rendered it one of the fineſt ſquares in Europe. There was another piazza at the ſouth-eaſt corner; but that part of the ſquare being a few years ſince deſtroyed by fire, it was rebuilt without reſtoring the piazza.

On the weſt ſide of this ſquare is ſituated the pariſh church of

St. PAUL, Covent-Garden.

This church was erected in the year 1640 as a chapel of eaſe to St. Martin's in the Fields. It was built at the expence of Francis earl of Bedford, for the convenience of his tenants, who became very numerous from the great increaſe of that nobleman's eſtates.

In 1645 the precinct of Covent Garden was ſeparated from St. Martin's, and conſtituted an independent pariſh, which was confirmed after the reſtoration in 1660, by the appellation of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, when the patronage was veſted in the earl of Bedford.

This church was deſigned by Inigo Jones, and, from its advantageous ſituation, generally attracts the attention of the curious. In the front is a plain but noble portico of the Tuſcan order, executed in a maſterly manner: the columns, which are four in number, are maſſy; and the intercolumniations being large, the whole has an air of elegant ſimplicity. The four columns ſupport a large pediment that extends over the whole front, in the center of which is a dial, and on the apex is a vane. The building itſelf, though plain, is happily proportioned; the walls are of brick covered with plaiſter, and the corners of ſtone: the roof is flat, and though of great extent, is ſupported only by the walls. The pavement is ſtone. The windows are of the Tuſcan form like the portico, and the altar-piece is adorned with eight fluted columns of the Corinthian order, painted in imitation of porphyry.

This church is a rectory, the patronage of which is in his grace the duke of Bedford.

At the north-eaſt corner of this ſquare, under the piazza, is the principal entrance to Covent-Garden theatre; the beauties of which are entirely concealed by the ſurrounding houſes. This is alſo the caſe with the neighbouring Royal Theatre in Drury-lane, except the front entrance next Catharine-ſtreet, which has been lately altered, and made very handſome and commodious.

In the pariſh of St. Paul, Covent-Garden, are two charity ſchools ſupported by ſubſcription: one for thirty boys, who are taught to read and write, are cloathed and put out apprentice, with whom a fee is given to each of five pounds. The other is for twenty girls, who are cloathed, taught to read and write, and

when

X — A Mistake; for how cd John King of France inhabit it in ye Year 1393, when we are told that it was destroyed wth all its furniture by ye Kentish Rebels in ye Year 1381 —

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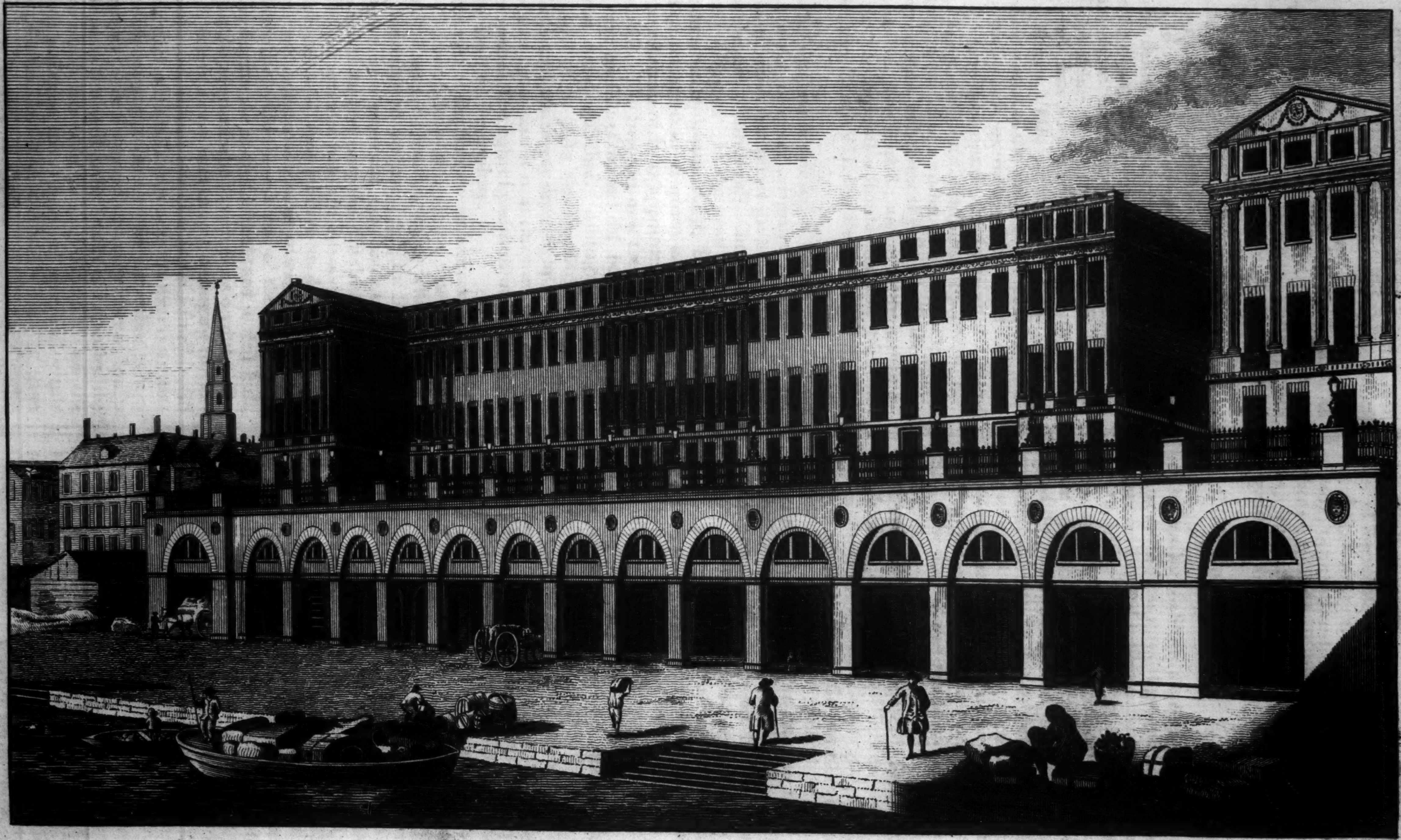

The New Buildings in the Strand, called the ADELPHI, viewed from the River Thames.

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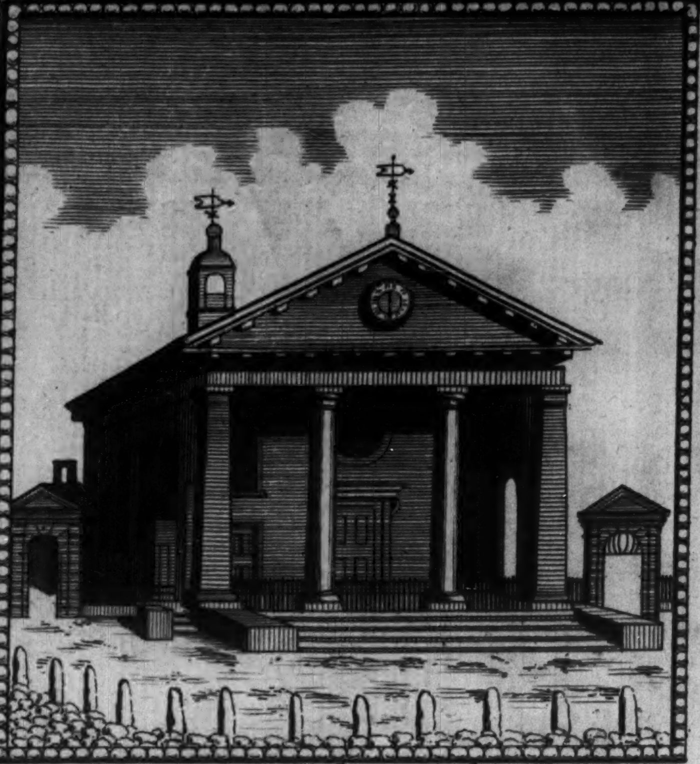
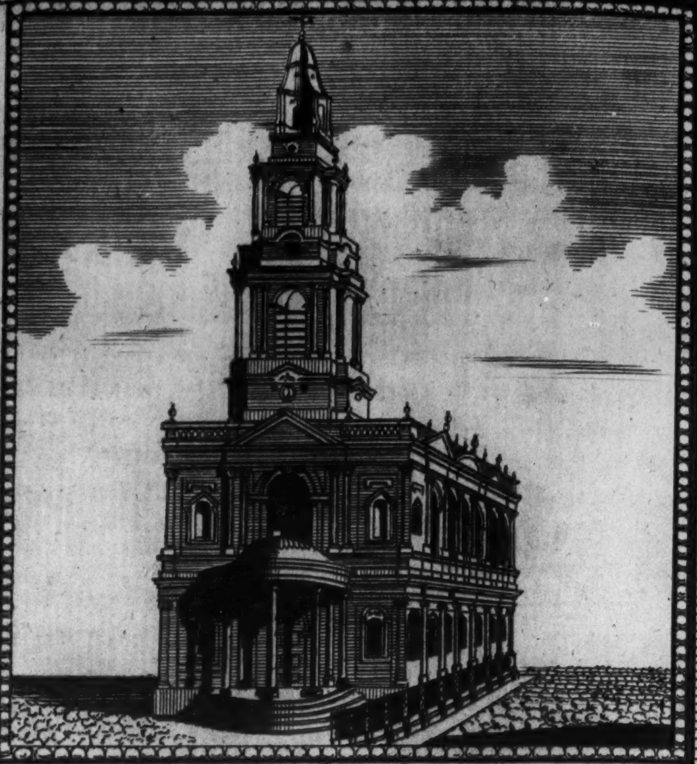
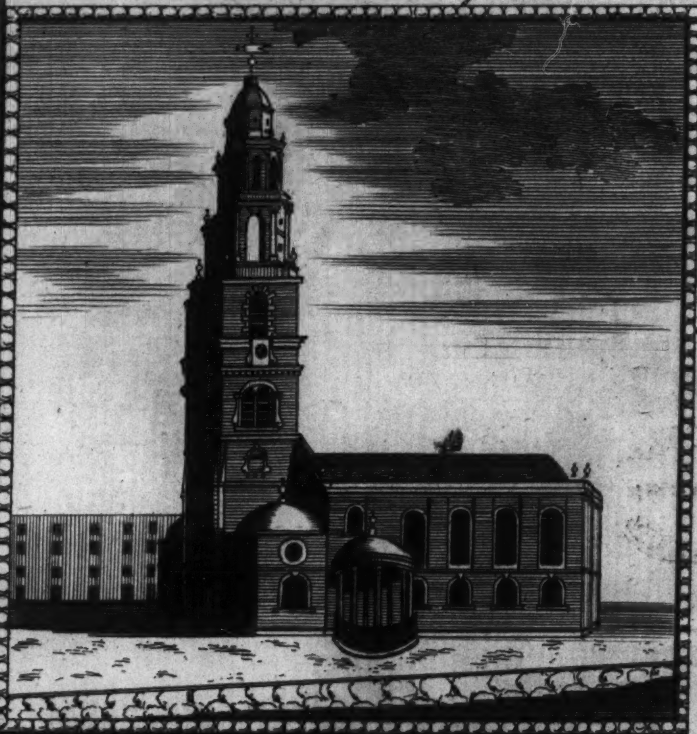


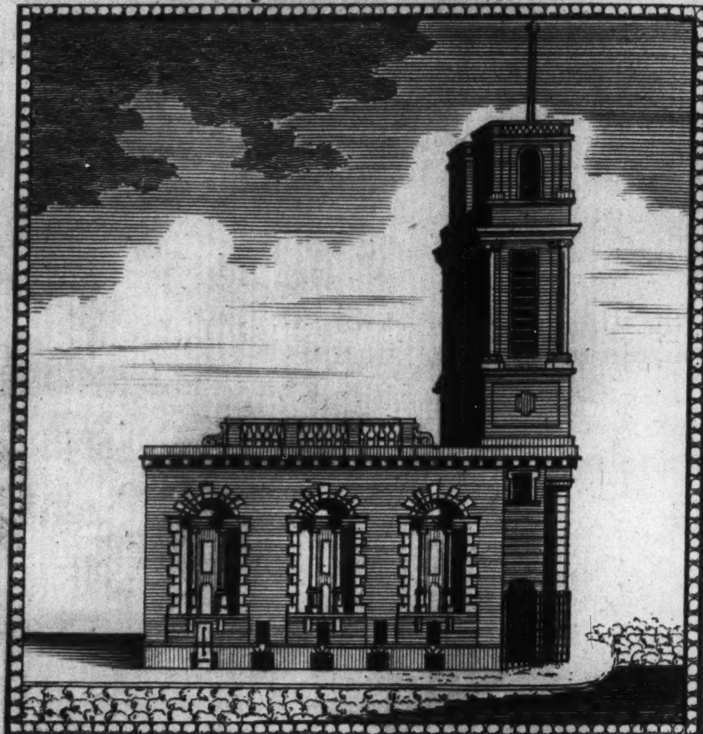
St. Paul's, *Covent Garden*.



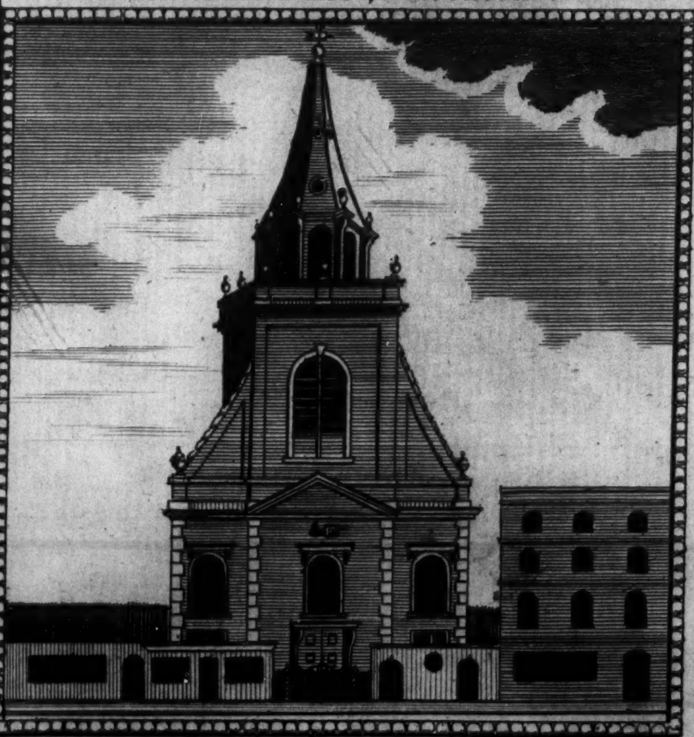
St. Mary, *Le Strand*.



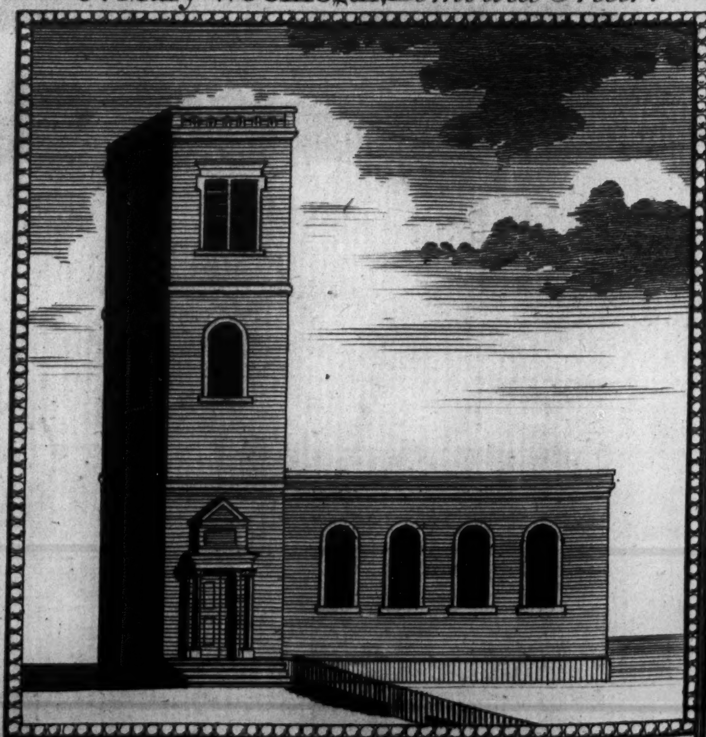
St. Clement's, *Strand*.



St. Mary Woolnorth, *Lombard Street*.



St. Edmund *the* **King**, *Lombard Street*.



Allhallow's, *Lombard Street*.

BRITISH
20 AU 68
MUSEUM

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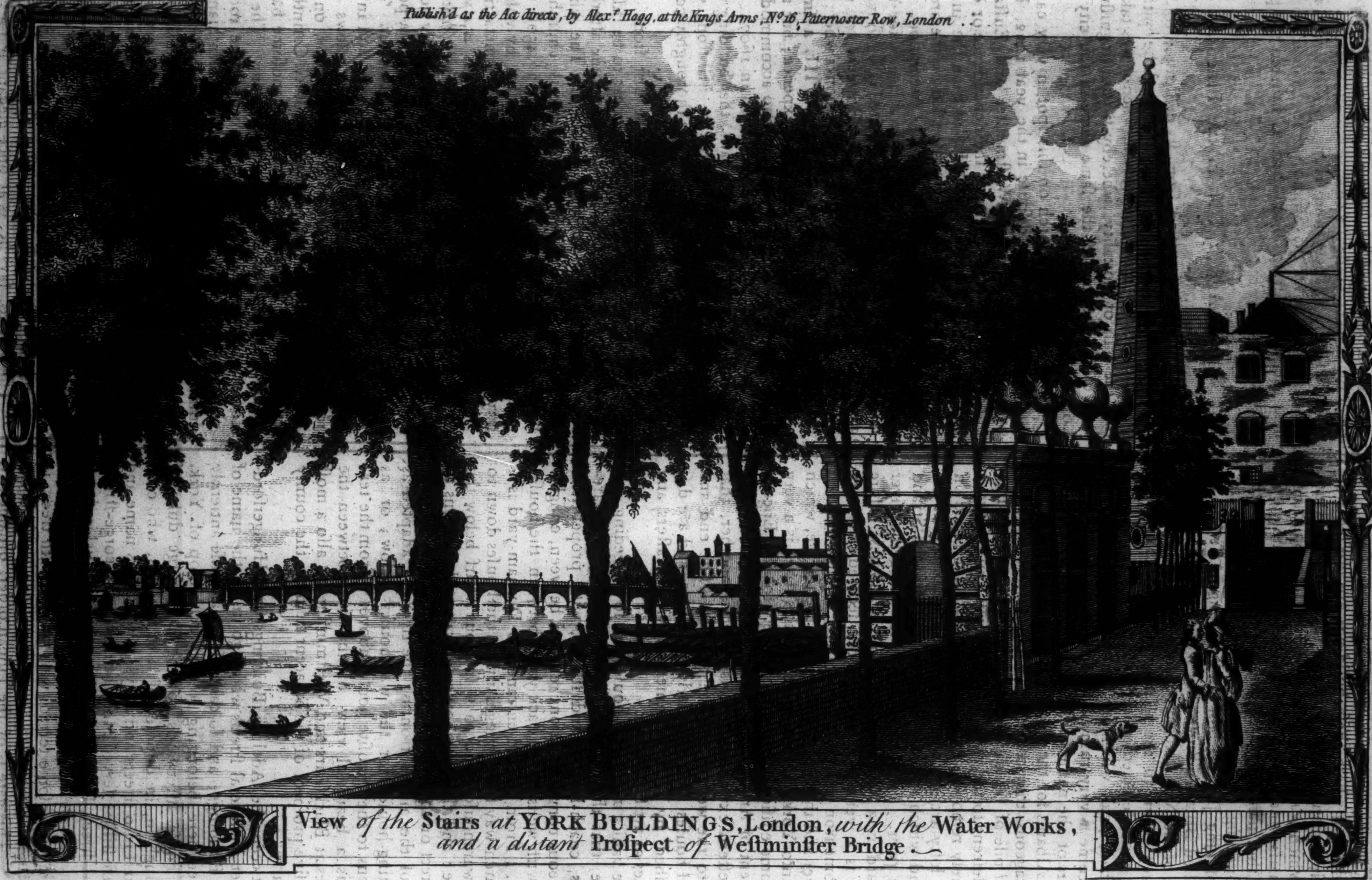

View *of the* Stairs *at* YORK BUILDINGS, London, *with the* Water Works, *and a distant* Proſpect *of* Weſtminſter Bridge.

when put out have three pounds given with each of them.

Returning from Covent-Garden into the Strand, and proceeding farther to the weſt, on the ſouth ſide fronting the Thames, is that noble pile called

The ADELPHI BUILDINGS.

On the ſpot where theſe buildings are erected was antiently a manſion belonging to the biſhop of Durham, which was afterwards converted into buildings and wharfs, and called by the name of Durham-yard. Before this manſion, in the Strand, was a magnificent ſtone building, erected by the earl of Saliſbury, in the reign of king James I. for an Exchange. It was at firſt called Britain's Burſe, but was afterwards altered to that of the New Exchange: however, this building was taken down in the year 1737, and a handſome row of houſes erected in its ſtead.

Durham-yard, which lay behind theſe houſes, having become a very ruinated place, three builders and brothers of the name of Adam agreed with the duke of St. Alban's for the ground, and as the ſituation was advantageous, they converted it into one of the moſt elegant pile of buildings within the metropolis. The great deſcent to the river that ran down Durham-yard is entirely removed, by theſe buildings being raiſed on ſtrong lofty arches, whereby a ſtreet is formed at the eaſt end which runs in a direct line from the Strand to the river. Fronting the Thames along the river weſtward is a moſt beautiful row of houſes, before which is a very ſpacious terrace, ſecured by very handſome iron rails. Another ſtreet extends between the river and the Strand, parallel to the terrace, which leads into York Buildings; and in this ſtreet is a very handſome edifice uſed by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce. At the weſtern extremity of this ſtreet is another, that leads to the weſt end of the terrace. The end and central houſes are particularly handſome, and are diſtinguiſhed by being ornamented with pilaſters and cornices of artificial ſtone.

The vaults under the houſes are ſo exceeding extenſive, that they are converted into ranges of warehouſes, coach-houſes, and ſtables, with proper ſubterraneous communications reſerved between, enlightened with wells in the back yards between the houſes above. From the old entrance to Durham-yard is a wide arch way for carriages under the houſes down to theſe warehouſes, and to a ſpacious wharf below the terrace: and there is another entrance that opens to the ſtreet on the ſide next York Buildings. The ſummits of the arches fronting the river are adapted as compting-houſes for the warehouſes below; or as kitchens to the oppoſite houſes above. From the terrace is a beautiful view of the river between the bridges at Blackfriars and Weſtminſter; as alſo a moſt extenſive proſpect of the adjacent fields in the county of Surry.

Between the Adelphi Buildings and Hungerford-market are ſeveral ſtreets which go under the name of York Buildings; and ſo called from a houſe antiently ſituated here belonging to the archbiſhop of York. This houſe afterwards coming to George duke of Buckingham, he diſpoſed of it to builders, who converted it into ſtreets and alleys, in which his name and title are ſtill preſerved: they being called George-ſtreet, Villars-ſtreet, Duke-ſtreet, Of-alley, and Buckingham-ſtreet. At the bottom of theſe ſtreets, next the river, is a very handſome terrace walk planted with trees, in the center of which is a beautiful ſtone gate to the ſtairs. This gate is of the Tuſcan order, ornamented with ruſtic work; and was deſigned by that celebrated architect Inigo Jones. At the eaſt corner is a high wooden tower called York Buildings Water-works, erected for raiſing water for the ſupply of that neighbourhood. The company to whom it belongs were incorporated by act of parliament in the year 1691.

Near to York Buildings is Hungerford-market, ſituated between the Strand and the Thames. In this place was antiently a large houſe, with a garden, the ſeat of Sir Edward Hungerford, which he converted into buildings. Here is a good market-houſe, which was formerly well furniſhed with meat, as were alſo the other parts of the market with vegetables, &c. but it now turns to very little account notwithſtanding its convenient ſituation for bringing goods to it by water. Over the market-houſe is a charity ſchool.

At a ſmall diſtance from Hungerford-market, on the oppoſite ſide of the Strand, is St. Martin's-lane, near the ſouth-eaſt angle of which is ſituated the pariſh church of

St. MARTIN in the Fields.

This church is ſo called from its dedication to St. Martin, an Hungarian ſaint; and it received the epithet "in the Fields," from its ſituation, when it was taken into the bills of mortality, whereby it is diſtinguiſhed from other churches of the ſame name in the city of London.

That there was a church on this ſpot in very early times, appears from a diſpute in the year 1222, between William abbot of Weſtminſter and Euſtace biſhop of London, concerning the dependence or exemption of St. Martin's in the Fields from the juriſdiction of the latter; which was decided by the archbiſhop of Canterbury in favour of its exemption. It is ſuppoſed to have been originally a chapel for the monks of Weſtminſter, when they viſited their convent garden, which then extended to it. However, the endowments of this church fell with the monks who poſſeſſed it; and in the reign of Henry VIII. a ſmall church was built there at the king's expence; but this ſtructure not being capacious enough to accommodate the pariſhioners, it was greatly enlarged in 1607. At length, after many expenſive repairs, that building was taken down in 1721, and ſoon after the firſt ſtone was laid of the preſent edifice, which was thoroughly compleated in 1726.

It is remarkable that on laying the firſt ſtone, his majeſty king George I. gave 100 guineas to be diſtributed among the workmen, and ſome time after he alſo gave 1500l. to purchaſe an organ. The whole expence of building and decorating this church amounted to 60,891l. 10s. 4d. of which 33,450l. was granted by parliament, and the reſt raiſed by voluntary ſubſcriptions added to the above royal benefaction.

The church of St. Martin in the Fields is a very elegant edifice built with ſtone. In the weſt front is an aſcent by a very long flight of ſteps to a very noble portico of Corinthian columns that ſupport a pediment, in which are the royal arms in bas relief. The ſame order is continued round in pilaſters, and in the intercolumniations are two ſeries of windows ſurrounded with ruſtic. On each ſide the door, on the ſides that are near the corners, are lofty Corinthian columns; the roof is concealed by a handſome baluſtrade, and the ſpire is ſtately and elegant. The decorations within are exceeding beautiful; the roof is richly adorned with fret-work; ſlender Corinthian columns raiſed on high pedeſtals, riſing in the front of the galleries, ſerve to ſupport both them and the roof, which on the ſides reſts upon them in a very ornamented arch-work. The eaſt end is richly adorned with fret-work and gilding, and over the altar is a large window finely painted.

With reſpect to this edifice, the author of the Critical Review remarks, that it would be a great advantage to the building, if the front was laid open to the Mews. "The portico, ſays he, is at once elegant and auguſt, and if the ſteps ariſing from the ſtreet to the front could have been made regular, and on a line from end to end, it would have given it a very conſiderable grace; but as the ſituation of the ground would not allow it, this is to be eſteemed a miſfortune rather than a fault. The round columns at each angle of the church are well contrived, and have a very fine effect in the profile of the building; the eaſt end is remarkably elegant, and very juſtly challenges a particular applauſe."

In the ſteeple of this church is a good ring of bells, greatly admired for the harmony of their ſound. The church is a vicarage, the patronage of which is in the ~~gift of the~~ king.

This pariſh, which is ſuppoſed to have been originally taken out of that of St. Margaret, hath ſo increaſed both in houſes and inhabitants, that it is now one of the largeſt and moſt populous in the bills of mortality; and though the pariſhes of St. Paul Covent-Garden, St. Anne, St. James, and St. George Hanover-ſquare, have been taken out of it, the number of houſes are eſtimated to exceed 5000.

The moſt diſtinguiſhed places and things in this pariſh are theſe, viz. Part of the Privy-Garden; part of St. James's Park; the Cock-pit; the Horſe-guards, Whitehall; the Banquetting-houſe; the effigies of king Charles I. at Charing croſs, and king James II. in the Privy-garden; the ſecretary of war's office in Whitehall; the King's Mews; the Opera Houſe in the Hay-market; part of Leiceſter-ſquare; part of Drury-lane theatre; Northumberland-houſe; a French chapel in Spring-garden; another in Orange-ſtreet; a chapel in Chapel court, Long-acre; another in Broad-court, Drury-lane, called Taviſtock chapel; and one in Oxendon-ſtreet; and one in Privy-garden.

In Caſtle-ſtreet, by the Mews, is a free-ſchool, erected and endowed by Dr. Thomas Tenniſon, late archbiſhop of Canterbury, over which there is a fine library; and adjoining to the ſchool is a work-houſe for the poor.

At the ſouth-weſt extremity of the Strand, nearly oppoſite the end of St. Martin's-lane, is ſituated that noble building, called

NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE.

This houſe derives its name from the title of the noble family in whoſe poſſeſſion it has been upwards of an hundred years. It is the town reſidence of the right honourable the duke and ducheſs of Northumberland, and is one of the largeſt and moſt magnificent buildings in London. It was firſt erected in the reign of James I. by Henry Howard earl of Northampton, during whoſe life it was called Northampton-houſe; and conſiſted only of three ſides. After the death of this nobleman, it became the property of his near relation the earl of Suffolk, and was then known by the name of Suffolk houſe.

In the reign of Charles I. Algernon earl of Northumberland, the lord high admiral of England, married lord Suffolk's daughter, and about the year 1642 became the proprietor of this houſe; from which time it has been known by the name it now bears. This earl finding it inconvenient to live in the apartments built by lord Northampton, from their being ſo near the ſtreet, compleated the preſent quadrangle by building the fourth ſide; which being parallel and oppoſite to that next the ſtreet, is at ſuch a ſufficient diſtance as to avoid the diſturbances occaſioned by carriages, &c. and at the ſame time enjoys all the advantages of retirement. This part was built under the direction of that great architect Inigo Jones. In the year 1682, Charles duke of Somerſet married the lady Elizabeth Percy, daughter and heireſs of Jocelyne earl of Northumberland; and by that means became poſſeſſed of this houſe. On his death it deſcended to his ſon Algernon, by the aforeſaid lady, who ſucceeded to the title and eſtate in the year 1748. This nobleman began to make alterations in ſome of the apartments, and to rebuild the front next the ſtreet; but he died before his intentions were accompliſhed. In this ſituation it deſcended to his ſon-in-law and daughter, the preſent duke and late ducheſs of Northumberland; and it is in a great meaſure owing to the improvements made by them, at a very great expence, that Northumberland-houſe is become a building ſo complete and ſtately, as to be generally admired for its elegance and grandeur.

The front of this building next the ſtreet is exceeding magnificent. In the center of it is a grand arched gate, the piers of which are continued up to the top of the building, with niches on each ſide from the ground, decorated with carvings in a ſort of Gothic ſtyle. They are connected at the top by uniting to form an arch in the center, opening from the top of the houſe to a circular balcony ſtanding on a ſmall bow window over the gate beneath. Over the arch, on a pedeſtal, is a carved lion, the creſt of the duke of Northumberland's arms. The building on each ſide the center is of brick, containing two ſeries of regular windows, five on each ſide, over a like ſeries of niches on the ground ſtory. At each extremity is a tower with ruſtic ſtone corners, containing one window each in front, correſponding with the building. Theſe towers riſe above the reſt of the front, firſt with an arched window, above that a port-hole window, and the top is terminated with a dome crowned with a vane. The center is connected with the turrets over the building by a breaſt-work of ſolid piers and open lattice work alternately, correſponding with the windows beneath, which has ſtone work under them carved in like manner.

The four ſides of the inner court are faced with Portland ſtone; and the two wings, which extend from the garden front towards the river, are above one hundred feet in length. The principal door of the houſe opens to a veſtibule about 82 feet long, and upwards of 12 feet wide, properly ornamented with columns of the Doric order. Each end of it communicates with a ſtair-caſe leading to the principal apartments, which face the garden. They conſiſt of ſeveral ſpacious rooms fitted up in the moſt elegant manner. The ceilings are embelliſhed with copies of antique paintings, or fine ornaments of ſtucco, richly gilt. The chimney pieces conſiſt of ſtatuary and other curious marble, carved and finiſhed in the moſt correct taſte. The rooms are hung either with beautiful tapeſtry or the richeſt damaſks, and magnificently furniſhed with large glaſſes, ſettees, marble tables, &c. with frames of exquiſite workmanſhip, richly gilt. They alſo contain a great variety of pictures executed by the moſt diſtinguiſhed maſters, particularly Raphael, Titian, Paul Veroneſe, Salvator Roſa, Rubens, Vandyke, &c. Among theſe is the Cornaro family painted by Titian, which was ſold to Algernon earl of Northumberland in the reign of Charles I. by Vandyke, for one thouſand guineas. In ſome of the rooms are large cheſts, embelliſhed with old genuine Japan; which being great rarities, are eſteemed invaluable.

Theſe apartments lead to the left wing, which forms a ſtate gallery, or ball-room, admirable in every reſpect, whether conſidered for its dimenſions, the taſte and maſterly manner in which it is finiſhed, or the elegant magnificence of the furniture.

This gallery or ball-room is 106 feet long, the breadth being a fourth part of the length, and the heighth equal to the diagonal of the ſquare of the breadth. The ceiling is carved and ornamented with figures and feſtoons richly gilt. The flat part of the ceiling is divided into five compartments, ornamented with fine imitations of ſome antique figures; particularly, a flying Fame blowing a trumpet; a Diana; a triumphal car drawn by two horſes; a Flora; and a Victory holding out a wreath of laurel. The entablature is Corinthian, and of moſt exquiſite workmanſhip. The light is admitted through nine windows in the ſide next the garden, being equally diſtant from each other, and in the ſame horizontal direction. Above theſe is another row of windows, which, though not viſible in the room, are ſo artfully placed as to throw a proper quantity of light over the cornice, ſo that the higheſt parts of the room are as much enlightened as the loweſt, and the pictures on the oppoſite ſide are free from that confuſed glare that would ariſe from a leſs judicious diſpoſition. In the ſpaces between the windows, there are tables of antique marble, and ſtools covered with crimſon damaſk, alternately. The piers are alſo ornamented with large ſquare and oval glaſſes, the frames of which form a beautiful variety of foliage to adorn the higher parts quite up to the entablature.

The oppoſite ſide is divided into three large ſpaces by two chimney-pieces made of ſtatuary marble, with cornices ſupported by figures of Phrygian captives, copied from thoſe in the capitol at Rome, and executed in a very maſterly manner. The finiſhing above the chimney-pieces conſiſts of termini, ſphinxes, feſtoons, &c. and within the ſpaces formed by theſe ornaments are placed whole length portraits of the duke and ducheſs, when earl and counteſs of Northumberland, in their robes.

Theſe diviſions are ornamented with many capital paintings executed by the moſt eminent maſters, under which are placed large ſophas, covered with crimſon damaſk, and richly decorated. The gallery is lighted up for the reception of company by means of four glaſs luſtres, conſiſting in all of as many branches as will receive one hundred large wax candles; and ſuſpended from the ceiling by long chains, magnificently gilt.

Beſides the apartments already mentioned, there are upwards of 140 rooms more belonging to this houſe; which, being ſo numerous, and chiefly appropriated to the private uſes of the family, cannot be particularly deſcribed. We ſhall, therefore, only obſerve, that the apartments of the duke and ducheſs are very commodious, and elegantly furniſhed: her grace's cloſet is even a repoſitory of curioſities, and, amongſt other valuable things, contains ſo fine a collection of pictures, as to afford the moſt pleaſing entertainment to a ſtranger. Here are alſo two libraries, which conſiſt of a great variety of books on the moſt uſeful and curious ſubjects.

The laſt thing we have to mention, that contributes to the beauties of this noble palace, is the garden, which is ſituated between the houſe and the river, and forms a pleaſing piece of ſcenery before the principal apartments; for it conſiſts of a fine lawn ſurrounded with a neat gravel walk, and bounded next the walls by a border of curious flowers, ſhrubs, and evergreens.

In this garden may be enjoyed the tranquillity of the country, though ſituated ſo near the noiſe and diſtraction of the town; and a reflecting mind will be particularly pleaſed by contraſting the ſimple beauties of nature with the ſtately productions of art.

At the weſt end of Northumberland-houſe is a large opening called Charing-croſs; ſo denominated from its being antiently a village named Charing, in which king Edward I. cauſed a magnificent croſs to be erected in commemoration of his beloved queen Eleanor, part of which continued till the civil wars in the reign of Charles I. when it was entirely deſtroyed by the populace, as a monument of popiſh ſuperſtition. However, after the reſtoration, an equeſtrian ſtatue of king Charles I. was erected on the ſpot where this croſs ſtood, which is ſtill called Charing-croſs. This ſtatue has the advantage of being well placed at the meeting of three great ſtreets: the pedeſtal on which it ſtands is finely elevated, and the horſe full of fire and ſpirit; but the man is not thought to be equally well executed. It is ſaid that Oliver Cromwell, after king Charles was beheaded, ordered this ſtatue to be taken down and ſold to a founder to melt; but that a royaliſt contrived to get it and conceal it till the reſtoration, when it was replaced.

On the north ſide of Charing-croſs is a large ſquare, on one ſide of which is a handſome building uſed as ſtables for his majeſty's horſes, and generally known by the name of

The MEUSE, or MEWS.

This place is of great antiquity, and is thus denominated from the word *Mew*, a term uſed among falconers, ſignifying to moult or caſt feathers. It was uſed for the accommodation of the king's falconers and hawks, ſo early as the year 1377; but the king's ſtables at Lomeſbury (now called Bloomſbury) being deſtroyed by fire in the year 1537, king Henry VIII. cauſed the hawks to be removed, and the Mews enlarged and fitted up for the reception of his majeſty's horſes; and the royal ſtables have ever ſince been kept in this place.

The old building being greatly decayed, the north ſide was erected in a magnificent manner by his late majeſty, in the year 1732. This part of the Mews is exceeding noble, particularly the center, which is enriched with columns and a pediment, and the continuity of the architecture preſerved. The ſmaller pediment, and ruſtic arch under the cupolas or lanthorns are properly ſubordinate, but ſet ſo cloſe to the baluſtrade that its intent as a gallery is thereby deſtroyed. The edifice itſelf is greatly injured by the mean buildings that form the other ſides of the ſquare. If theſe were made to correſpond with the main building, and a ſuitable entrance formed from Charing-croſs, the royal ſtables would be a diſtinguiſhed ornament to this part of the metropolis.

A little to the ſouth of Charing-croſs, on the weſt ſide of the ſtreet that leads from thence to Weſtminſter-abbey, and nearly oppoſite Scotland-yard, is ſituated

The ADMIRALTY OFFICE.

This is a magnificent edifice built of brick and ſtone. It has two deep wings, and is entered by a lofty portico ſupported by four large columns of the Ionic order, to which there is an aſcent by a few ſteps. The wall before the court is built in a very elegant manner: a piazza of neat columns extends along the front, in the center of which is a ſtone arched gateway; over the arch runs a baluſtrade between two pedeſtals, on each of which is a large ſea-horſe cut in ſtone. Beſides a hall and other commodious rooms, there are ſix houſes which form the two wings, viz. three on each ſide. Theſe houſes are very ſpacious, and are adapted for the reſidence of the commiſſioners of the admiralty.

In this office are tranſacted all maritime affairs belonging to the juriſdiction of the admiralty board; who here regulate the affairs of the navy, nominate admirals, captains, and other officers to ſerve on board his majeſty's ſhips of war, and give orders for the trial of thoſe who have failed in their duty, or been guilty of other offences expreſſed in the articles of war.

The office of high admiral is now put in commiſſion, and is held by ſix commiſſioners: the firſt of whom has a ſalary of 3000l. per annum, and the others 1000l. per annum each.

At a ſmall diſtance from this building, on the oppoſite ſide of the ſtreet, is a large building called the Banquetting-houſe, but more generally known by the name of

WHITEHALL.

The old palace of Whitehall, to which this building was annexed, was originally erected by Hubert de Burgh earl of Kent, who in the year 1243, bequeathed it to the Black Friars in Chancery-lane, Holborn, in whoſe church he was interred. But in 1248, theſe friars having diſpoſed of it to Walter de Grey, archbiſhop of York, he left it to his ſucceſſors, the archbiſhops of that ſee, for their city manſion, and hence it obtained the name of York Place. However, the royal palace at Weſtminſter ſuffering greatly by fire in the reign of Henry VIII. and that prince having a great inclination for York Place, purchaſed it of Cardinal Wolſey in the year 1530. From this time it became the royal reſidence of the kings of England, and ſo continued till the year 1698, when, by accidental fire, it was entirely deſtroyed, except the preſent edifice, which had been added to the old palace by king James I. according to a deſign of Inigo Jones.

This magnificent ſtructure is built entirely of ſtone, and is divided into three ſtories. The loweſt ſtory has a ruſtic wall with ſmall ſquare windows, and ſerves as a baſis for the orders. On this is raiſed the Ionic, with columns and pilaſters; and between the columns are well proportioned windows, with arched and painted pediments. Over theſe is placed the proper entablature, on which is raiſed a ſecond ſeries of the Corinthian order, conſiſting of columns and pilaſters like the other. From the capitals are carried feſtoons, which meet with maſks and other ornaments in the center. This ſeries is alſo crowned with its proper entablatures, whereon is raiſed a baluſtrade with attic pedeſtals between, which crown the work.

The Banquetting-houſe chiefly conſiſts of one room, of an oblong form, forty feet high, and a proportionable length and breadth. The ceiling of the grand room is richly painted by the celebrated Sir Peter Paul Rubens, who was ambaſſador here in the reign of Charles I. The ſubject is, the entrance, inauguration, and coronation of king James I. repreſented by Pagan emblems. This room is at preſent uſed as a chapel: but in the other parts of the building are kept the great offices of ſtate, and all public tranſactions are ſtill dated from Whitehall.

Oppoſite the Banquetting-houſe is another ſubſtantial edifice, called

The HORSE GUARDS.

This building conſiſts of a center and two wings, and has an air of ſolidity perfectly agreeable to the purpoſe for which it was erected. It receives its name from the horſe guards, who, while the king is at St. James's, are here on duty, two at a time being conſtantly mounted and completely armed, under two handſome porches detached from the building next the ſtreet, and ſo formed as to ſhelter them from the inclemency of the weather. This ſtructure is equally calculated for the uſe of the foot, as well as the horſe on duty.

In the center of this edifice is an arched paſſage into St. James's Park, and the building over this has a pediment, in which are the king's arms in bas relief.

At each extreme of the center is a pavilion, and in the middle riſes a cupola with a dial. The wings are plainer than the center, and conſiſt each of a front projecting a little, with ornamented windows in the principal ſtory, and a plain one in the ſides. Each of theſe has its pediment, with a circular window in the center; and the whole has a proper air of ſtrength and grandeur.

In the reign of Henry VIII. this park was a deſolate marſhy field; but that prince, on his building St. James's palace, incloſed it, laid it out in walks, and collecting the waters together, gave to the new incloſed ground, and new raiſed building, the name of St. James's. It was afterwards much enlarged and improved by king Charles II. who added to it ſeveral fields, planted it with rows of lime-trees, laid out the mall, which is a viſta half a mile in length, and at that time formed into a hollow ſmooth walk, incloſed by a border of wood on each ſide, with an iron hoop at one end for the purpoſe of playing a game with a ball, called Mall. He alſo formed the water into a canal of 100 feet broad, and 2800 feet long, with a decoy and other ponds for water-fowl. Succeeding kings allowed the people the privilege of walking in it, and king William III. in 1699, granted the neighbouring inhabitants a paſſage into it from Spring Garden.

This park is ſituated on a fine ſpot, and is laid out with an agreeable air of negligence. It affords many pleaſant walks diverſified by new ſcenes, and varied by different rural proſpects. It is near a mile and a half in circumference, ſurrounded by many magnificent ſtructures; and is conſtantly open for the accommodation of the public, by whom it is uſed as well for convenience as pleaſure, it being an admirable thoroughfare from Weſtminſter to the villages of Chelſea and Kenſington. The canal has been curtailed of its original length by a part of it at the weſt end being filled up, and ſeveral other alterations have been lately made in different parts of the park. At the eaſt end, facing the Treaſury, is a ſpacious parade for the exerciſe of the horſe and foot guards.

At the ſouth-eaſt corner of St. James's Park, fronting the parade, is an elegant ſtone building, called,

The TREASURY.

This ſpacious edifice conſiſts of three ſtories, the loweſt of which is of the baſement kind, with ſmall windows, though they are contained in large arches: this ſtory has the Tuſcan proportion, and the ſecond the Doric, with arched windows of a good ſize: but what is very remarkable, the upper part of this ſtory is adorned with the Doric freeze, though this range of ornament is not ſupported either by columns or pilaſters. In the center, over this ſtory, is a range of Ionic columns ſupporting a pediment.

The treaſury is under the management of five lords commiſſioners, one of whom is called firſt lord of the Treaſury, and has a ſalary of 4000l. per annum, and the reſt have 1600l. a year each.

The inner part of the Treaſury incloſes a court ſurrounded with buildings; among which is one called The Trade and Plantation Office. This office is under the government of eight commiſſioners, each of whom has a ſalary of 1000l. per annum. The buſineſs of this office is, to examine the cuſtom-houſe accounts of all the goods and merchandize exported and imported to and from the ſeveral ports of the kingdom, as well as from foreign ports, in order to inform the government of the advantages and diſadvantages of the trade of this nation, with other kingdoms and ſtates, in regard to the balance of trade. And alſo to encourage our plantations abroad by endeavouring to promote their trade, by diſcovering and encouraging ſuch branches as are moſt conducive to their reſpective intereſts, as well as to that of this kingdom.

At the weſt end of St. James's Park, fronting the Mall, is a very handſome building, now called

The QUEEN's PALACE.

The firſt edifice on this ſpot was originally known by the name of Arlington-houſe; which being purchaſed by the duke of Buckingham, who rebuilt it in 1703, it was called Buckingham-houſe till the year 1762, when his preſent majeſty bought it: and it has obtained the name of the Queen's Palace, from the particular ſatisfaction her majeſty has expreſſed in the retirement of it.

This edifice is a mixture of brick and ſtone, in the front of which is a ſpacious court-yard incloſed by a ſemicircular ſweep of iron rails. The principal door is placed between four tall Corinthian pilaſters, which are fluted, and reach to the top of the ſecond ſtory. Within this compaſs are two ſeries of very large and lofty windows, over which is the entablature; and above is an Attic ſtory, with ſquare windows and Tuſcan pilaſters. On each ſide of the building are bending colonades, with columns of the Ionic order, crowned with a baluſtrade and vaſes. Theſe colonades join the offices at the extremity of the wings to the main building; and each of theſe offices is crowned with a turret, ſupporting a dome, from which riſes a weather cock.

The ſituation of this palace is exceeding pleaſant; for it not only commands a proſpect of St. James's Park in front, but has alſo a ſpacious park behind it, together with a large garden and terrace, from the latter of which, as well as from the apartments, there is a beautiful proſpect of the adjacent country.

Several new buildings have been lately added to it, particularly a library and a riding ſchool. The library is furniſhed with the beſt authors in various languages; and in both that and the gallery are great numbers of curious prints and paintings, executed by the beſt maſters. Among theſe are the famous cartoons of Raphael, brought from the palace of Hampton-court.

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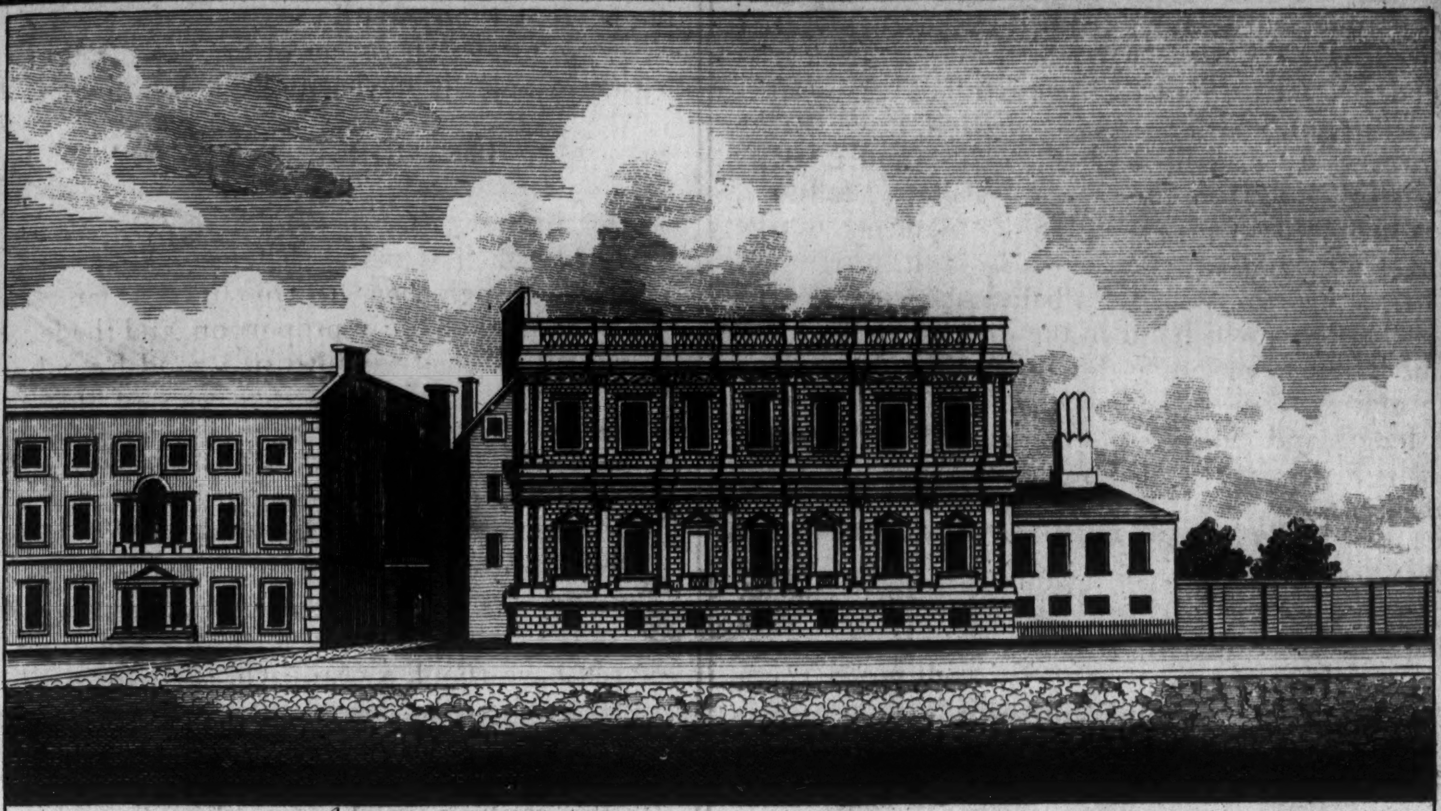
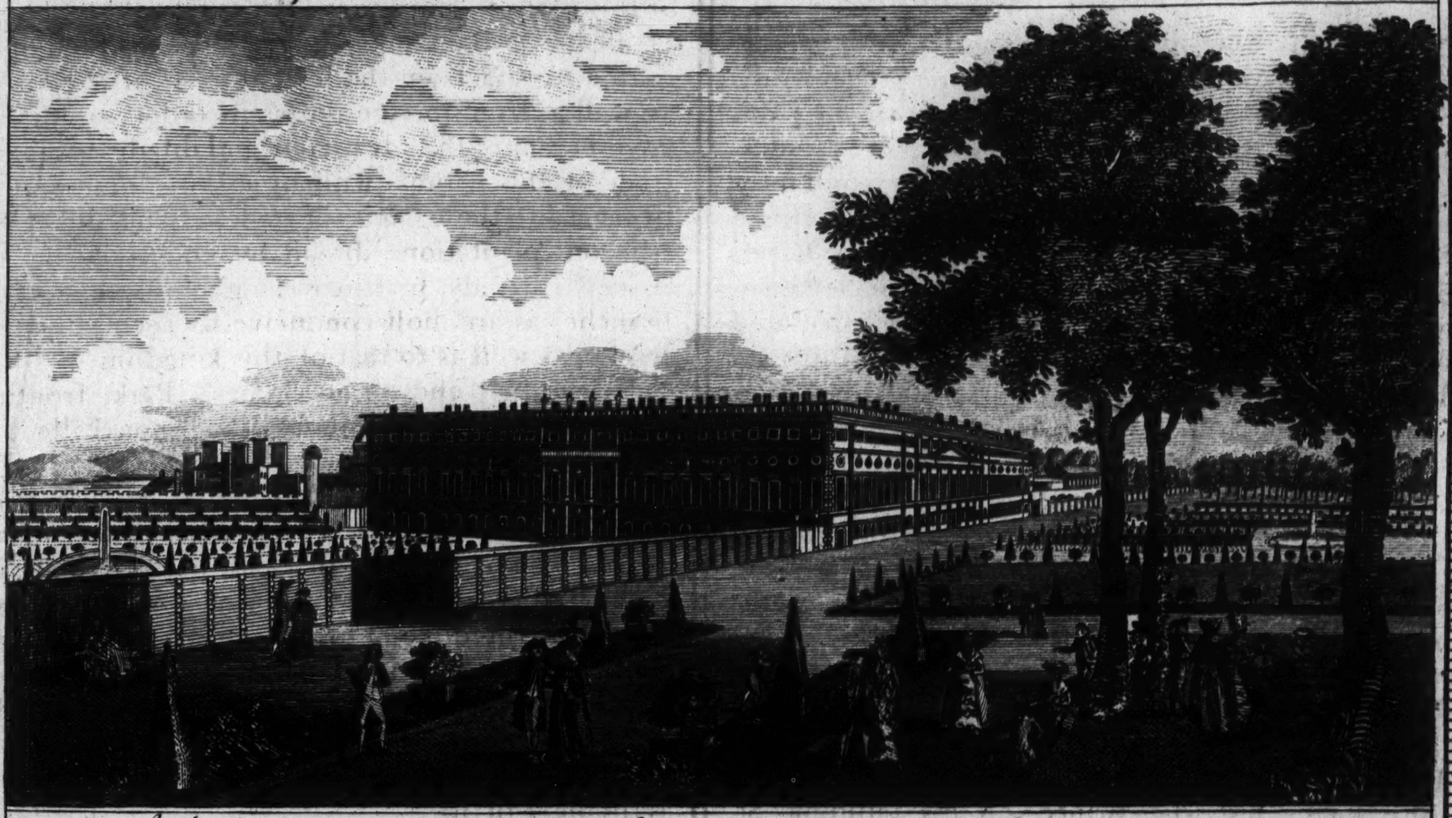
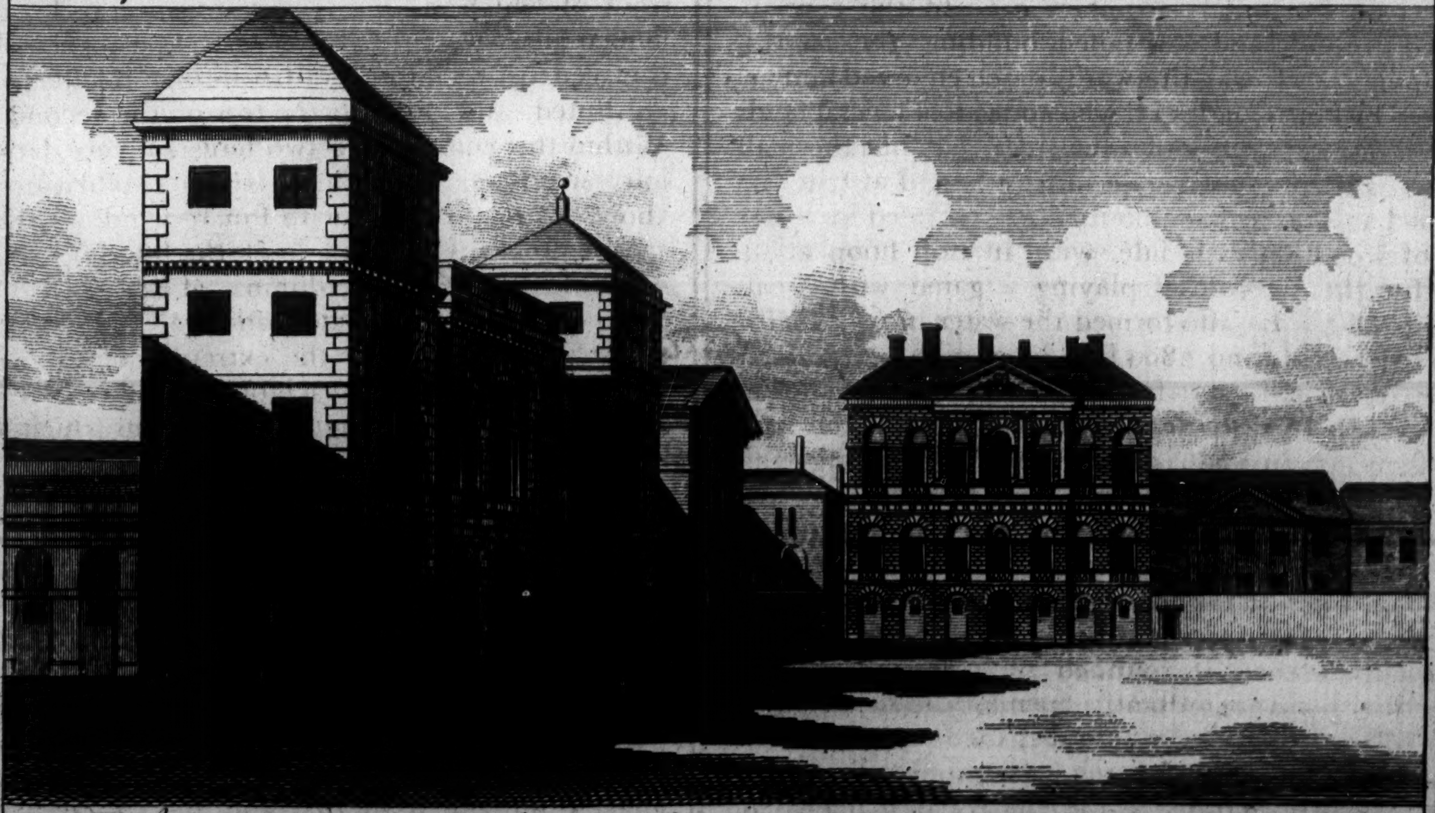


View *of the* BANQUETING HOUSE, White Hall.



View *of the* ROYAL PALACE & GARDENS, *at* HAMPTON COURT.



View *of the* TREASURY & HORSE GUARDS, *in* St. James's Park.

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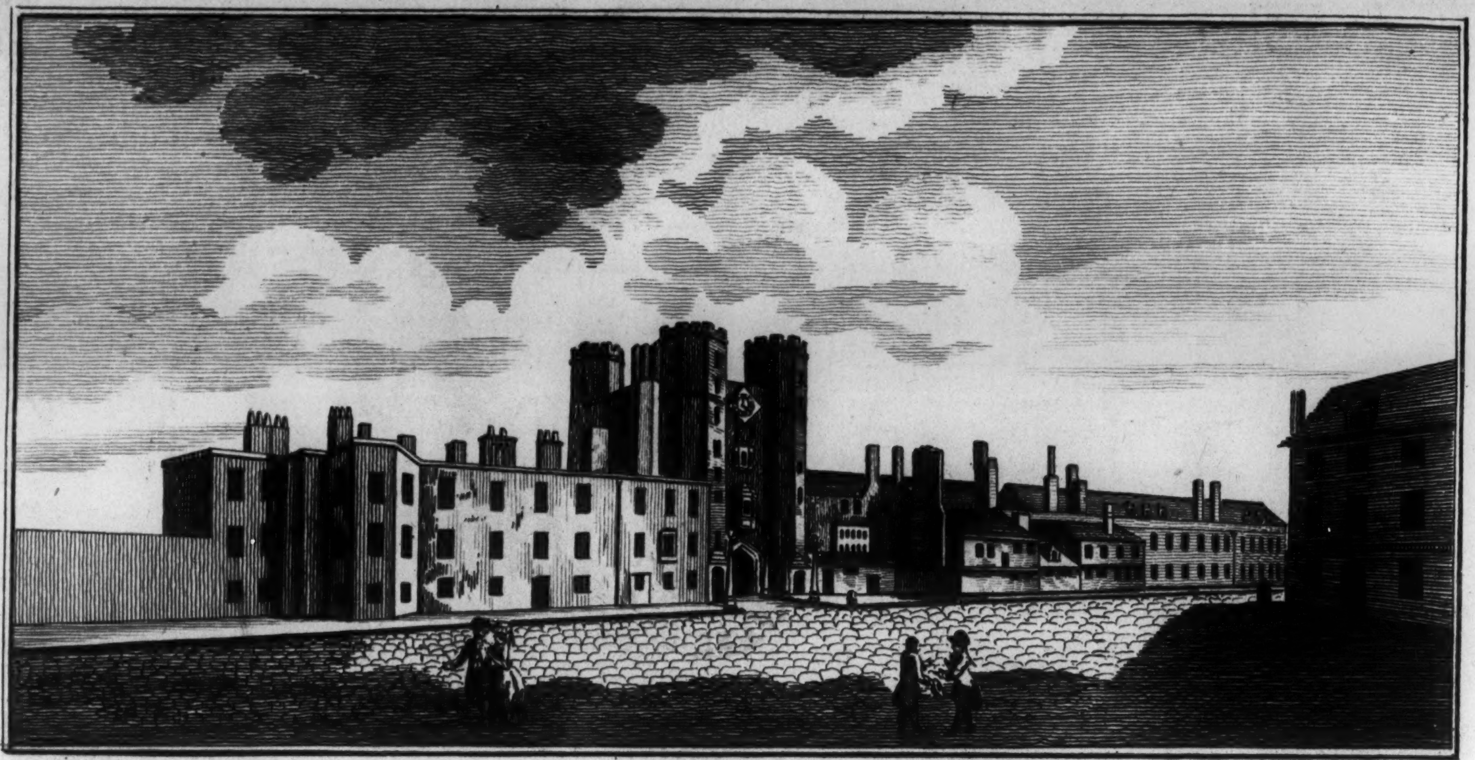
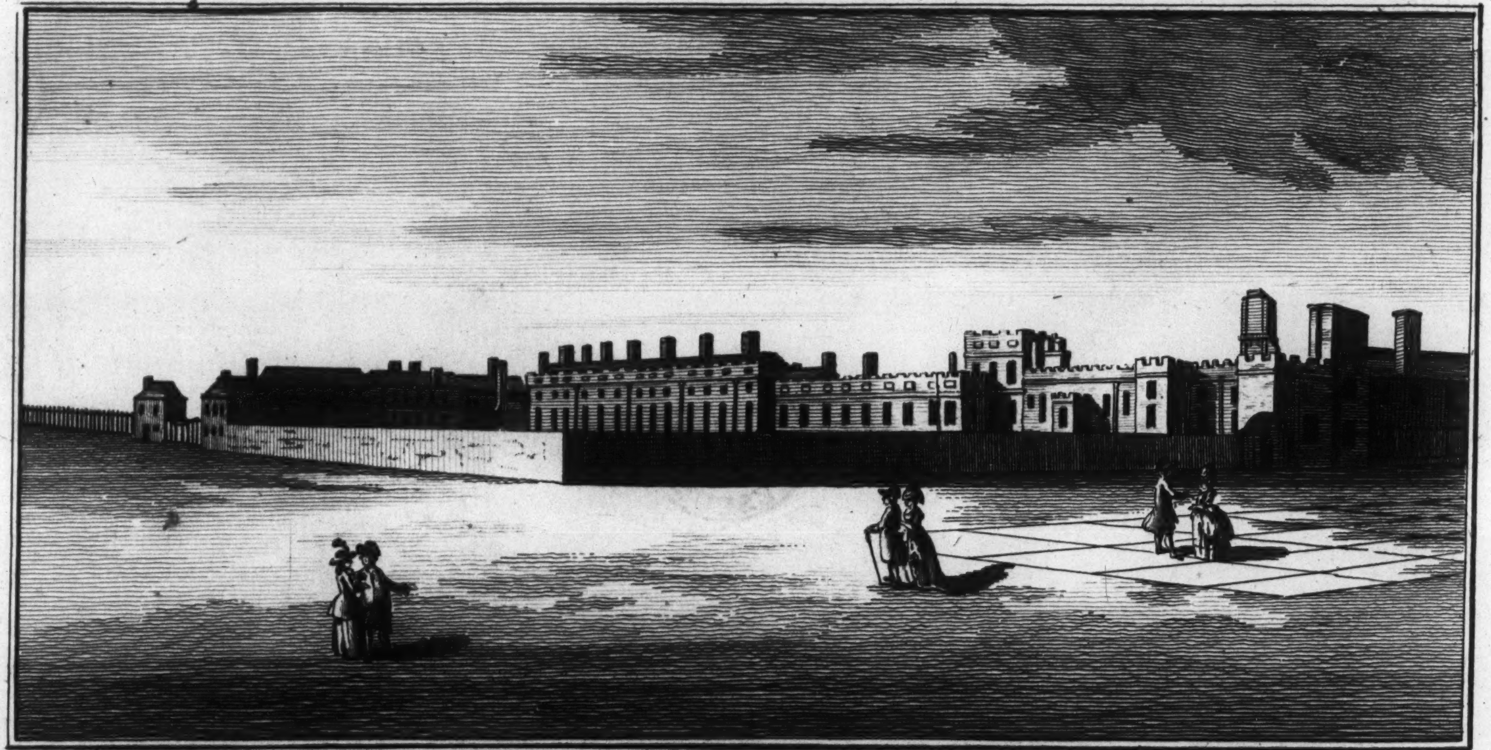
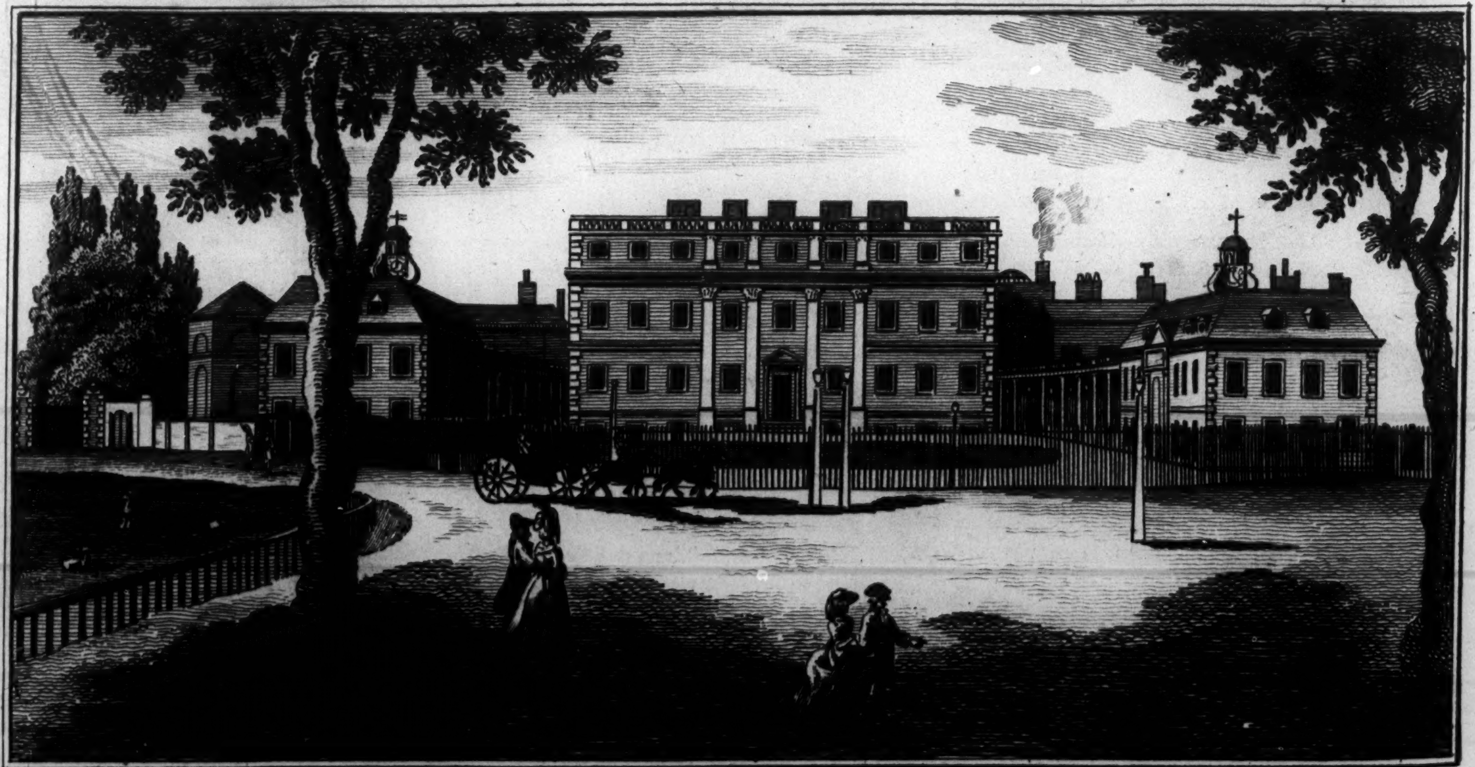


View *of* S.t JAMES's PALACE, *from* Pall Mall.



View *of* S.t JAMES's PALACE, *from the* Park.



View *of the* QUEEN's PALACE, *formerly* Buckingham Houſe, *in* S.t James's Park.

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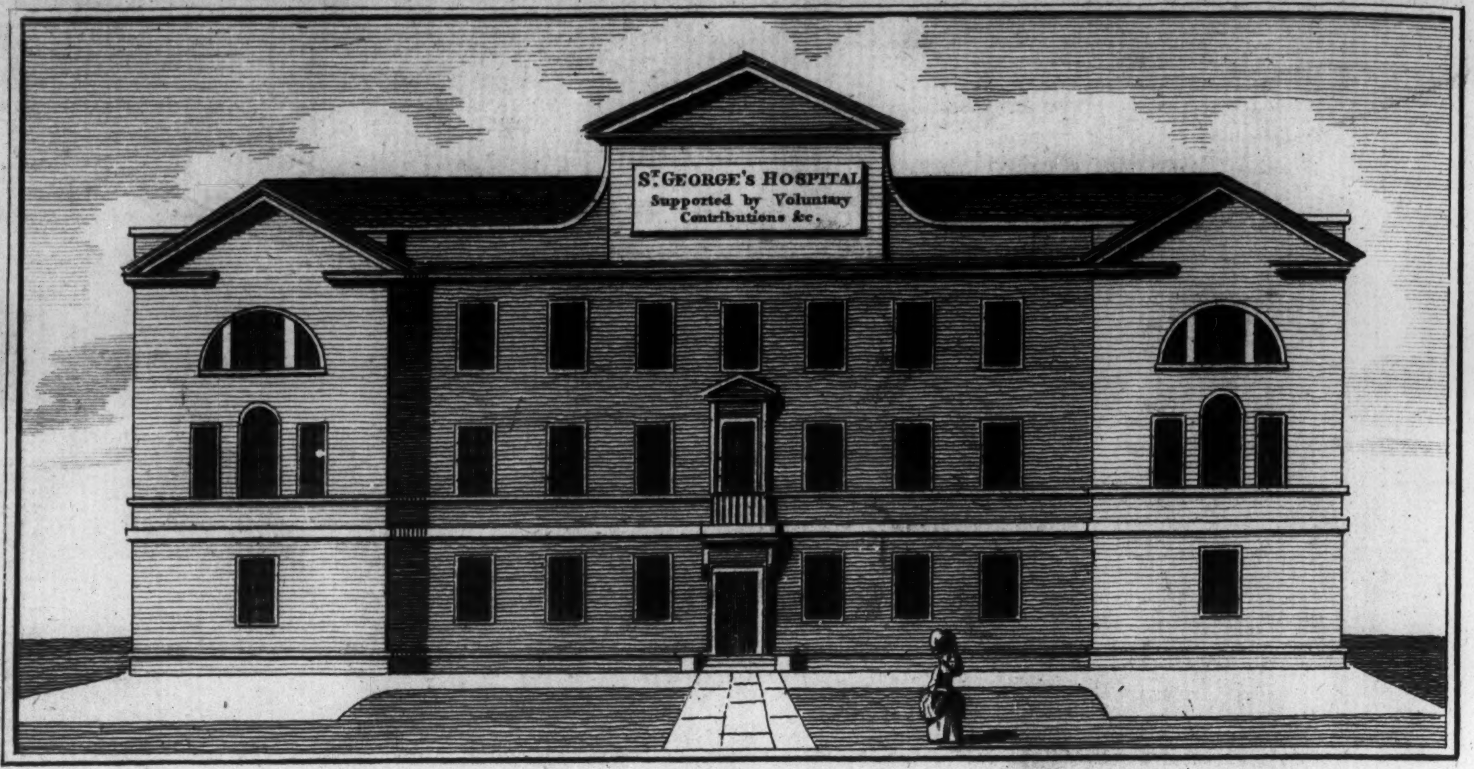
St. GEORGE's HOSPITAL
Supported by Voluntary
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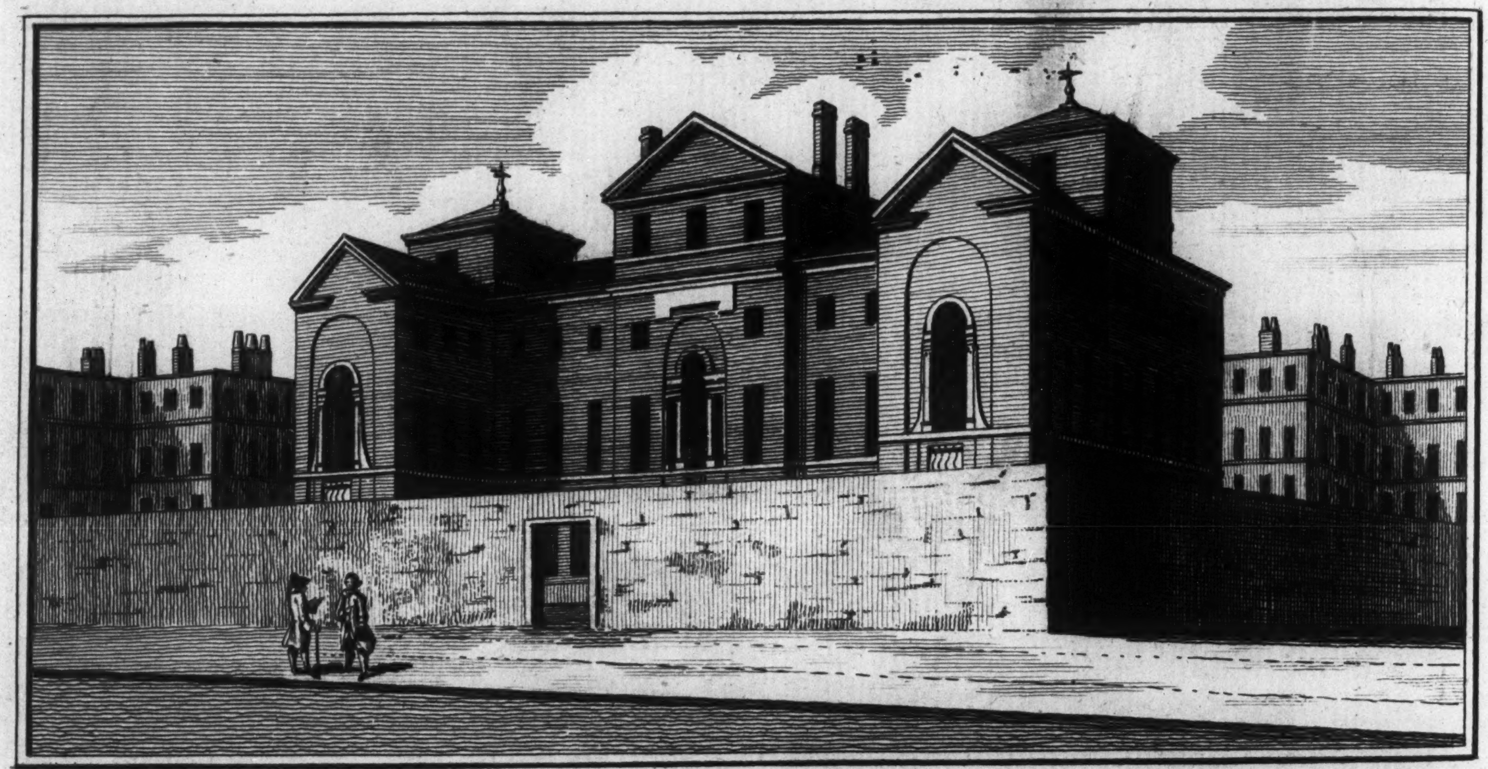
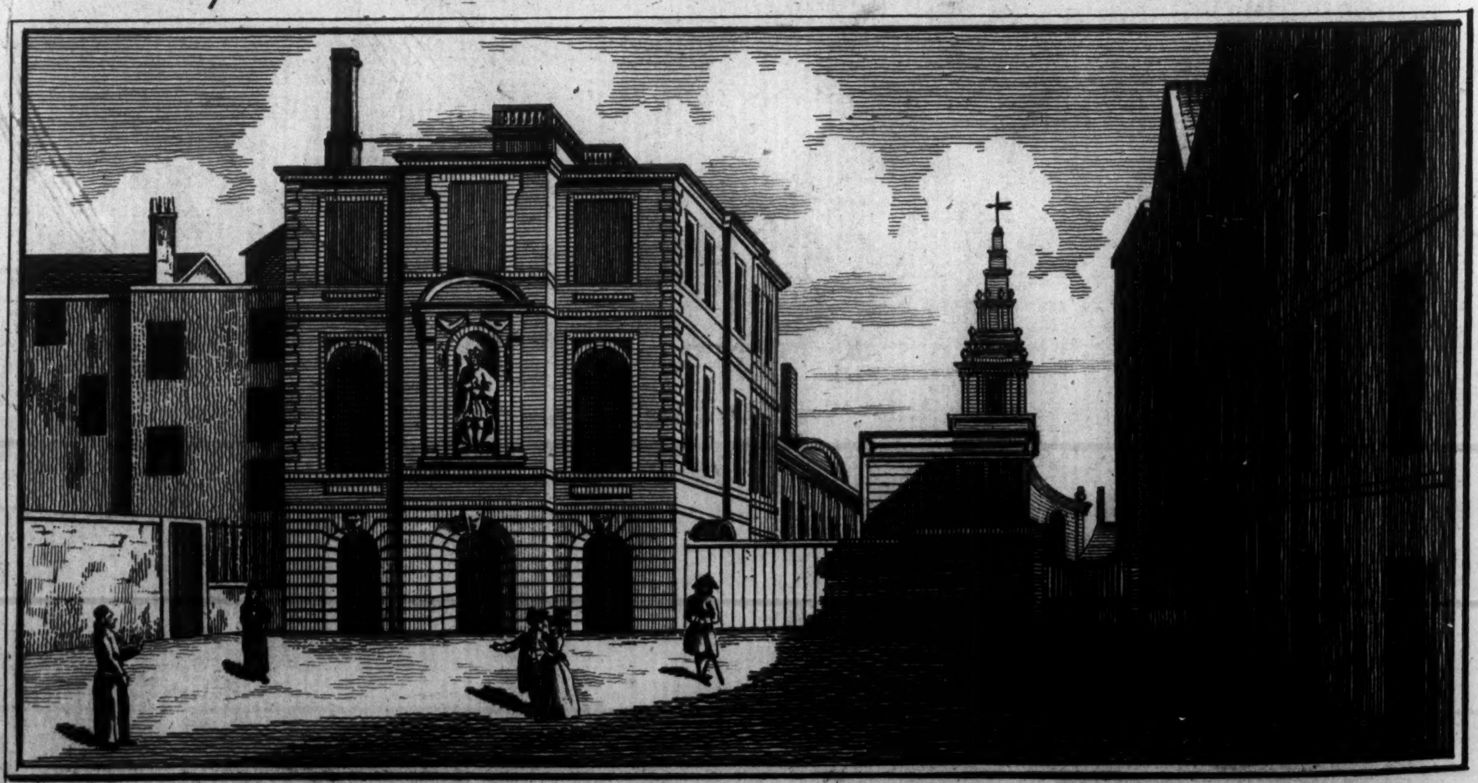
View *of* St. GEORGE's HOSPITAL, *at* Hyde Park Corner.



View *of the* MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, *near* Oxford Street.



View *of* CHRIST's HOSPITAL & Church, *near* Newgate Street.

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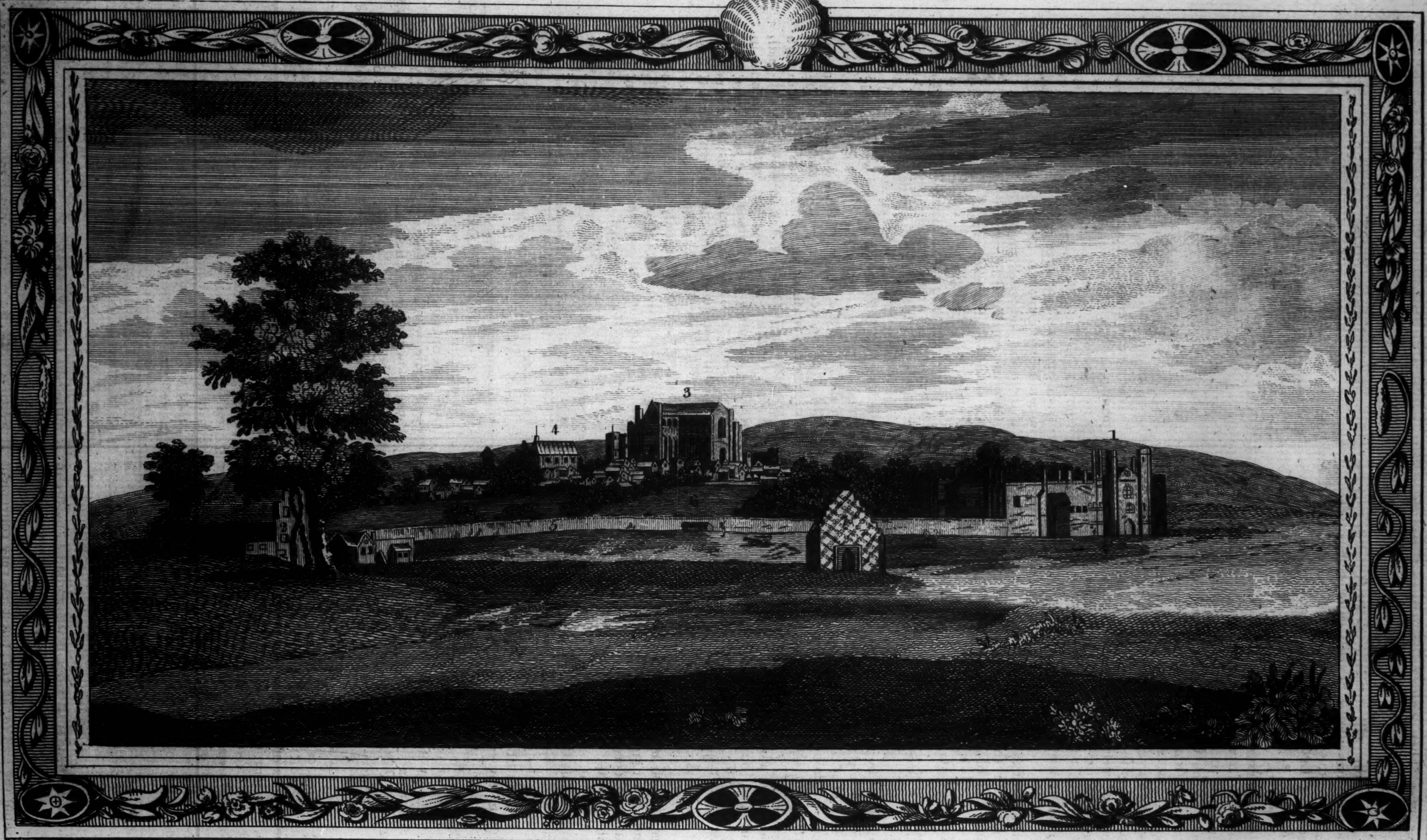


An Antient View of St. James's, Weſtminſter Abbey & Hall, &c. from the Village of Charing, now Charing Croſs.

1 St. James's Palace.
2 A Public House at the Village of Charing, now Charing Croſs.
3 Westminster Abbey.
4 Westminster Hall.
5 A Wall belonging to the Palace, now Pall Mall.
6 Fields near St. James's Park.
7 A Conduit supposed standing where St. James's now is.

ton-court. They conſiſt of ſeven fine paintings, repreſenting, 1. The delivery of the keys to Peter, John xxi. 2. The miraculous draught of fiſhes, Luke v. 3. The healing the cripple at the beautiful gate of the Temple, Acts iii. 4. The death of Ananias, Acts v. 5. Elymas the Sorcerer ſtruck blind, Acts xiv. 6. The people of Lycaonia ſacrificing to Paul and Barnabas, Acts xiv. 7. Paul preaching to the Athenians, Acts xvii.

On the north-weſt ſide of the Queen's palace is the Green park, which extends between St. James's park and Hyde park; and near about the center of it is a good gravel walk or road called Conſtitution hill. This park contributes greatly to the pleaſantneſs of the two palaces, as well as to the ſurrounding houſes that are ſituated ſo as to command a view of it. Among theſe the moſt diſtinguiſhed is lord Spencer's, which is not only exceeding magnificent in point of architecture, but alſo in the richneſs of its furniture. Nothing can be more elegant than the Park front, which is ornamented to a high degree, and yet not with profuſion; nor are the beauties of the rooms within inferior to the ſplendor of the buildings without.

Between the Green park and Hyde park, on the ſouth ſide of the road, near the turnpike is ſituated

ST. GEORGE's HOSPITAL.

This hoſpital was opened for the admiſſion of patients on the firſt of January 1734, and has ever ſince been ſupported by voluntary ſubſcriptions and donations. The building is ſituated on a fine ſpot, and has all the benefit of a clear and pure air. It is a very neat edifice, and though exceeding plain, yet it is not void of ornament. It has two ſmall wings and a large front, with only one door, which is in the center, and to which there is an aſcent by a few ſteps. On the top of this part of the building is a pediment raiſed above the reſt of the edifice; and under this ornament is a ſtone with an inſcription, expreſſing the noble purpoſe for which it was erected.

This hoſpital has had ſo many benefactions, and been ſo well attended and managed ſince its firſt inſtitution, that great numbers of diſtreſſed objects are annually relieved; and it is now one of the moſt flouriſhing public charities in the kingdom.

Near this hoſpital is another called the The Lock, which is ſolely adapted for the reception of ſuch as are afflicted with the venereal diſeaſe. The terms of admiſſion into this hoſpital are ſo eaſy, that the pooreſt perſon can obtain a cure either as an in or out-patient, without any expence. Behind the hoſpital is an elegant chapel, in which is a very handſome organ. The hoſpital is ſo cloſely connected with the chapel, that the patients may attend the worſhip, without being expoſed to the people.

On the north ſide of St. James's park, at the ſouth-weſt end of Pall-mall, is ſituated

ST. JAMES's PALACE.

This palace ſtands on the ſpot where was once an hoſpital dedicated to St. James, originally founded by the citizens of London, for fourteen women afflicted with the leproſy, who were to live a chaſte and devout life; but afterwards additional donations coming in, the charity was greatly extended, and eight brethren were added to adminiſter divine ſervice. This hoſpital, which is mentioned ſo early as the year 1100, was at length ſuppreſſed by king Henry VIII. who took down the whole edifice except the chapel, and erected the preſent palace in its ſtead, which from the ſaint to whom the hoſpital was dedicated was called St. James's Palace.

In this edifice our kings have kept their court ever ſince the palace at Whitehall was conſumed by fire in 1698, and his majeſty principally reſides here during the winter ſeaſon. It is an irregular brick building, without the leaſt ornament; but it has very convenient and elegant apartments within. In the front near St. James's-ſtreet is a Gothic arched gate-way that leads into a ſmall ſquare court, with a piazza on the weſt ſide: on the ſouth ſide of this court is the guard-room, the entrance to which is by the grand ſtair-caſe, ſituated at the ſouth weſt corner of the piazza. The buildings are low and plain; and there are two other courts beyond, that have very little the appearance of a palace. The windows, however, look into a large garden, and command a very pleaſant view of St. James's park.

On the weſt ſide of the ſquare is the chapel, which is the ſame as belonged to the antient hoſpital, and ever ſince that building was demoliſhed has been converted to the uſe of the royal family. It is a royal peculiar, and exempted from all epiſcopal juriſdiction.

The ſervice in this chapel is performed in the ſame manner as at cathedrals; and there belongs to it a dean, a lord-almoner, a ſub-dean, and forty-eight chaplains, who preach in their turns before the royal family. There are alſo twelve gentlemen of the chapel, two organiſts, ten choriſters, a ſerjeant, a yeoman, a groom of the veſtry and a bell-ringer.

On the north-eaſt ſide of St. James's palace, behind the houſes in Pall-mall, ſtands Marlborough-houſe. This is a very large brick edifice ornamented with ſtone, and built in a peculiar taſte. The front is extenſive, and the wings on each ſide are decorated at the corners with a ſtone ruſtic. The top of it was originally finiſhed with a baluſtrade, but that has been ſince altered, and the firſt ſtory is crowned with an Attic ſtory raiſed above the cornice. A ſmall colonade extends on the ſide of the area next the wings, and the oppoſite ſide of the area is occupied by offices. When this ſtructure was finiſhed, the late ducheſs of Marlborough intended to have opened a way to it from Pall-mall, directly in the front, as appears from the manner in which the court-yard is formed; but Sir Robert Walpole having purchaſed the houſe before it, and not being upon good terms with the ducheſs, ſhe was prevented from executing her deſign. The front next the park reſembles the other, only inſtead of the two middle windows in the wings, there are niches for ſtatues; and inſtead of the area in front, there is a deſcent by a flight of ſteps into the garden. The apartments within are noble and well diſpoſed; and the furniture is exceeding magnificent. In the veſtibule at the entrance is painted the battle of Hochſtet, in which the moſt remarkable ſcene is the taking marſhal Tallard the French general, and ſeveral other officers of great diſtinction priſoners. The figures of the great duke of Marlborough, of prince Eugene of Savoy, and general Cadogan, are finely executed.

Farther to the eaſt from Marlborough-houſe, oppoſite the opening into St. James's-ſquare, is Cumberland-houſe, which was built for the late duke of York, but is now the town reſidence of his brother the duke of Cumberland. It is a lofty and regular building; and the back front of it commands a beautiful proſpect of St. James's park.

A little farther from this building, on the ſame ſide of the ſtreet, is Carlton-houſe, the reſidence of the prince of Wales. This houſe is exceeding handſome, and, with the before-mentioned, alſo enjoys a proſpect of the park. Behind it is a very handſome garden that extends along the wall of the park; and in the wall is a gate, over which is built a very handſome ſummer-houſe.

At the eaſt end of Pall-mall is a long ſpacious ſtreet, known by the name of the Hay-market, and ſo called from its being a great market for hay and ſtraw, every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday. On the weſt ſide of this ſtreet is the Opera-houſe, and on the oppoſite ſide is a play-houſe, called the Little Theatre, in which the late Mr. Foote uſed to entertain the town during the ſummer ſeaſon.

At the north-weſt angle of the Hay-market is a very long ſtreet called Piccadilly, on the ſouth ſide of which is ſituated the pariſh church of

ST. JAMES.

This church is one of thoſe that owes its riſe to the great increaſe of buildings; for the nobility and gentry having for ſome time continued to retire to the weſtern parts of the town, the church of St. Martin in the Fields, to which this part belonged, was found too ſmall to accommodate the inhabitants; to remove this inconvenience, Henry earl of St. Alban's, with other perſons of diſtinction, erected this edifice at the expence of about 7000l. It was built in the reign of king Charles II. and though a large fabric, was conſidered as a chapel of eaſe to St. Martin's; but being conſecrated in 1684, it was dedicated to St. James, in compliment to the name of the duke of York; and the following year when that prince had aſcended the throne, the diſtrict for which it was built was, by act of parliament, ſeparated from St. Martin's, and made a diſtinct pariſh.

This is a plain edifice, the walls of which are brick, ſupported by ruſtic quoins of ſtone; and the windows, which are large, are alſo caſed with ſtone. The tower at the eaſt-end riſes regularly from the ground to a conſiderable height, and is crowned with a neat and well-conſtructed ſpire.

This church is a rectory, the patronage of which is in the biſhop of London.

Between the back part of this church and Pall-mall is

ST. JAMES's-SQUARE.

This ſquare is exceeding handſome, and ſurrounded with good buildings. In the centre of the ſquare is a curious oval baſon 150 feet diameter, near which is a ſtatue of king William III. on horſeback. It is encompaſſed with iron rails, which form an octagon, and at each angle without the rails is a ſtone pillar about nine feet high, with a lamp on the top. Within the rails is a gravel walk about 26 feet broad from each angle to the margin of the baſon. Here are many elegant buildings, but the moſt diſtinguiſhed is Norfolk-houſe, ſituated at the ſouth-eaſt corner of the ſquare.

In St. James's pariſh are many ſuperb manſions, the town houſes of noblemen and gentlemen of fortune. The moſt diſtinguiſhed among theſe is Burlington-Houſe, ſituated on the north ſide of Piccadilly, and ſo called from its being the reſidence of the earls of that title. This building is fenced from the ſtreet by a brick wall about 220 feet in length, in the courſe of which are three gates for the admittance of carriages. The front of the houſe is of ſtone, and is remarkable for the beauty of the deſign and workmanſhip. It has two wings, joined by a circular colonade of the Doric order. The front was built by the late earl of Burlington. The apartments are exceeding elegant, and the ſtair-caſe is adorned with beautiful paintings. Behind the houſe is a ſpacious garden.

On the eaſt-ſide of Warwick-ſtreet is ſituated

GOLDEN SQUARE.

This ſquare is very neat, but ſmall, containing about two acres. The centre of it is encompaſſed with handſome iron rails, within which are graſs plats and gravel walks; and the whole is ſurrounded with handſome and uniform buildings.

In this pariſh are two markets for the ſale of proviſions; one of which is called St. James's Market, and is ſituated between the Haymarket and St. James's-ſquare. The other is called Carnaby Market, and is ſituated on the eaſt ſide of Carnaby-ſtreet.

In King ſtreet is a large chapel, built in 1702, at the ſole expence of archbiſhop Tenniſon, who endowed the ſame. There are alſo two other chapels in Berwick-ſtreet, one of which belongs to a French congregation.

Leaving St. James's pariſh, and proceeding farther to the north, we come to Great George-ſtreet, on the eaſt ſide of which ſtands the pariſh church of

ST. GEORGE, HANOVER-SQUARE.

This pariſh was alſo taken out of that of St. Martin's in the Fields. The commiſſioners for building the fifty new churches perceiving the great neceſſity of one in this part of the town, from the great increaſe of buildings and inhabitants, erected this elegant edifice, which was finiſhed in 1724, and dedicated to St. George the Martyr.

This church has a plain body, with an elegant portico: the columns which are Corinthian, are of a large diameter, and the pediment has its acroteria, but without farther ornament. It has a tower, which, above the clock, is elegantly adorned at the corners with coupled Corinthian columns that are very lofty; theſe are crowned with their entablature, which at each corner ſupport two vaſes; and over theſe the tower ſtill riſes till it is terminated by a dome crowned with a turret that ſupports a ball, over which riſes the weather-cock.

This church is a rectory, the patronage of which is in the biſhop of London.

The ground on which this church ſtands was given by Lieutenant-General Stewart, who alſo bequeathed to the pariſh the ſum of 4000l. towards erecting and endowing a charity-ſchool.

Between George-ſtreet and Oxford-road is ſituated

HANOVER SQUARE.

This ſquare is ſo called in compliment to the preſent royal family. It contains about two acres of ground, in the center of which is a garden encloſed with rails: the houſes which are built in the modern taſte, make an elegant appearance, and are inhabited by perſons of the firſt diſtinction.

There are ſeveral other ſquares in this pariſh, the the firſt of which is ſituated directly oppoſite the above, and is called

CAVENDISH SQUARE.

This ſquare contains an area of between two and three acres, and is encompaſſed with very handſome buildings. On the eaſt ſide of the ſquare is the houſe of lord Harcourt; and on the weſt ſide is a noble edifice that formerly belonged to lord Bingley. In the center of the ſquare is an equeſtrian ſtatue of the late duke of Cumberland: on the pedeſtal of which is the following inſcription:

WILLIAM DUKE OF CUMBERLAND,
Born April 15, 1721. Died October 31ſt. 1765.
This Equeſtrian ſtatue
was erected by
Lieutenant General
William Strode
In Gratitude
For his private kindneſs,
In honour
To his public virtue,
November 4th. Anno Domini 1770.

To the north of Cavendiſh-ſquare is a new one, called Queen-Anne-ſquare; and on the weſt, near Tyburn, is another called Portman-ſquare. Theſe two ſquares are ſmall, but very neat; and are ſurrounded with good buildings, inhabited by nobility and gentry.

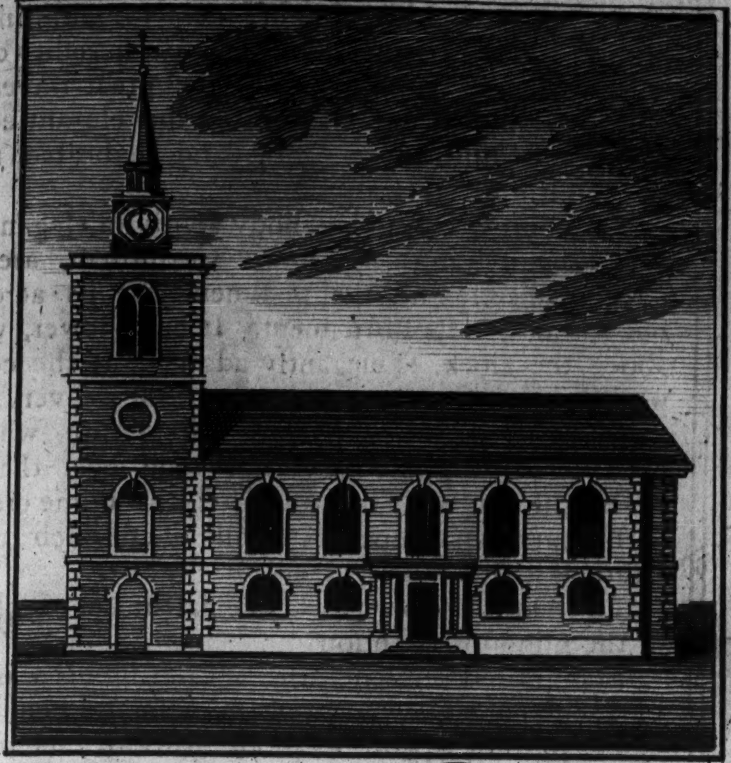
In Portman-ſtreet is a chapel lately erected, which though ſmall is a very neat brick edifice.

To the ſouth-weſt of Hanover-ſquare, behind Devonſhire-houſe in Piccadilly, is

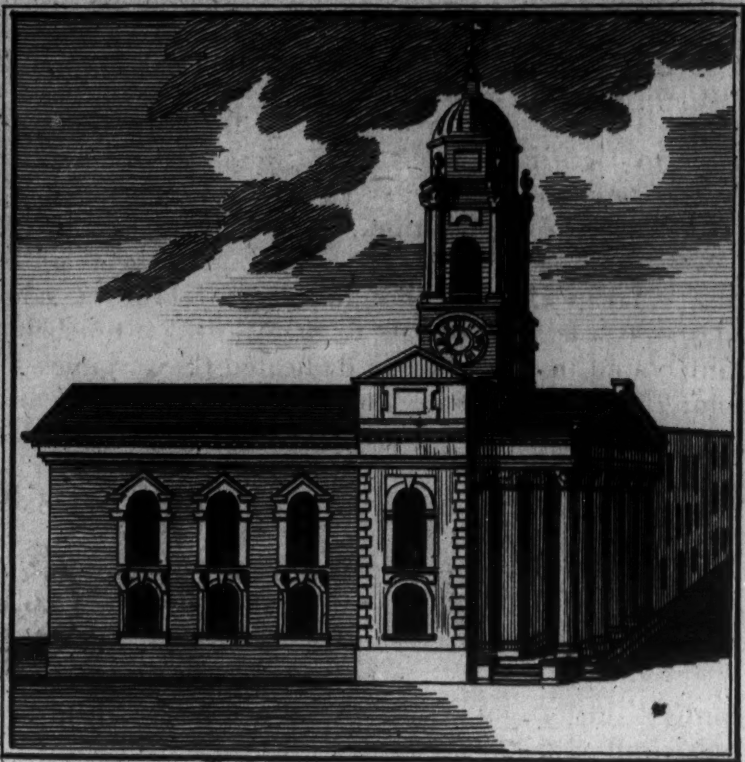
BERKLEY SQUARE.

This ſquare contains about three acres of ground, laid out in the form of a long parallelogram. It is ſurrounded with very elegant buildings; and in the center of it is an equeſtrian ſtatue of his preſent majeſty, erected by her royal highneſs the princeſs Amelia.

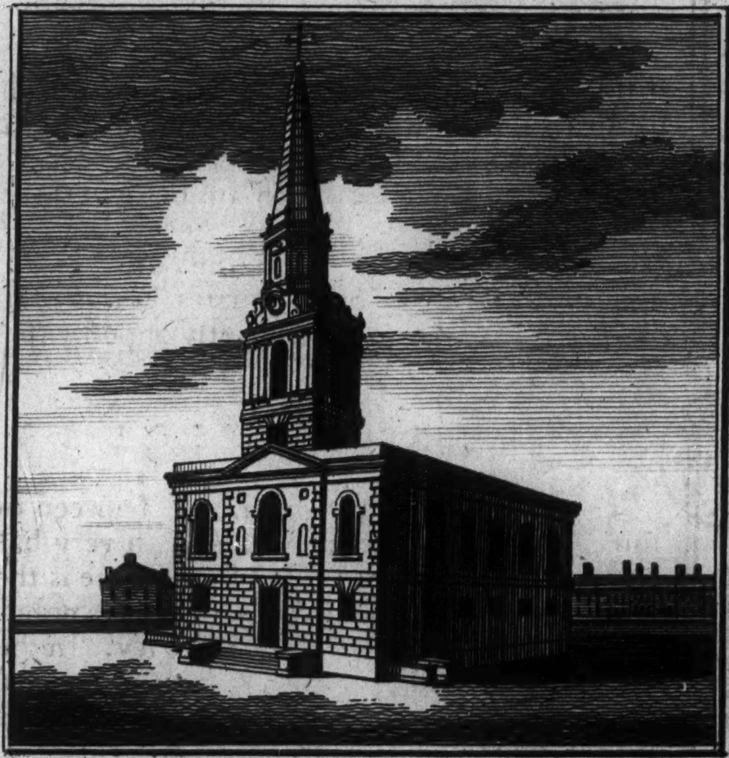
London; Published as the Act directs, by Alex^{r}. Hogg, at the Kings Arms, N^{o}.16, Paternoster Row.



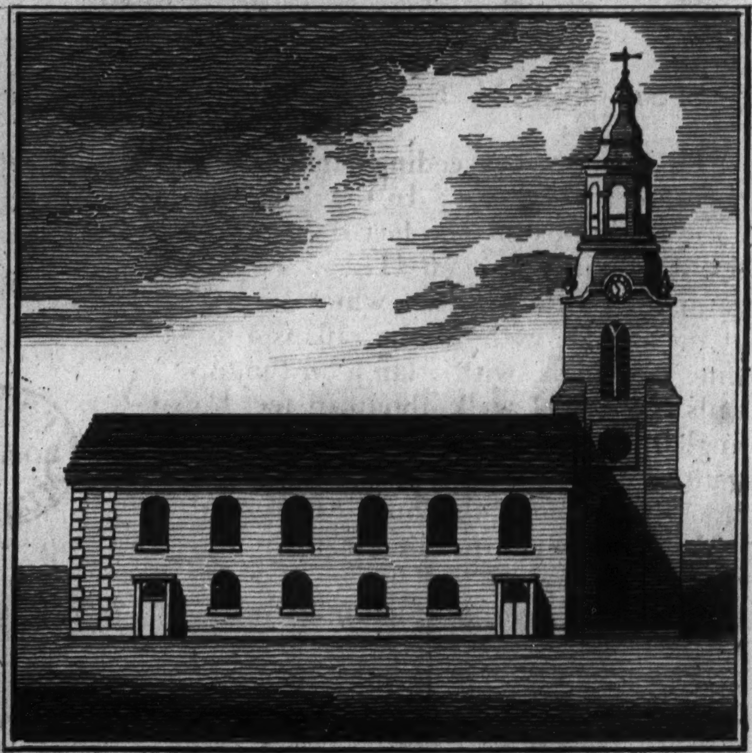
S^{t}. James's, *Westminster*.



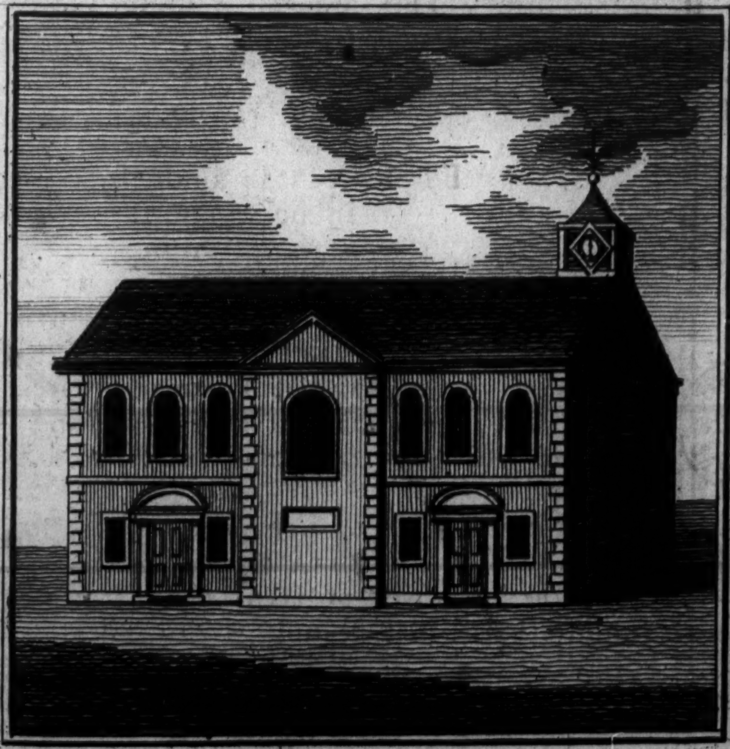
S^{t}. George's, *Hanover Square*.



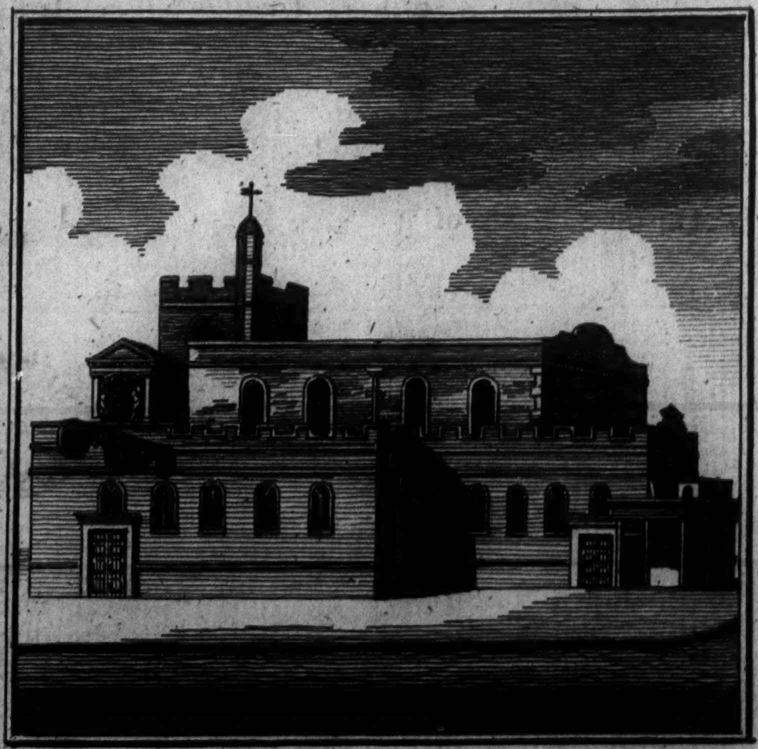
S^{t}. Giles's, *in the Fields*.



S^{t}. Ann's, *Westminster*.



S^{t}. George's, *Queen Square*.



S^{t}. Dunſtan's, *Fleet Street*.

BRITISH 20 AU 68 MUSEUM

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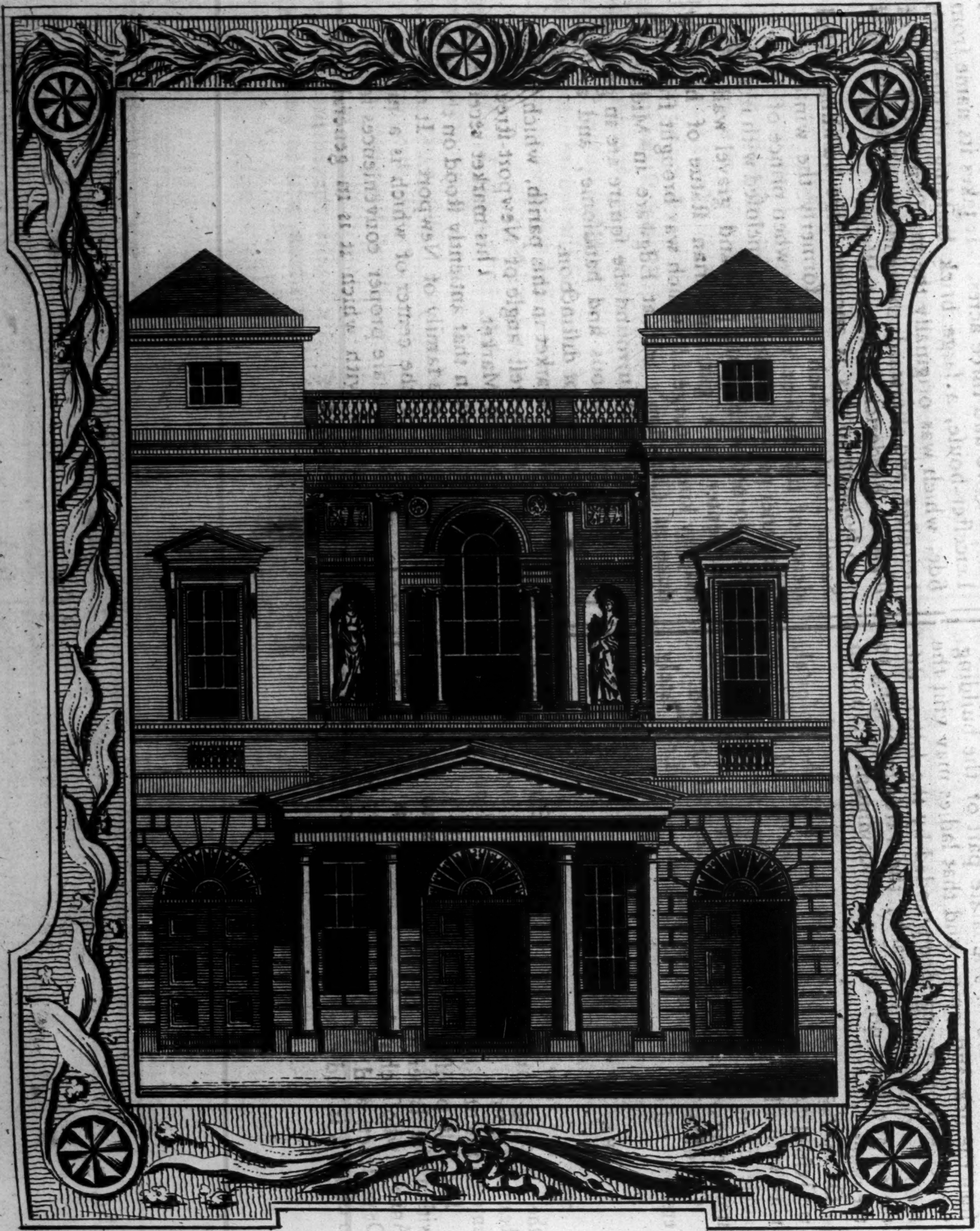
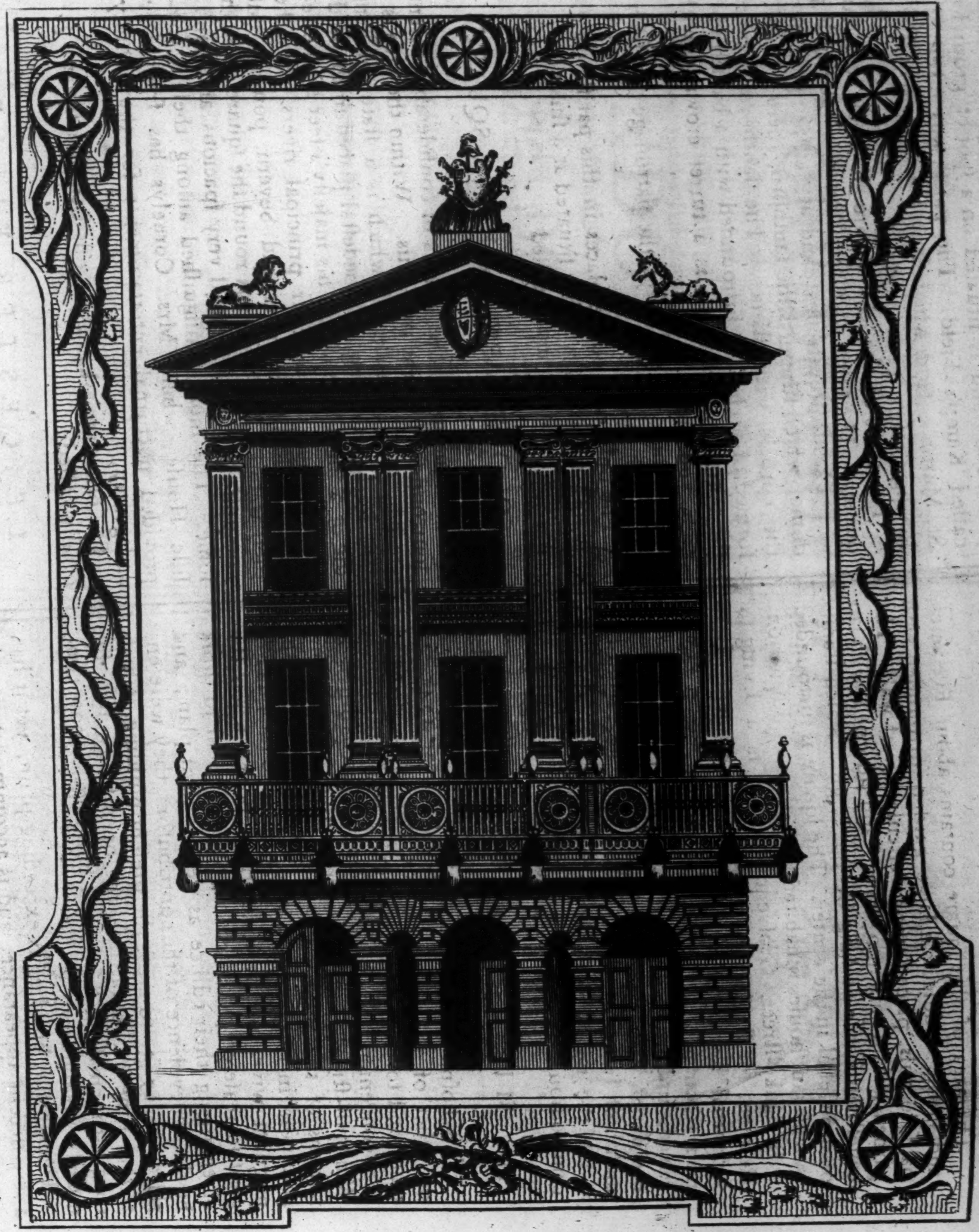
London; Published as the Act directs, by Alex.r Hogg, at the Kings Arms, No. 16, Paternoster Row.



The PANTHEON, in Oxford Street.



The Front of DRURY LANE THEATRE.

To the weſt from Berkley-ſquare, and a little to the eaſt from Hyde-park wall, is

GROSVENOR SQUARE.

The area of this ſquare contains about five acres, and in the middle is a large garden ſurrounded with paliſado rails, placed upon a circular dwarf wall. The garden is laid out into walks, and adorned with an equeſtrian ſtatue of king George I. gilt, which ſtands on a pedeſtal in the center. The ſquare is ſurrounded with elegant houſes inhabited by perſons of diſtinction.

In Duke-ſtreet, Groſvenor ſquare, is a Lying-in Hoſpital, for ſingle as well as married women. It is ſupported by voluntary contributions; and any woman recommended by a governor or ſubſcriber is received, and provided with proper aſſiſtance, and all neceſſaries, during the laſt ſtate of pregnancy, and the month of lying-in.

On the north ſide of Oxford-road is a plain, but commodious brick building, called

The MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.

This hoſpital was inſtituted in the year 1745, for the relief of the indigent, ſick and lame, at which time, and for ſeveral years after, it was carried on in two convenient houſes adjoining to each other, in Windmill-ſtreet, Tottenham-court-road. The benefactions of the public having greatly increaſed, the governors, in 1747, extended their plan to the relief of pregnant wives of the induſtrious poor; when the great increaſe of patients ſoon obliged them to think of enlarging their edifice as well as their plan; and by the benevolence of the contributors, they were enabled, in 1755, to erect the preſent building, which at that time was ſituated in the open fields, but, by the great increaſe of ſtreets and buildings, is now connected with the town.

Though this building is exceeding plain, yet it has a very decent appearance, and is accommodated with every convenience to anſwer the charitable purpoſes for which it was erected. The apartments for the lying-in women are in a ſeparate part of the building, from the ſick and lame; and that ladies may viſit the former without being incommoded by the latter, different ſtair-caſes lead to each; the wards belonging to the ſick and lame not having any communication with the other.

On the ſame ſide of Oxford-road with the hoſpital, is Oxford Market, which is very neat, and well ſupplied with all kinds of proviſions. This market, and the noble ſtreet by which it ſtands, received their names from being on the eſtate of the late earl of Oxford.

Oppoſite to Oxford-market is a building lately erected, called

The PANTHEON.

This is a very ſuperb and noble ſtructure, of which the principal part is a grand rotunda, crowned with a beautiful dome. It was erected as a place of evening entertainment for the nobility and gentry.

The laſt pariſh that now remains to be noticed within the Liberties of Weſtminſter, is that of St. Anne's, whoſe church is ſituated on the weſt ſide of Dean-ſtreet, and, from its ſituation, and the perſon to whom it is dedicated, is called

St. ANNE's, Soho.

This church was erected by act of parliament in the year 1686; and is ſituated on a ſpot of ground then called Kemp's Field. The pariſh was taken out of St. Martin's, from which it was ſeparated in the following year.

The walls of the church are of brick with ruſtic quoins. The tower, which is ſquare, is ſtrengthened with a kind of buttreſſes; and at the ſpringing of the dome, which ſupports the lanthorn, there are urns on the corners with flames. The lanthorn, which is formed of arches, is ſurrounded with a baluſtrade at the bottom, and over it is a turret crowned with a globe and vane.

This church is a rectory, the patronage of which is in the biſhop of London.

The only remarkable places in this pariſh are two ſquares, the firſt of which is ſituated at a ſmall diſtance from the church, and is called

SOHO SQUARE, or KING's SQUARE.

This ſquare contains an area of conſiderable extent, ſurrounded by neat iron rails. Within the area is a garden, in the center of which is a ſtatue of king Charles II. ſtanding on a pedeſtal placed in the middle of a ſmall baſon. At his majeſty's feet lie the repreſentations of the four principal rivers, viz. the Thames, Trent, Humber and Severn, pouring out their waters. The buildings round the ſquare, though not uniform, are in general very ſpacious and handſome. The moſt diſtinguiſhed among theſe is Carliſle Houſe, where Mrs. Cornelys has frequently provided nocturnal entertainments for the nobility and gentry.

The other remarkable place is Leiceſter-ſquare, generally called

LEICESTER FIELDS.

This is a very ſpacious place, containing an area of between two and three acres. It takes its name from Leiceſter-houſe, a large brick building on the north ſide, which was originally the manſion of the earl of Leiceſter, and afterwards the reſidence of his late royal highneſs Frederick Prince of Wales.

Adjoining to this is another large building called Saville-Houſe, which was formerly the winter reſidence of his preſent majeſty when prince of Wales. The inner part of the ſquare is encloſed with iron rails, and adorned with graſs plats and gravel walks. In the center is a gilt equeſtrian ſtatue of his late majeſty king George II. which was brought from the duke of Chandois's ſeat at Edgware in Middleſex. The buildings that ſurround the ſquare are in general very uniform, ſpacious and handſome; and are inhabited by perſons of diſtinction.

There is alſo a market in this pariſh, which is ſituated at the north weſt angle of Newport-ſtreet, and is called Newport-Market. This market receives its name from a manſion that antiently ſtood on the ſame ſpot belonging to the family of Newport. It conſiſts of a ſmall area, in the center of which is a market-houſe; and round it are proper conveniences for the ſale of proviſions, with which it is in general very plentifully ſupplied.

A NEW, UNIVERSAL and COMPLETE

HISTORY, DESCRIPTION, and SURVEY, of

The CITIES of

LONDON and WESTMINSTER,

The BOROUGH of SOUTHWARK,

And the PARTS Adjacent.

BOOK V.

Containing a Survey of the ſeveral Out-Pariſhes and Liberties, which compoſe thoſe Parts called the SUBURBS *of* LONDON *and* WESTMINSTER, *in the County of* MIDDLESEX.

CHAP. I.

Of the ſeveral remarkable Places and Buildings in the Out-Pariſhes of Weſtminſter.

HAVING in the preceding books ſurveyed every part of the cities and liberties of London and Weſtminſter, as alſo the Borough and liberties of Southwark, we ſhall now proceed to ſurvey the out pariſhes of this great metropolis, which, as they neither compoſe city or corporation, are, in reſpect of government, like ſo many diſtinct villages. To trace theſe in the moſt uniform manner, we ſhall begin at the pariſh of Marybone in the weſt, and proceed to that of Limehouſe in the eaſt, taking in all the reſpective places and buildings within that compaſs.

Marybone, the place from whence we begin this part of the ſurvey, was formerly a village entirely detached from the town; nor is it yet included in the bills of mortality: however, the great increaſe of buildings has now made the connection ſo cloſe, that it may properly be eſteemed a part of this vaſt metropolis.

This pariſh is ſaid to have been originally called Maryborne, though the name has been ſince changed into St. Mary *la bonne*, which ſignifies St. Mary the Good. The original appellation, however, as well as the riſe of the pariſh, commenced from the following circumſtance. The village of Tyborne going to decay, and its church, which was named St. John the Evangeliſt, being left alone by the road ſide, it was robbed of its books, veſtments, and other decorations. On this the pariſhioners petitioned the biſhop of London for leave to take down the old church, and erect a new one elſewhere; which being readily granted, they in the year 1400, built a new church on the ſpot where the preſent edifice ſtands; and that ſtructure being dedicated to the Virgin Mary, it was called St. Maryborne, the additional epithet of Borne being given to it from its vicinity to the neighbouring brook of Tyborne.

The old church, which was a very mean edifice, was pulled down, and the preſent edifice erected in 1741. It is a plain brick building, on each ſide of which is a ſeries of ſmall arched windows: and the only ornaments belonging to it are a vaſe at each corner, and a turret at the weſt end. The patronage of the living is in private hands.

The only remarkables in this pariſh are, a French meeting-houſe, a charity-ſchool, a work-houſe, and a place of public entertainment, called Marybone Gardens, where the evening amuſements during the ſummer ſeaſon are much of the ſame nature as thoſe at Vauxhall.

Leaving Marybone pariſh, and all the new buildings that ſurround it, we proceed eaſtward down Oxford-road, which for its length, width, and ſtraight direction, is now one of the fineſt ſtreets either in or about the metropolis. At the eaſt extremity of this ſtreet, and at the ſouth-weſt end of that called Broad St. Giles's, ſtands the pariſh church of

ST. GILES in the FIELDS.

This church was ſo named to diſtinguiſh it from St. Giles's Cripplegate. The ſpot on which it ſtands was formerly a village of the ſame name as the church, the latter of which was ſtanding ſo early as the year 1222, though it does not appear to have been made parochial till the year 1547. The original edifice being taken down in the year 1623, a church of brick was erected in its ſtead; but the ground in its neighbourhood being gradually raiſed to the height of eight feet above the floor, it became very damp and unwholeſome. On this the inhabitants applied to parliament to have it rebuilt, when the ſum of 8000l. being granted for that purpoſe, the old fabric was taken down in 1730, and the preſent ſtructure was compleated in three years after.

This magnificent edifice is exceeding lofty, and the whole of it is built entirely of Portland ſtone. The area of the church within the walls is 60 feet wide and 75 in length, excluſive of the receſs for the altar. The roof is ſupported with Ionic pillars of Portland ſtone, on ſtone piers, and is vaulted underneath. The outſide of the church has a ruſtic baſement, and the windows of the galleries have ſemicircular heads, over which is a medallion cornice. The ſteeple is 165 feet high, and conſiſts of a ruſtic pedeſtal, ſupporting a Doric order of pilaſters, and over the clock is an octangular tower with three quarter Ionic columns ſupporting a baluſtrade with vaſes, on which ſtands the ſpire, which is alſo octangular and belted.

The whole expence of erecting this church amounted to 10,026l. 15s. 9d. 8000l. of which was granted by parliament. It is a rectory in the gift of the crown, and the living is computed at 400l. per annum.

Notwithſtanding the pariſh of St. Giles has incurred a ridiculous odium from ſome parts of it being indifferently built, and no leſs indifferently inhabited, yet there are other parts of it that conſiſt of good ſtreets and buildings; and if it is conſidered with contempt for the firſt reaſon, it ſhould be balanced with reſpect for the laſt. Indeed, if properly conſidered, the latter has greatly the advantage; for in this pariſh is to be found the fineſt ſquare for extent in or about the metropolis; namely,

LINCOLN's INN FIELDS.

This ſpacious ſquare is ſituated between the ſouth ſide of Holborn, and the north ſide of Portugal-ſtreet. It was originally laid out by the maſterly hand of Inigo Jones, and it is ſaid that the ſides of it are the exact meaſure of the baſe of the greateſt pyramid of Egypt. The area of this ſquare is ſurrounded with graſs and gravel walks, in the center of which is a large baſon, and the whole is encompaſſed with an iron paliſade fixed upon a ſtone plinth. The north, weſt and ſouth ſides of it are adorned with very elegant buildings, among which are thoſe formerly belonging to the dukes of Ancaſter and Newcaſtle; and the eaſt ſide of it is bounded by the wall of the terrace in Lincoln's-Inn Gardens. The north ſide of the ſquare is called Newman's-row; the weſt ſide, Arch row; the ſouth ſide, Portugal-row: and the eaſt ſide, Lincoln's-inn-wall. Between theſe bounds and the iron rails that incloſe the center, is a ſpacious avenue for carriages, and a path for foot paſſengers, paved with broad flat ſtones, and ſecured by poſts at proper diſtances.

In Brownlow-ſtreet, Long Acre, is a Lying-inn hoſpital for married women, where ſuch as are objects of charity, are amply provided with commodious apartments and beds, good nurſing, plain ſuitable diet, proper medicines, and the advice and aſſiſtance of gentlemen of ſkill and experience in midwifery, as well as the attendance of midwives, in the laſt ſtage of their pregnancy, and during the month of lying in. This hoſpital was inſtituted in the year 1749, and has been ever ſince ſupported by voluntary contributions.

Women are admitted into this hoſpital in the laſt month of their pregnancy, on producing a letter of recommendation from a governor, and making an affidavit of their marriage and their huſband's ſettlement, which affidavit is prepared for them gratis by the ſecretary; and where the huſband cohabits with the wife, he is to join in the affidavit, unleſs prevented by ſickneſs, or ſome other reaſonable impediment. It is alſo required, that the women produce a teſtimonial of their honeſty and poverty, under the hands of two ſubſtantial houſekeepers in the neighbourhood where they lodge, in caſe the governors ſhall, on examination, doubt of their being in ſuch circumſtances as to be proper objects of the charity.

This hoſpital is nearly under the ſame direction and government as thoſe of a like nature, ſeveral of which have been already mentioned.

Beſides theſe remarkables in the pariſh of St. Giles, there is a Popiſh chapel in Duke-ſtreet, and a very handſome building lately erected near Great Ruſſel-ſtreet, called Charlotte chapel; alſo two charity ſchools, an alms-houſe, and a work-houſe for the reception of the poor.

Croſſing High Holborn, we come to Bloomſbury-ſquare, on the weſt ſide of which ſtands the pariſh church of

St. GEORGE, Bloomsbury.

This is one of the fifty new churches appointed to be built by act of parliament within the bills of mortality. The name of St. George was given to it in honour of his late majeſty; and it received the additional epithet of Bloomſbury, to diſtinguiſh it from other churches of the ſame name. It was erected at the public expence, and conſecrated in the month of January, 1731. The pariſh belonging to it was taken out of that of St. Giles's.

This building is very irregularly conſtructed; the portico, which is of the Corinthian order, ſtands on the ſouth ſide, and makes a very good figure in the ſtreet, but has not any affinity to the church. The ſteeple at the weſt end is of a very ſingular form. On the top, ſtanding on a round pedeſtal, is a coloſſal ſtatue of his late majeſty king George II. and at the corners near the baſe are alternately placed the lion and unicorn, the Britiſh ſupporters, with feſtoons between; theſe animals, being made very large, are injudiciouſly placed over columns exceeding ſmall, which make them appear prepoſterous.

This church is a rectory, the patronage of which is in the ~~gift of the~~ king.

A little to the eaſt of this church is

BLOOMSBURY SQUARE.

This is a very handſome ſquare, in the center of which are graſs plats and gravel walks, encompaſſed with neat iron rails. The eaſt, weſt, and ſouth ſides are ornamented with very elegant and uniform buildings, and the north ſide is entirely occupied by Bedford-houſe, which is exceedingly magnificent, and was deſigned by that celebrated architect Inigo Jones. Beſides the body of the houſe, there are two wings, and on each ſide the proper offices. The ſquare forms a magnificent area before it, and the principal ſtreet in front throws an advantageous proſpect of it open to Holborn. Behind the houſe are extenſive gardens, which command a fine view of the riſing hills of Hampſtead and Highgate. On a line with Bedford-houſe is Great Ruſſel-ſtreet, on the north ſide of which is that noble building called Montague-houſe, though better known by the name of the Britiſh Muſeum. The deſcription of this place, as well as the great number of curioſities contained in it, the reader will find in page 300, &c.

At the ſouth-weſt corner of Bloomſbury-ſquare is Bloomſbury-market, which was built by the late duke of Bedford, for the accommodation of that part of the town. It is a ſmall but very neat market, and is well ſupplied with all kinds of proviſions.

The north-eaſt corner of Bloomſbury-ſquare leads into a noble ſtreet, called Southampton-row; at the north extremity of which is a magnificent brick houſe, built by lord Baltimore, but now in the poſſeſſion of the duke of Bolton. This is a very handſome edifice, though of a ſingular conſtruction; and is ſo ſituated as to enjoy a moſt delightful proſpect of the adjacent country.

On the eaſt ſide of Southampton-row is Queen's-ſquare, on the weſt ſide of which, near Great Ormond-ſtreet, ſtands the pariſh church of

St. GEORGE, Queen-square.

This church was erected in the year 1706, as a chapel of eaſe to St. Andrew's Holborn. The expence of building it was defrayed by the ſubſcriptions of ſeveral gentlemen, who intended to reimburſe themſelves by the ſale of the pews; but the commiſſioners for erecting fifty new churches reſolving to make this one of the number, purchaſed it of the proprietors, cauſed a certain diſtrict to be appointed for its pariſh, and had it conſecrated in the year 1723, when it was dedicated to St. George, in compliment to Sir Streynſham Maſter, who was one of the principal founders of it, and had been governor of Fort St. George in the Eaſt Indies.

This church is a very plain brick edifice, void of all ornament either within or without; but it is convenient and well enlightened. It is a rectory, the patronage of which, like that of St. Andrew's, is in the duke of Montague.

QUEEN's-SQUARE.

This ſquare is of an oblong form, and contains about four acres of ground. It is incloſed with very handſome buildings on the eaſt and weſt ſides, as alſo at the ſouth end: but the north end is left entirely open, which not only renders the ſquare remarkably airy and pleaſant, but alſo admits a beautiful landſcape, terminated by the hills of Hampſtead and Highgate. The area of the ſquare is laid out in gravel walks and graſs-plats, incloſed by neat iron rails; and at the north end of it is a very handſome ſtatue of her preſent majeſty queen Charlotte.

Near the north-weſt end of Great Ormond-ſtreet is a very old, but handſome building, called Powis-houſe, which obtained its name from having been formerly the town reſidence of the Powis family. The front of the houſe is ornamented with ſtone in a very majeſtic ſtyle: the entablature of the firſt ſtory is ſupported by eight lofty Corinthian pilaſters; above which is an Attic ſtory; and in the center between the two inner pilaſters is the door. The back part of the houſe is but ill ſuited to the front, it having but little more than a few baluſtrades to diſtinguiſh it from the adjoining buildings.

On the weſt ſide of Red-Lyon-ſtreet, Holborn, is Red-Lyon ſquare, which though ſmall is very neat, and ſurrounded with good buildings. The area is incloſed with iron rails; at each corner is a ſtone watch-houſe; and in the center of the area is a plain obeliſk. There are convenient ſtreets that enter this ſquare in the middle of the north, eaſt and ſouth ſides; as alſo other ſtreets and foot-paſſages at the corners.

Directly oppoſite to the north end of Red-Lyon-ſtreet is that ſpacious building called The Foundling hoſpital; a deſcription of which the reader will find in page 276, &c.

CHAP. II.

Of the ſeveral Pariſhes and Liberties which compoſe thoſe Parts called the SUBURBS *of* LONDON, *in the County of Middleſex.*

THE ſurvey of this part of the metropolis naturally takes place where the city liberties end, namely, at Holborn Bars, without which it is called High Holborn Liberty; or that part of the pariſh of St. Andrew, Holborn, which lies in the county of Middleſex. Within this Liberty are two inns of court, the firſt of which is ſituated on the north ſide of Holborn, at a ſmall diſtance from the Bars, and is called

GRAY's INN.

This inn obtained its name from having been formerly the reſidence of the antient family of Gray of Wilton, who deviſed it to ſeveral ſtudents of the law in the reign of Edward III. It is one of the four inns of court, and inhabited by barriſters and ſtudents of the law, as alſo by ſuch gentlemen as chuſe this ſpot for the ſake of an agreeable retirement.

The principal entrance to this inn is in Holborn, though the buildings are ſituated at ſome diſtance from the ſtreet. There is another entrance to it in Gray's-Inn-lane, the weſt ſide of which is principally occupied by the back of the buildings and the wall that incloſes the gardens. The inn conſiſts of ſeveral well built courts, particularly Holborn-court and Coney-court, the latter of which was built in 1687. The hall where the gentlemen of the ſociety dine and ſup is large and commodious; but the chapel is too ſmall: it is a Gothic ſtructure, and has marks of much greater antiquity than any other part of the building. Here is alſo an exceeding good library well furniſhed with books for the uſe of the ſtudents; but the chief ornament of this inn is the ſpacious garden behind it, which conſiſts of gravel walks between lofty trees, graſs plats, agreeable ſlopes, and a long terrace, with a portico at each end. This terrace has been lately enlarged, and the portico rebuilt; but the beautiful proſpect which theſe gardens formerly enjoyed of Hampſtead and Highgate is now entirely loſt by a ſtreet being formed and a row of large houſes built directly in their front. However, they are exceeding pleaſant, and all decent company are permitted to walk in them every day.

The other inn of court to be mentioned in this liberty is ſituated on the weſt ſide of Chancery-lane, and is called

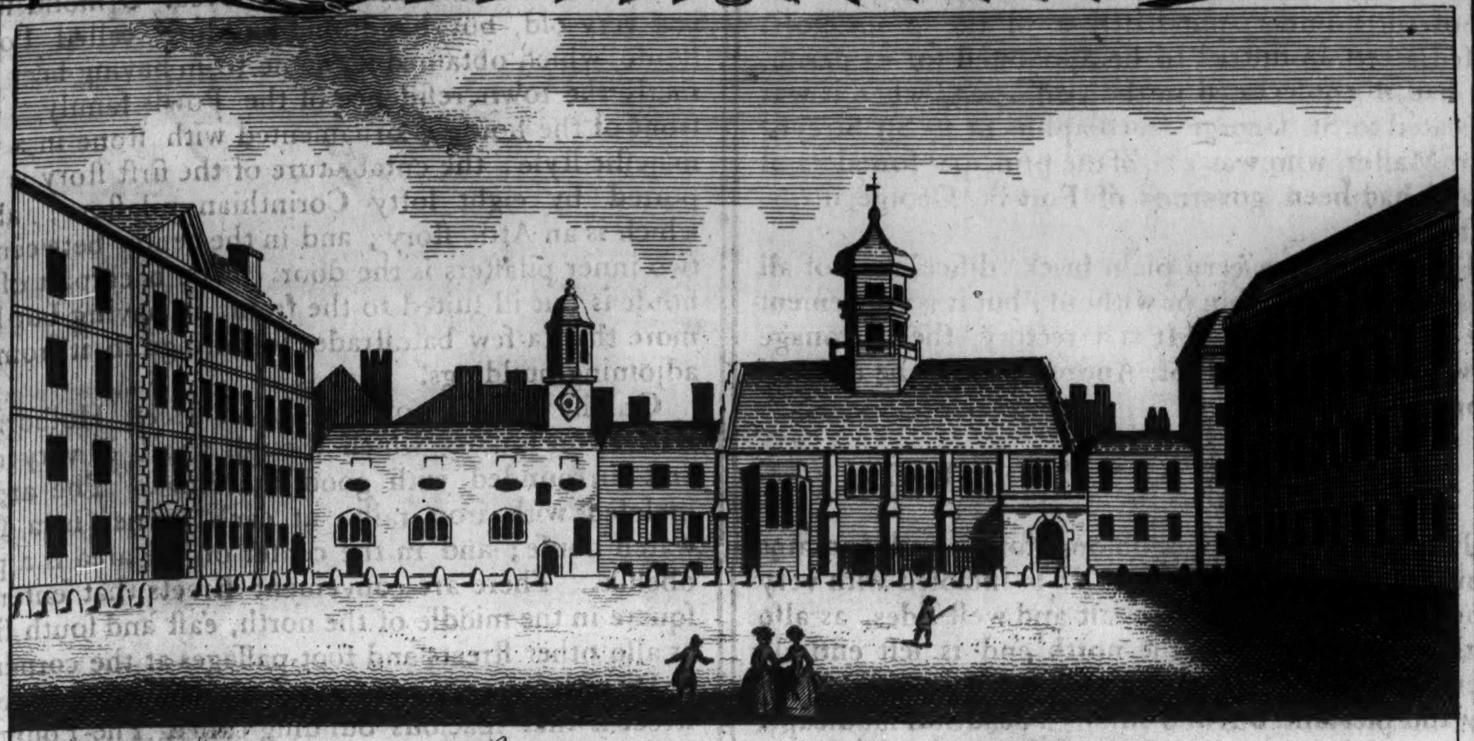
LINCOLN's INN.

This is alſo one of the four inns of court, and is ſituated on the houſe where formerly ſtood the houſe ſpot of the biſhop of Chicheſter, as alſo that of the Black Friars, the latter erected about the year 1222, and the former about 1226; but both of them coming to Henry Lacey, earl of Lincoln, he pulled them down, and, in their ſtead, erected a ſtately manſion for his city reſidence. This manſion afterwards reverted to the biſhoprick of Chicheſter, and was deviſed by Robert Sherbourn, biſhop of that ſee, to Mr. William Syliard, a ſtudent there, for a term of years, at the expiration of which doctor Richard Sampſon, his ſucceſſor, in the year 1536, paſſed the inheritance thereof to the ſaid Syliard and Euſtace his brother; the latter of whom in 1579, in conſideration of the ſum of 500l. conveyed the houſe and gardens in fee to Richard Kingſmill, and the reſt of the benchers.

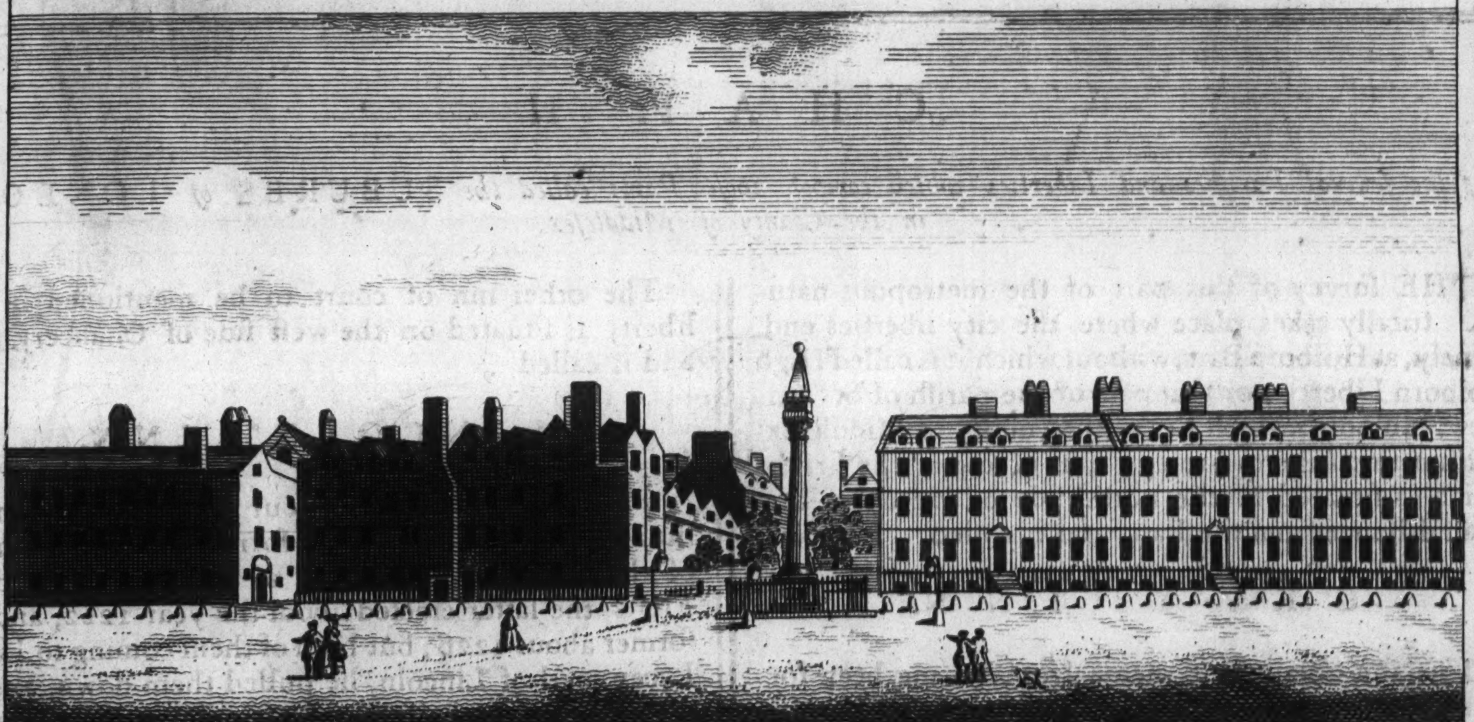
This inn principally conſiſts of three rows of large and uniform buildings, moſt of them taken up by gentlemen of the ſociety, except thoſe on the weſt ſide, which, at preſent, are principally occupied by different officers belonging to the ſtamp duty. The north ſide of the ſquare lies open to the gardens, which are very ſpacious, and adorned with gravel walks, graſs plats, rows of trees, and a very long terrace walk, which is ſo elevated as to command a fine proſpect of Lincoln's-Inn-Fields. In the center of the ſquare is a neat fluted Corinthian column in a ſmall baſon ſurrounded with iron rails. This column ſupports a handſome ſun-dial, which has four ſides, and on the corners of the pedeſtal are four naked boys imitating the ſpouting of water out of Triton ſhells.

Behind the north-eaſt ſide of the ſquare is a good hall and chapel; the latter of which was built by Inigo Jones about the year 1622, on pillars, with an ambulatory, or walk, underneath, paved with broad ſtones. The

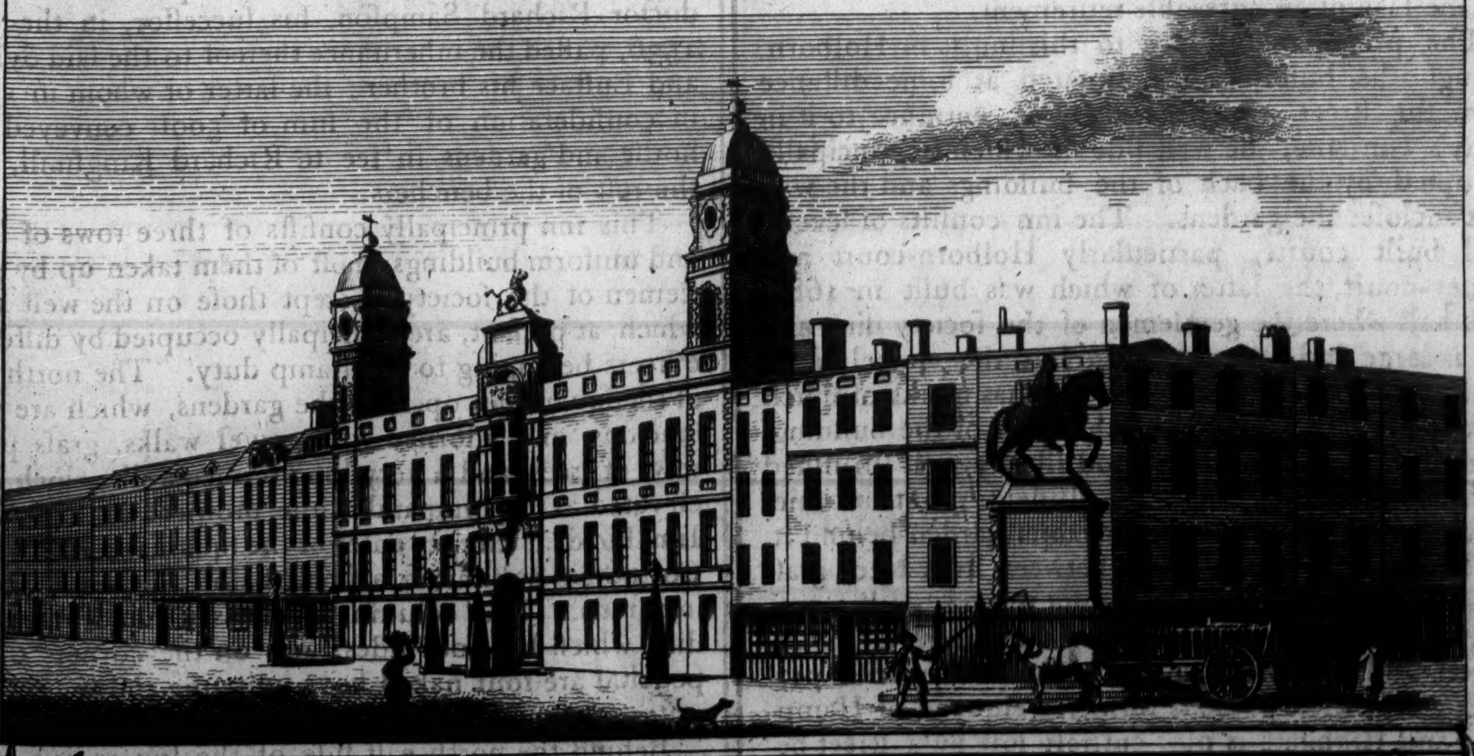
Engraved for **THORNTON's** New & Complete History & Survey, of **LONDON** and **WESTMINSTER.**



View of **GRAY'S INN** near Holbourn.



View of **LINCOLN'S INN** near Chancery Lane.



View of **NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE** & **CHARING CROSS.**

Published by Alexr. Hogg, at the Kings Arms, No. 16, Paternoster Row, June 20th 1784.

Taylor sculp.

BRITISH 20 AU 68 MUSEUM

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The outſide of the chapel is a good piece of Gothic architecture, and the windows are painted with the figures at full length of the principal perſonages mentioned in the ſcriptures. Under theſe figures are the arms of a great number of gentlemen who formerly belonged to the ſociety.

In the old buildings fronting the gardens, beyond the ſquare, is the library, which conſiſts of a good collection of books in moſt languages.

Lincoln's-inn is one of the neateſt ſquares in town; and though it may be thought imperfect by being open on one ſide, yet that imperfection produces a convenience by giving a proſpect of the gardens, which are only ſeparated from it by iron rails, and fill the ſpace to a much greater advantage. The gardens are exceeding pleaſant and commodious, and, like thoſe of Gray's-Inn, are conſtantly open for the recreation of genteel company.

Near the north end of Chancery-lane is a very handſome ſtructure, lately erected, called

The SIX CLERKS OFFICE.

This is an office in Chancery, and theſe ſix clerks are next in degree to the twelve maſters of that court. They enroll commiſſioners, pardons, patents, warrants, &c. that have paſſed the ſeal. Under thoſe ſix clerks are ſixty others, ten to each of the ſix, who, with their clerks diſpatch the buſineſs of the office: there are alſo attornies for plaintiffs and defendants in cauſes depending in this court.

Farther to the ſouth from Lincoln's-Inn we enter a diſtrict called the Liberty of the Rolls, which, though a part of the pariſh of Dunſtan's in the weſt, is yet out of the juriſdiction of the city, in the county of Middleſex. This liberty obtained its name from the great repoſitory kept in it of all the public records in the kingdom; which repoſitory is ſituated on the eaſt ſide of Chancery-lane, and is called

The ROLLS CHAPEL.

This chapel was originally founded by king Henry III. on the ſpot where ſtood a Jew's houſe forfeited to that prince in the year 1233. Here all ſuch Jews and infidels as were converted to the Chriſtian faith, were ordained, and were provided with lodging and maintenance in the buildings adjoining to it; by which means a great number of converts were baptized, inſtructed in the doctrines of Chriſtianity, and lived under a learned divine appointed to govern them. However, in the year 1290, all the Jews being baniſhed, the number of converts decreaſed, and in the year 1377 the buildings adjoining to the chapel were veſted by patent in the keeper of the Rolls of Chancery.

The chapel, which is of brick, pebbles, and ſome freeſtone, is ſixty feet long, and thirty-three feet broad; the doors and windows are Gothic, and the roof is covered with ſlate. In this chapel the rolls are kept in preſſes fixed to the ſides, ornamented with columns and pilaſters of the Ionic and Compoſite orders. Theſe rolls contain all the records, as charters, patents, &c. ſince the beginning of the reign of Richard III. thoſe before that time being depoſited in the Record Office in the Tower: and theſe being made up in rolls of parchment, gave occaſion to the name.

At the north-weſt angle of this chapel is a bench, where the maſter of the Rolls hears cauſes in Chancery; and attendance is daily given in the chapel for taking in and paying out money, according to order of court, and for giving an opportunity to thoſe who come for that purpoſe to ſearch the rolls.

The miniſter of the chapel is appointed by the maſter of the Rolls, and divine ſervice is performed there on Sundays and holidays.

Againſt the walls within the chapel are ſeveral antique monuments; among which, at the eaſt end, is that of Dr. Young, maſter of the Rolls, who died in the year 1516. In a well-wrought ſtone coffin is the effigy of Dr. Young in a ſcarlet gown; his hands lie acroſs upon his breaſt, and his ears are covered by a cap with corners to it. On the wall juſt above is the repreſentation of our Saviour looking down on him, his head and ſhoulders appearing out of the clouds accompanied by two angels.

The office of the Rolls is under the government of the maſter of the Rolls, whoſe houſe is by the chapel. This office is of great dignity, and is in the gift of the king. He is always the principal Maſter in Chancery, and has ſeveral offices in his gift: particularly thoſe of the Six Clerks in Chancery; the two examiners of the ſame court and the office of clerk of the chapel.

Near the Rolls chapel, on the ſame ſide of Chancery-lane, is

SYMOND's INN.

This is neither an inn of court, nor chancery; it conſiſts of two ſmall courts, in which are ſeveral public offices; and it ſerves to accommodate maſters in Chancery, ſolicitors, attornies, &c.

On the north ſide of Holborn, within the bars, is Brook's Market, which though ſmall is conveniently conſtructed, and well ſupplied with all ſorts of proviſions.

Proceeding farther to the eaſt from this market, we come to a diſtrict, called Saffron-hill Liberty, which, though in the pariſh of St. Andrew's, Holborn, is yet out of the city juriſdiction, in the county of Middleſex. This liberty conſiſts of the whole ſtreet called Saffron-hill, a part of Hatton-garden, with ſeveral ſmall courts and alleys in that neighbourhood, moſt of which are indifferently built, and poorly inhabited.

A little to the north-eaſt of Saffron-hill liberty is another diſtrict called Clerkenwell; the pariſh church belonging to which ſtands on the north ſide of Clerkenwell-green, and from its ſituation, and the ſaint to whom it is dedicated, is called

St. JAMES, Clerkenwell.

On the ſpot where this church ſtands was antiently a priory founded by Jordan Briſet, a wealthy baron, who, about the year 1100, gave to his chaplain fourteen acres of land in a field adjoining to Clerks or Clerkenwell, whereon he built a monaſtery; which was no ſooner erected and dedicated to the honour of God and the Aſſumption of the Virgin Mary, than he placed therein a certain number of nuns, in whom and their ſucceſſors it continued till it was ſuppreſſed by Henry VIII. in the year 1539. Some time after the diſſolution of the convent, the ground came to the inheritance of Sir William Cavendiſh, who being created duke of Newcaſtle, built a large brick manſion on the north ſide of the church, which for many years was called Newcaſtle-houſe; but this has been long deſerted, and the building is now uſed as a warehouſe for goods belonging to a cabinet-maker.

The old priory church not only ſerved the nuns as a place of worſhip, but alſo the neighbouring inhabitants; and was made parochial on the diſſolution of the nunnery. In 1623, the ſteeple of the church being greatly decayed, a part of it fell down, whereupon the pariſh contracted with a perſon to rebuild it. This perſon raiſed the new work upon the old foundation; but before it was entirely finiſhed, it fell down, and deſtroyed a part of the church, both of which were ſoon after rebuilt as they at preſent appear.

This church is a very heavy ſtructure, partly Gothic, which was the original form, and partly Tuſcan. The body, though it has not the leaſt appearance of elegance, is well enlightened, and the ſteeple conſiſts of a low heavy tower, crowned with a turret. It is a curacy, in the gift of the pariſh.

Adjoining to the north ſide of the church is ſtill to be ſeen the ambulatory, or ſouth ſide row of the antient priory, conſiſting of ſix arches; and although the eaſtern part of the cloiſter is deſtroyed, yet the nuns hall, which was ſituated at the north end thereof, is ſtill remaining, and is at preſent converted to the purpoſes of a workſhop.

On the ſouth ſide of the Green, near the end of Red-lion-ſtreet, is the Seſſions-houſe, lately erected for the better accommodation of the juſtices, who formerly uſed to tranſact their buſineſs in Hicks's-hall. The firſt ſtone of this building was laid with great ceremony by the duke of Northumberland, on the 20th of Auguſt, 1779. The grand jury meet here eight times in the year, to find bills of indictment againſt ſuch felons as are accuſed of committing crimes in London and Middleſex. The juſtices likewiſe determine all diſputes concerning ſettlements, miſdemeanors, and breaches of the peace; they alſo impanel juries to try petit larcenies committed within the county, and hear and determine all appeals from the order of ſingle juſtices.

A little to the ſouth-eaſt of Clerkenwell priory, where St. John's-ſquare is now ſituated, ſtood the houſe or hoſpital of St. John of Jeruſalem, which was founded by the before mentioned Jordan Briſet, who for that purpoſe purchaſed of the prioreſs and nuns of Clerkenwell ten acres of land, on which he erected the ſaid hoſpital about the year 1110: but the church belonging to it was not dedicated to St. John the Baptiſt till the year 1185.

By the profuſe liberality of bigots and enthuſiaſts, this foundation became the chief ſeat in England belonging to the Knights Hoſpitallers; and to ſuch a degree of wealth and honour did they arrive, that their prior was eſteemed the firſt baron in the kingdom, and in ſtate and grandeur vied with the king.

Such was the antipathy of the populace to theſe imperious knights, that the rebels of Kent and Eſſex, under the conduct of Wat Tyler and his rabble, in the year 1381, conſumed this ſtately edifice by fire. However, it was afterwards rebuilt in a much more magnificent manner, and continued upon its former ſyſtem till it was entirely ſuppreſſed by Henry VIII. in the year 1541.

Soon after this foundation was ſuppreſſed, the building was converted into a repoſitory of martial ſtores, and the royal hunting equipage; and to theſe purpoſes it was applied till the year 1550, when Edward Seymour duke of Somerſet and protector of the kingdom, cauſed the church, with its lofty and beautiful ſteeple, to be demoliſhed, and the ſtones thereof uſed in building his magnificent palace of Somerſet-houſe.

St. John's-ſquare, on which this building was ſituated, is of an oblong form, and chiefly conſiſts of two rows of good houſes. It is entered by two gates, both of which bear evident marks of antiquity; but the largeſt and moſt remarkable is that to the ſouth, which is ſtill called St. John's-gate. It has a fine lofty Gothic arch; and on each ſide, over the gate, are ſeveral eſcutcheons of arms carved, under which were formerly inſcriptions, but theſe, by length of time, are now entirely defaced. At the north-eaſt corner of the ſquare, is the pariſh church of St. John's Clerkenwell, which was at firſt erected as a chapel of eaſe to St. James's. It is a plain brick building, with ſtone corners; and the patronage of it is in the ~~gift of the~~ lord chancellor.

A little to the north-eaſt of St. James's church, Clerkenwell, are two priſons adjoining to each other, both of which have been lately repaired and enlarged: the one is a priſon of eaſe to Newgate for the county of Middleſex, called the New Priſon; and the other is a houſe of correction for diſorderly perſons, called Clerkenwell Bridewell.

At ſome diſtance from theſe priſons, in St. James's pariſh, is a place called Cold Bath Fields, which conſiſts of ſeveral ſmall ſtreets that ſurround a ſquare, in the center of which is a low old building, with a garden and a cold bath, the latter of which gave name to the place. The north ſide of this ſquare is open to the fields, but the other three ſides conſiſt of ſmall buildings chiefly inhabited by tradeſmen.

Nearly oppoſite the north-eaſt corner of this ſquare is a very plain but neat edifice called

The SMALL POX HOSPITAL.

The center of this building projects a little from the reſt, and is terminated on the top by an angular pediment, on the apex of which is placed a vaſe upon a ſmall pediment.

This excellent charity was inſtituted in the year 1746, by the ſubſcription of ſeveral noblemen, gentlemen and ladies, who were deſirous that a charity, uſeful in itſelf, and ſo beneficial to the public, might be begun near this great metropolis, there not being any hoſpital of the kind at that time in the kingdom.

When this charitable foundation was firſt eſtabliſhed, it conſiſted of three houſes; one in Old-ſtreet, for preparing patients for inoculation; another in Iſlington, when the diſeaſe appeared; and the third in Cold-bath-fields, for patients in the natural way.

It now conſiſts only of two houſes, viz. the one already mentioned, for receiving patients in the natural way, and after the diſeaſe has appeared; and the other for preparing the patients for inoculation. This laſt building is ſituated near the end of Gray's-inn-lane, on the north ſide of the road leading from Iſlington to Paddington, and is a very plain but neat edifice. As ſoon as the diſeaſe appears in the patients that are admitted for inoculation, they are removed to the other houſe in Cold-bath-fields.

Returning from the diſtrict of Clerkenwell, and paſſing through the ſouth gate of St. John's-ſquare, we enter into another Liberty, which contains that part of the pariſh of St. Sepulchre, that lies without the bounds of the city in the county of Middleſex.

At the ſouth end of St. John's-ſtreet, in this liberty, ſtood Hicks's Hall, in which the juſtices of Middleſex held their ſeſſions for the county; but it being in a ruinous condition has lately been taken down and a new one erected in its ſtead in Clerkenwell-green.

A little to the weſt, between St. John's-ſtreet and Goſwell-ſtreet, is an hoſpital called the Charter-houſe; a deſcription of which has been already given in page 176, &c.

On the eaſt ſide of the Charter-houſe is another diſtrict, called the Glaſs-houſe Liberty, from a glaſs-houſe which antiently ſtood there. This liberty contains a part of the pariſh of St. Botolph Alderſgate, ſituated in Goſwell and Pick-ax ſtreets; but as it is out of the city juriſdiction, the inhabitants are obliged to maintain their own poor.

Nearly oppoſite Pick-ax-ſtreet is a very long ſtreet or road, called Old-ſtreet, on the north ſide of which ſtands the pariſh church of

St. LUKE, Old-street.

This church is ſo called from its dedication to the above ſaint, and its ſituation. It owes its riſe to the great increaſe of buildings in the pariſh of St. Giles, Cripplegate, the church of which had for a conſiderable time been found too ſmall to contain the inhabitants. To remove this inconvenience, the commiſſioners for erecting the fifty new churches, purchaſed a piece of ground in Old-ſtreet, and erected one of thoſe churches upon it; after which the inhabitants applying to parliament, had the Middleſex liberty of St. Giles's appointed for the pariſh; and by the ſame act a proper proviſion was made for the rector.

This ſtructure was finiſhed in 1732, and was conſecrated the following year on St. Luke's day, when the name of that ſaint was given as its patron. Though the building is convenient and well enlightened with two rows of windows, it is a very ſingular edifice. In the center of the weſt front is the entrance, adorned with coupled Doric pilaſters; and to this door is an aſcent by a ſmall flight of ſteps. Over the entrance is a round window, and on each ſide is a ſmall tower covered with a dome, and ornamented with two windows in front, one of the uſual form, and another over it, anſwering to that over the door. The tower is carried up ſquare, and behind it the roof of the church forms to the weſt a kind of pediment, broken by the riſe of the tower, to which it joins on each ſide. The uppermoſt ſtage of the tower diminiſhes very conſiderably; and this, which is the baſe of an obeliſk, ſupports on each ſide a dial. From hence riſes, as a ſteeple, a fluted obeliſk, which reaches to a great height, diminiſhing ſlowly; and being of a conſiderable thickneſs towards the top, the upper edges are ſloped off; and the whole is terminated by a ball and vane.

The patronage of this church is in the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, and it is not to be held *in commendam*; all licences and diſpenſations for that purpoſe being declared void by the act of parliament for building the church.

A little to the eaſt of this church, on the ſame ſide, is Peſt-houſe-row, on the weſt ſide of which ſtands a large building, called

The FRENCH HOSPITAL.

This hoſpital was erected in the year 1717, and by letters patent of the 4th of king George I. in 1718, the governors were conſtituted a body politic and corporate, by the name of "The governors and directors of the hoſpital for the poor French proteſtants, and their deſcendants, reſiding in Great Britain."

This hoſpital contains two hundred twenty-five poor helpleſs men and women, all of whom are either proteſtant natives of France, or their deſcendants, and are plentifully ſupplied with every neceſſary of life, at the expence of the hoſpital. This charity alſo extends to lunatics, for whoſe accommodation a large infirmary is provided.

To this charitable foundation belongs a chaplain, phyſician, ſurgeon, and other aſſiſtants, who carefully attend the penſioners, and adminiſter to their ſeveral neceſſities.

Near this hoſpital is a ſet of alms-houſes, founded by George Palyn, citizen and girdler, for ſix poor members of that company, who alſo endowed the ſame with an eſtate of 40l. per annum, which he left in truſt to the Girdlers company.

Nearly oppoſite to the above is another ſet of alms-houſes founded in the year 1616, by Edward Alleyn, a comedian, for ten poor men and women, who receive ſix-pence a week each, and a coat and gown every other year.

At the ſouth-weſt corner of the City Road, where it croſſes Old-ſtreet-road, is a very neat brick edifice, called

The CITY of LONDON LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

This building conſiſts of a center and two wings, the latter of which project a little from the main building. In the front of the center is a very neat but plain pediment, and beneath it, in a circle, is painted the repreſentation of Charity. In this part of the building is a very neat chapel with a handſome organ, and the top of it is crowned with a light open turret terminated by a vane. The wards for the patients are in the wings, and are eight in number, each of which is ſo formed as to contain ten beds; behind the building are regular and convenient offices. In the front of the left wing is this inſcription: "Erected by Subſcription MDCCLXXI." beneath which is painted at full length the figure of Faith. In the front of the other wing are theſe words, "Supported by voluntary Contributions;" beneath which is a figure of Hope. On a ſlip of ſtone in the center, and on the ſouth ſide, are theſe words, "City of London Lying-in Hoſpital."

A little to the north-weſt, behind this hoſpital, is an elegant pleaſure bath, called

PEERLESS POOL.

On the ſpot where this bath is ſituated was formerly a dangerous pond, which, from the number of perſons drowned in it, obtained the name of Perilous Pool. To prevent theſe accidents, the principal part of it was filled up; but in the year 1743 one Mr. Kemp, an ingenious projector, converted it to the purpoſes it is now uſed, and altered its name from Perilous Pond to Peerleſs Pool. This pleaſure bath is eſteemed the compleateſt of a public nature of any in the kingdom. It is 170 feet long, and above 100 feet broad, having a ſmooth gravel bottom, five feet deep in the middle, four feet at the ſides, and but three feet at one end. The deſcent to it is by ſeveral flights of ſteps conveniently diſpoſed round it, adjoining to which are boxes and arbours for dreſſing and undreſſing, ſome of them open, and others encloſed. On the ſouth ſide is a neat arcade, under which is a looking-glaſs over a marble ſlab; and a ſmall collection of books for the entertainment of the ſubſcribers. The ground about the pleaſure bath is agreeably laid out and well planted with trees. Here is alſo a cold bath, generally allowed to be the largeſt in England, it being forty feet long, and twenty feet broad, with flights of ſteps and dreſſing rooms at each end. To add to theſe, there is alſo a very large fiſh-pond, 320 feet in length, and well ſtocked with fiſh for the uſe of thoſe ſubſcribers who admire the amuſement of angling. On each ſide of this pond is a very handſome terrace walk, well planted with lime trees, and the ſlopes are agreeably covered with ſhrubs. Theſe baths are well attended by waiters; and the free uſe of the place is purchaſed by the eaſy ſubſcription of one guinea per annum. An occaſional viſitor pays two ſhillings each time he bathes; but if he thinks proper to become a ſubſcriber within fourteen days from his firſt viſit, the money he has paid is allowed in part of his ſubſcription.

To the weſt of Peerleſs Pool, on the ſouth ſide of the City Road, is a large handſome brick building lately erected for the relief of diſtreſſed Orphans. This edifice conſiſts of a center and two wings, the latter of which project from the former. The center part of the building is crowned with a dome, round which are port-hole windows; and in the front of the whole, on a ſlip of ſtone, is the following inſcription: "The Orphan Working School for the Maintenance and Inſtruction of Orphans and other neceſſitous children. Supported by voluntary Subſcription, Erected 1773." Adjoining to this edifice is a ſet of alms-houſes lately built by the company of Dyers, for diſtreſſed members of that corporation.

To the ſouth of the Lying-in hoſpital, in St. Luke's pariſh, lies the antient manor of Finſbury or Fenſbury, which obtained its name from the neighbouring fen or moor now called Moorfields. The antiquity of this manor muſt have been very conſiderable, as it appears to have had a prebend in St. Paul's cathedral ſo far back as the year 1104.

Moorfields originally extended from London wall to Hoxton, and conſiſted of one continued marſh or moor till the year 1511, when Roger Achily, the lord-mayor, cauſed the ground to be levelled, cauſeways made, and bridges erected in different parts for the convenience of paſſengers. Since that time the ground has been gradually raiſed and drained, and the whole is now ſurrounded with buildings. This extenſive piece of ground is divided into three parts, viz. Lower, Middle, and Upper Moorfields. The firſt of theſe diviſions has the hoſpital of Bethlehem extending along the whole ſouth ſide, and is decently laid out, as hath been already mentioned in page 408, but the other diviſions at preſent lie waſte, though a ſcheme is ſaid to be in agitation for forming the road that runs between Moorfields and the Artillery Ground into a very handſome ſtreet; and that elegant buildings will be erected on each ſide of it. A part of the ground on the weſt ſide of Upper Moorfields is already marked out, and a new wall has been lately erected at ſome diſtance from the old one, on the eaſt ſide of the Artillery-Ground.

Notwithſtanding the Artillery-Ground will be ſomewhat curtailed of its extent by this intended improvement, yet it is a very ſpacious piece of ground, and has for many years preſerved the name it bears, from having been the place of exerciſe for the Artillery Company and Trained bands of the city of London. The principal entrance to it is by a handſome pair of iron gates on the ſouth ſide next Chiſwell-ſtreet: there is alſo at preſent another pair of iron gates on the eaſt ſide next Moorfields; but theſe will be taken down to make way for the improvements that are going to be made, as appears by a pair of wooden gates being placed near the center of the new wall. In the middle of the north ſide is a very neat brick building called the Armoury, the corners of which are ſtrengthened with ruſtic ſtone. Before it is a flight of ſteps, and in the center is the door, which is very lofty, and adorned with a porch formed by two columns of the Tuſcan order, and two pilaſters, ſupporting a balcony. In the front of the building is a pediment ſupported at the corners by quoins: on the top are placed ſeveral large balls; and on the apex of the pediment is a lofty flag ſtaff. The hall of the armoury is hung round with breaſt plates, helmets and drums: and fronting the entrance is a handſome pair of iron gates which open to a ſpacious ſtair-caſe painted with military ornaments. This ſtair-caſe leads into a large room, in which are two chimney pieces; the one ornamented with the king's arms, and the other with the arms of the Artillery Company. In this room are two chandeliers, and it is decorated with guns, ſwords and bayonets, preſented by the officers of the company, all of which are handſomely diſpoſed againſt the walls. On each ſide of the principal building, at ſome diſtance backward, is a ſmall edifice, uſed by the company on particular occaſions.

The preſent Artillery-ground, together with the land on the north ſide of it, as far as Old-ſtreet, was antiently denominated Bonhill or Bunhill Fields; part whereof, at preſent called Tindal's, or the Diſſenters burial-ground, was, by the mayor and citizens of London, in the year 1665, ſet apart and conſecrated as a common cemetry, for the interment of ſuch bodies as could not be admitted in their parochial grounds. However, it not being made uſe of for the purpoſe intended, Dr. Tindal took a leaſe of it, and converted it into a burial-ground for the uſe of the diſſenters. This burial ground contains a prodigious multitude of grave ſtones with inſcriptions, beſides a great number of raiſed monuments, with vaults underneath, belonging to particular families.

Adjoining to Windmill-hill, at the north weſt corner of Upper Moorfields, ſtands a very plain edifice, called

ST. LUKE's HOSPITAL.

This hoſpital obtained its name from its being ſituated in St. Luke's pariſh. It was opened in the year 1751, for the reception of Lunatics, and has been ever ſince ſupported by voluntary ſubſcriptions. It was deſigned as an improvement upon Bethlehem, which, at the time it was eſtabliſhed, was incapable of receiving and providing for the relief of all the unhappy objects for whom application was made. The building is of conſiderable length, and has ranges of ſmall ſquare windows; but it has not any ſort of ornament. Patients are admitted into this hoſpital according to the order of time in which the petitions of their friends have been delivered to the ſecretary. They are received without any expence, except ſuch as are ſent by the pariſhes; theſe muſt have their bedding provided, which they are at liberty to take away when diſcharged. No perſon can be admitted into this hoſpital, who has been a lunatic above twelve calendar months; or has been diſcharged as incurable from any other hoſpital for the reception of lunatics; or who has the venereal diſeaſe; is troubled with epileptic or convulſive fits, or is deemed an idiot; nor any woman with child.

To the north of this building are two methodiſt meeting-houſes, one of which is a very handſome edifice, lately erected, belonging to the Rev. Mr. John Weſtley; and the other, which is called the Tabernacle, was formerly under the direction of the late Rev. Mr. George Whitefield. At both theſe meeting-houſes the ſervice is performed, not only on Sundays, but ſeveral times in the week; as it is alſo at another tabernacle or chapel of a ſimilar nature in Tottenham-court-road, under the patronage of lady Huntingdon.

Beſides the particulars already mentioned in St. Luke's pariſh, there are three charity ſchools, and a workhouſe for the reception of the poor. Alſo a free-ſchool in Bunhill-row, which was rebuilt in the year 1770. Likewiſe at the eaſt end of Old-ſtreet is now erecting a new St. Luke's Hoſpital, for the reception of lunatics, which when finiſhed will be a very commodious ſpacious building; and the ſame may be ſaid of the New Workhouſe, oppoſite the Shepherd and Shepherdeſs, near the City Road.

Leaving this pariſh, we enter that of St. Leonard, Shoreditch; the firſt thing to be noticed in which is a cold-bath, ſituated between Old-ſtreet-road, and the place called Tabernacle-walk. Though this bath is private property, and has not any thing about it to ſtrike the eye, yet it demands our attention, from its being made out of an excellent fountain, called Dame Agnes la Clair, which was antiently in great eſteem for its plentiful ſpring, and the ſingular ſweetneſs of its water.

At a ſmall diſtance from this bath, on the oppoſite ſide of Old ſtreet-road, is Pitfield-ſtreet, at the north extremity of which ſtands a large handſome building, called

THE HABERDASHERS ALMS-HOUSES, Or, ASKE's HOSPITAL.

This building was erected by the company of Haberdaſhers in the year 1692, purſuant to the will of Robert Aſke, Eſq. a member of that company, who left 30,000l. for erecting a proper edifice to accommodate twenty poor members of the Haberdaſhers Company; as alſo for the maintenance and education of twenty boys, ſons of decayed freemen of the ſaid company. The men, who muſt be all ſingle, have each apartments, conſiſting of three rooms, with proper diet and firing, a gown once in two years, and three pounds per annum. The boys have a ward to themſelves, and are furniſhed with all neceſſaries; beſides good education given them by proper maſters appointed for that purpoſe.

This hoſpital is very ſpacious, and is built of brick and ſtone. It is 400 feet long, and in the front is an ambulatory of 340 feet, under a piazza, elevated on ſtone columns of the Tuſcan order. In the center of the building is a chapel, adorned with columns, entablature, and a pediment of the Ionic order. Under the pediment is a niche, with the ſtatue of the founder dreſſed in his gown, and holding in his hand a roll of parchment, ſuppoſed to repreſent his laſt will. The principal entrance to the building is by a pair of handſome gates ſituated directly oppoſite the front of the chapel; there is alſo another pair of iron gates at the ſouth end, ſupported by a pillar on each ſide, on the top of which is a ſtatue at full length, repreſenting the two firſt men that were admitted on this noble foundation.

Nearly oppoſite the eaſt end of Old-ſtreet-road is ſituated the pariſh church of

ST. LEONARD, SHOREDITCH.

This church is ſo called from its being dedicated to St. Leonard, biſhop of Leomeges in France, and its ſituation in the hamlet of Shoreditch. The pariſh has been idly ſuppoſed to have obtained its name from Jane Shore, concubine of Edward IV. But it is more reaſonable to ſuppoſe that it derived its name from a large ditch, to which the common ſewers on that ſide of the town were antiently conducted. A late writer, however, is of opinion that it took its origin from one of the predeceſſors of Sir John Sordig, or Soreditch, who was lord of the hamlet in the year 1339.

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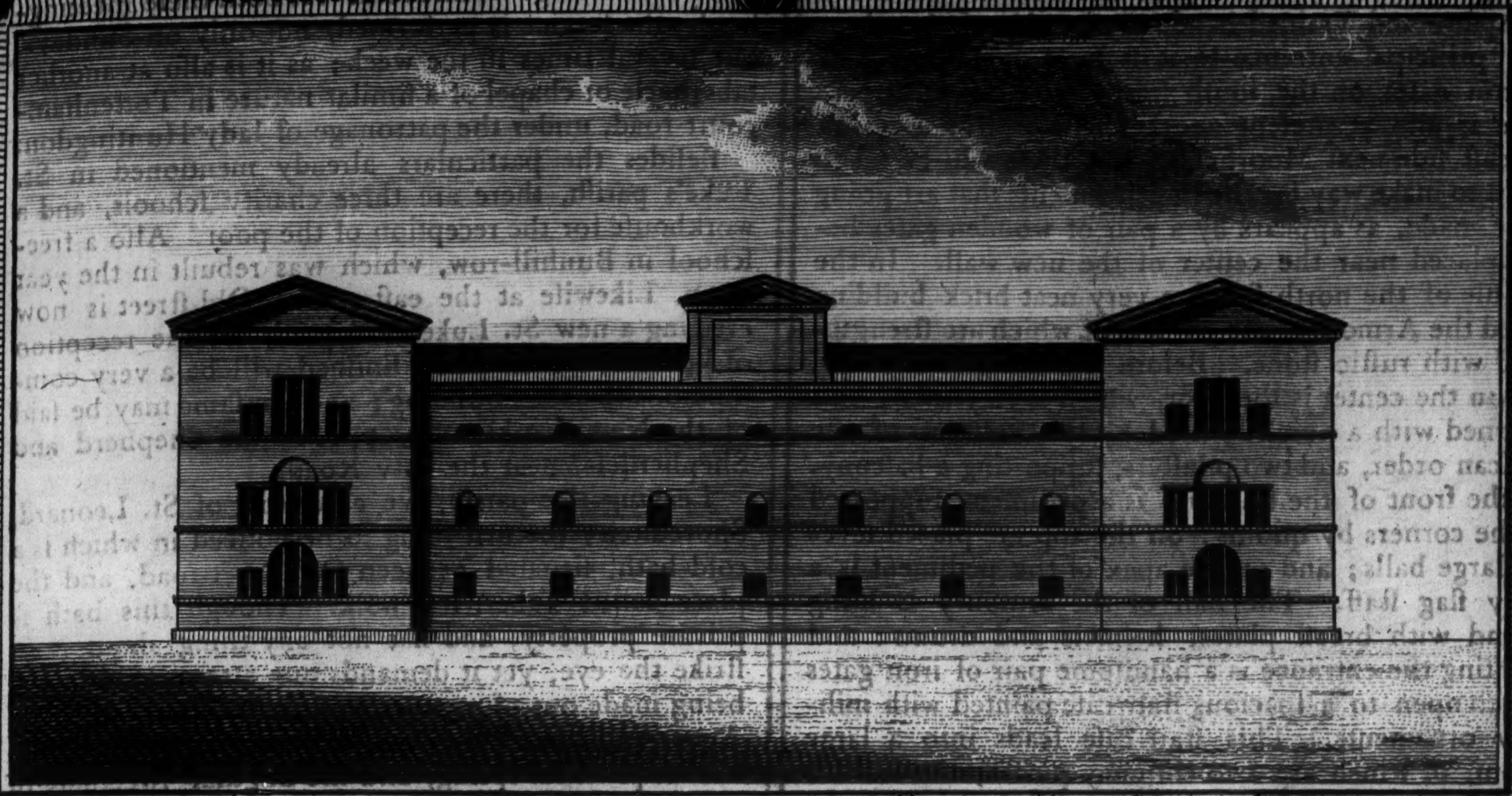
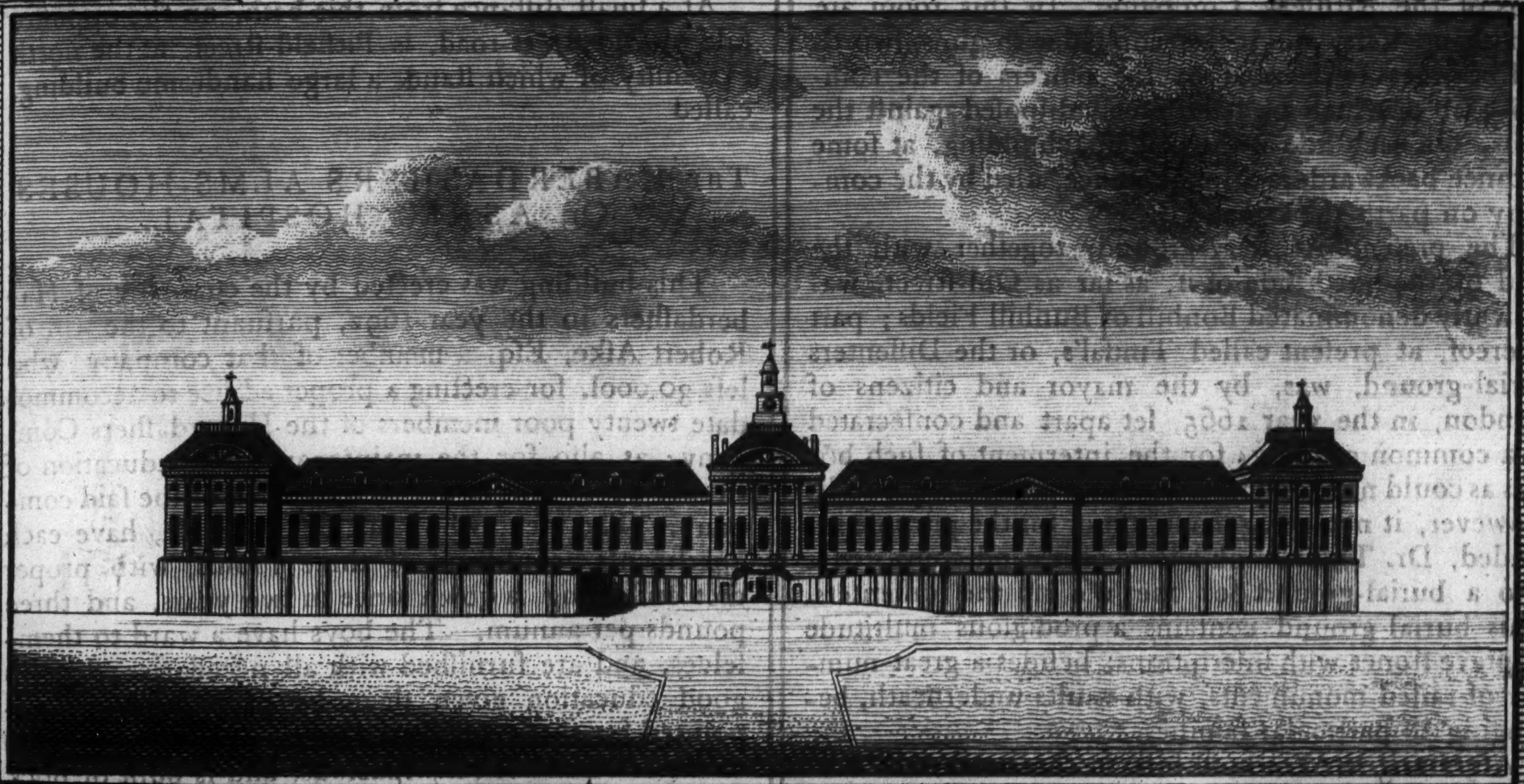
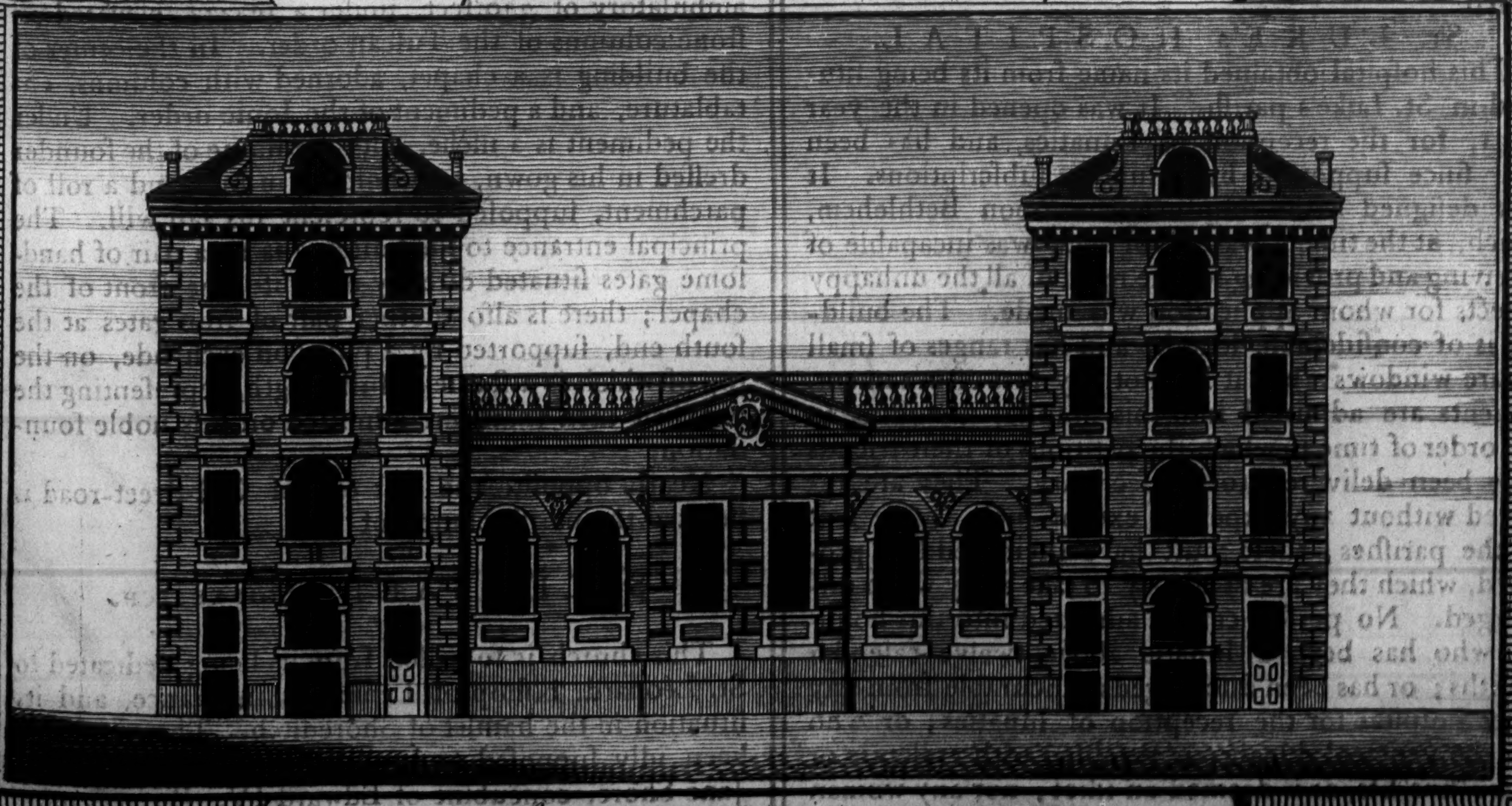


View *of* S^t. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, *Upper Moorefields.*



View *of* BETHLEM HOSPITAL, *Moorefields.*



View *of* S^t. PAUL'S SCHOOL, London.

Peltro sculp^t.

Published by Alex^r. Hogg, at the Kings Arms, N^o.16, Paternoster Row, July 17^th 1784.

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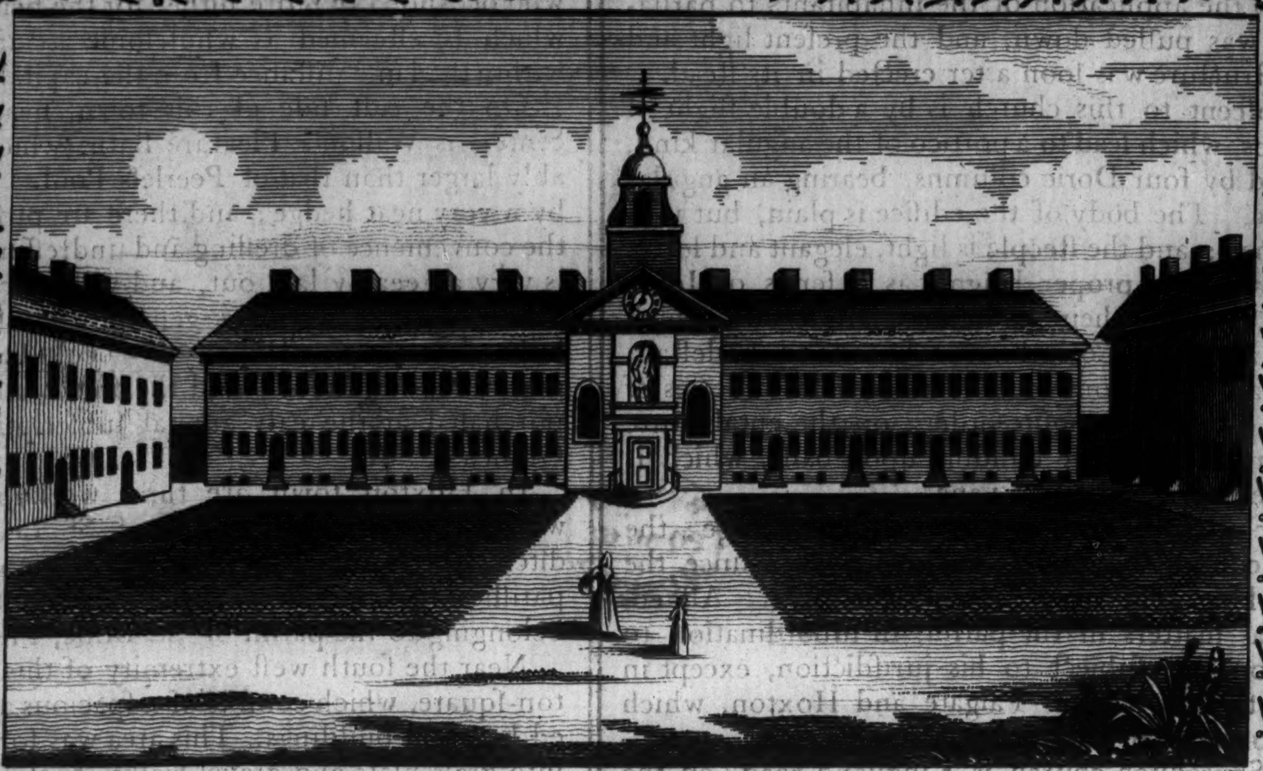
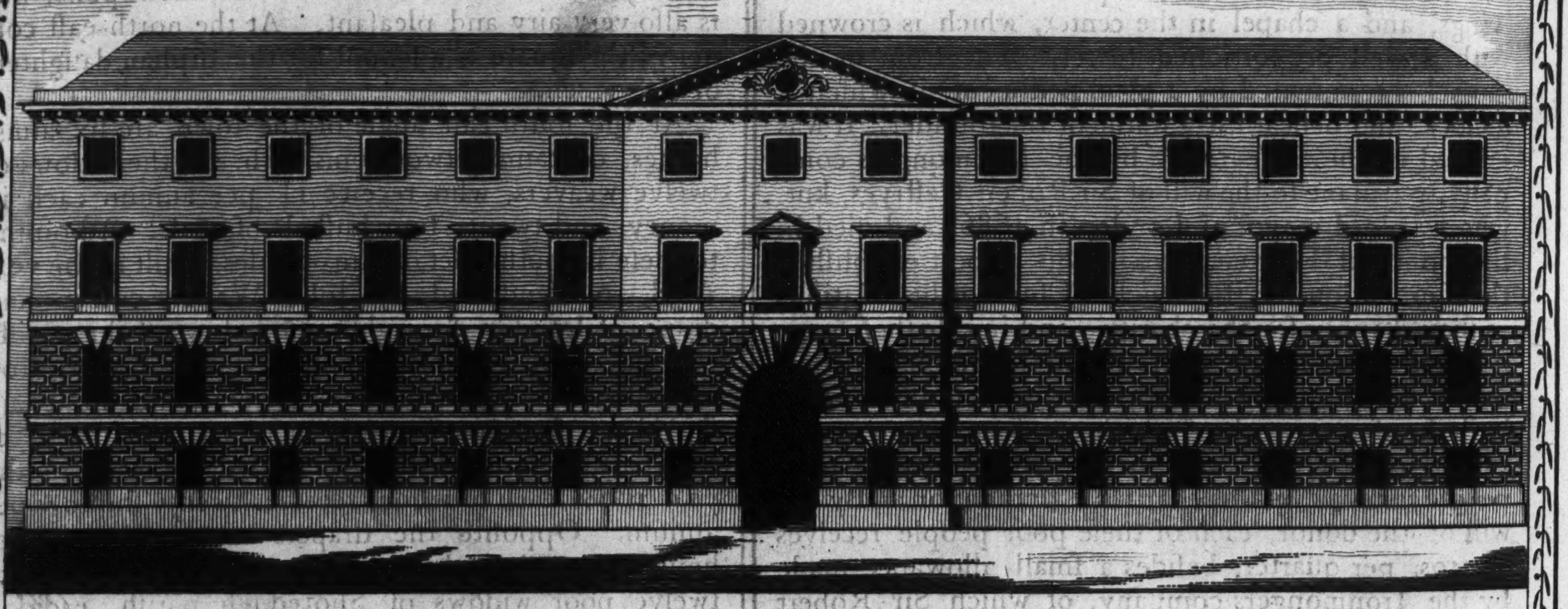
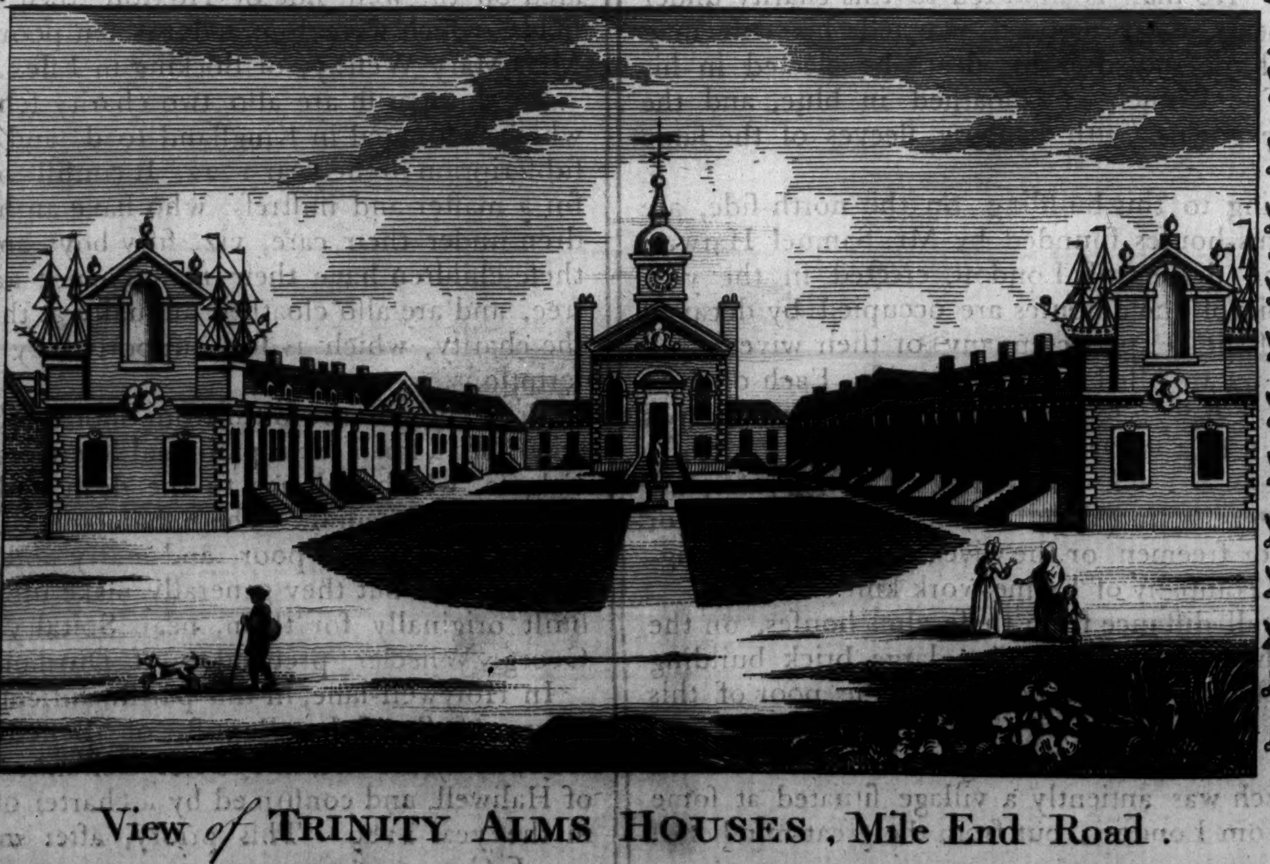


View *of* IRONMONGERS ALMS HOUSES, Kingſland Road.



View *of the* New EXCISE OFFICE, Old Broad Street, LONDON.



View *of* TRINITY ALMS HOUSES, Mile End Road.

Publiſhed as the Act directs, by Alex.r Hogg, at the Kings Arms, Paternoster Row, London.

It is manifeſt that there was a church ſituated on this ſpot in very early times, as appears by antient records, which inform us of a diſpute concerning it ſo far back as the reign of Henry II. The old edifice, however, which was a mean, heavy pile, ſtood till the year 1735, when, by the application of the inhabitants to parliament, it was pulled down, and the preſent light and elegant ſtructure was ſoon after erected in its ſtead.

The aſcent to this church is by a double flight of plain ſteps, which lead to a portico of the angular kind, ſupported by four Doric columns, bearing an angular pediment. The body of the edifice is plain, but well enlightened; and the ſteeple is light, elegant and lofty. The tower, at a proper height, has a ſeries of Ionic columns, and on their entablature are ſcrolls, which ſupport as many Corinthian columns on pedeſtals, bearing a dome, from whoſe crown riſes a ſeries of columns of the Compoſite order; on the entablature of which reſts the ſpire ſtanding upon balls, which is terminated by a ball and a vane.

This church is both a rectory and a vicarage; the arch-deacon of London being rector ever ſince the reign of king John, and preſents the vicar. All eccleſiaſtical matters in the pariſh, in ſubordination to the biſhop, are ſubject to his juriſdiction, except in the liberties of Norton Falgate and Hoxton, which belong to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's.

Near Shoreditch church is Kingſland-road, on the eaſt ſide of which, in this pariſh, is a large handſome building, called

GEFFRYES's ALMSHOUSES.

This edifice conſiſts of a ſpacious front, with two wings, and a chapel in the center, which is crowned with a well proportioned turret. The front of the chapel is terminated by a plain pediment, in which is a clock, and beneath it a ſtatue of the founder. It was erected in the year 1713, by the Ironmongers company, purſuant to the will of Sir Robert Geffryes, knt. who was lord-mayor of London in 1686, and died in the month of February 1703. Sir Robert eſtabliſhed this foundation for the benefit of ſuch of his relations as ſhould apply for the charity; and in caſe there were none of theſe, for members of the Ironmongers company. The building contains fourteen handſome well-built houſes, in each of which are four rooms and a cellar, ſo that there are in the whole fifty-ſix poor people relieved by this charitable foundation. By the will of the donor, each of theſe poor people receives 1l. 10s. per quarter, beſides a ſmall allowance made by the Ironmongers company, of which Sir Robert was a member. He alſo left fifteen pounds per annum to a miniſter to read prayers every day, and preach on Sundays. No man is admitted to this charity under fifty-ſix years of age; and if married, his wife may live with him, and after his death be elected in his ſtead. The women are cloathed in blue, and the men have gowns, with hanging ſleeves of the ſame colour.

Adjoining to this building, on the north ſide, are twelve alms-houſes founded by Mr. Samuel Harwar, citizen and draper of London, erected in the year 1713. Six of theſe houſes are occupied by decayed freemen of the Drapers company, or their wives; and the other ſix are filled up by the pariſh. Each of theſe poor people have a load of coals yearly, and 6s. per month paid by the Drapers company.

On the north ſide of Geffryes's alms-houſes, are twelve others, founded by Thomas Bourne, Eſq. for twelve poor freemen, or the wives of freemen, belonging to the company of Frame-work knitters.

At a ſmall diſtance from theſe alms-houſes, on the oppoſite ſide of the road, is a large brick building lately erected as a work houſe, for the poor of this pariſh.

A little to the weſt of Kingſland-road is Hoxton town, which was antiently a village ſituated at ſome diſtance from London; but from the great number of buildings that have been added to it within theſe few years paſt, it is now joined to the metropolis. This town has equally ſhared in improvements with other adjacent villages, and is inhabited by gentlemen and others, whoſe buſineſs principally lies in the city, but who occaſionally retire hither for the benefit of the air, which is eſteemed as wholeſome as any other part within the ſame diſtance from the capital.

On the eaſt ſide of this town, nearly about the center, is Wilſon's Pleaſure Bath, which is conſiderably larger than that of Peerleſs Pool. It is encloſed by a very neat hedge; and there are proper places for the convenience of dreſſing and undreſſing. The whole is very agreeably laid out, and well calculated for the health of thoſe who are generally confined to their buſineſs in town. Here is alſo a cold bath, with proper waiters to attend; and the free uſe of the place is purchaſed at the eaſy annual ſubſcription of Half a Guinea.

In Hoxton town are three workhouſes, one of which belongs to the pariſh of St. Leonard, Shoreditch; the ſecond is inhabited by the poor of different pariſhes in London, and the third contains the poor belonging to the pariſh of St. Bride, Fleet-ſtreet.

Near the ſouth weſt extremity of this town is Hoxton-ſquare, which conſiſts of a ſpacious area ſurrounded by good buildings. This area was formerly divided into graſs-plats and gravel walks, encloſed by wooden rails; but it has been lately ſo neglected, that it is now in a very ruinous ſituation, the rails being almoſt demoliſhed, and the gravel walks and graſs-plats entirely deſtroyed. It is a pity this place ſhould not be properly attended to, as it is not only conveniently ſituated by its cloſe connection with the metropolis, but is alſo very airy and pleaſant. At the north-eaſt corner of the ſquare is a ſchool for the orphan daughters of clergymen.

At the ſouth eaſt angle of the town are ſix alms-houſes, containing two rooms each, for the widows of twelve weavers, who receive 1l. per annum each in money, and twenty-four buſhels of coals. Adjoining to theſe is another ſet of alms-houſes, built in the year 1658, and endowed by John Walter, citizen and draper of London, for eight poor widows of this pariſh, who have five ſhillings a month, and half a chaldron of coals yearly. Behind the Weavers alms-houſes are ſix others, for poor men, or men and their wives, of this pariſh, founded by Allen Badger, Eſq. in the year 1698, each of whom receives twenty ſhillings per annum. Oppoſite the drapers and weavers alms-houſes are twelve others, founded by judge Fuller, for twelve poor widows of Shoreditch pariſh, each of whom has 4l. per annum, and a ſack of coals. Beſides theſe, there are alſo ten other alms-houſes, ſituated on the weſt ſide of Hoxton town, fronting the fields, which were founded for ten poor women, by Mrs. Mary Weſtby, of Bocking in Eſſex.

In this pariſh are alſo two charity ſchools, one of which is ſituated in Kingſland road, and was built by ſubſcription in the year 1722. It conſiſts of apartments for a maſter and miſtreſs, who have an hundred children under their care, viz. fifty boys and fifty girls; theſe children have their maintenance and education free, and are alſo cloathed annually at the expence of the charity, which is ſtill ſupported by private ſubſcriptions.

Proceeding to the ſouth from Shoreditch church, we enter into a ſmall extra-parochial liberty called Norton Falgate, which belongs to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's cathedral. The inhabitants of this diſtrict maintain their own poor, and marry and bury where they pleaſe; but they generally make uſe of a chapel, built originally for them, near Spital-yard, by Sir George Wheeler, prebendary of Durham.

In Holywell-lane, in this pariſh, antiently ſtood the priory of St. John Baptiſt, of Benedictine nuns, founded by Robert, the ſon of Gelranni, prebendary of Haliwell, and confirmed by a charter of Richard I. in the year 1189. This priory, after many reparations,

tions, was re-edified by Sir Thomas Lovel, knt. in the reign of Henry VII. who, after having given conſiderable benefactions to the ſame, was interred here in a chapel erected at his own expence: and in commemoration of ſo great a benefactor, the following lines were painted on moſt of the windows:

"All the nunnes in Holy-well,
"Pray for the ſoul of Sir Thomas Lovel."

At the general ſuppreſſion of religious houſes, this monaſtery was ſurrendered to Henry VIII. in the year 1539, at which time its revenues amounted to 347l. 1s. 3d. per annum. The ruins of this priory, which are ſtill to be ſeen in king John's-court, have been conceived by ſome to be the remains of king John's palace, though it does not appear that a royal manſion was ever ſituated in this neighbourhood.

A little to the weſt of Holywell-lane, is a ſpot of ground called Holywell Mount, where was antiently a ſpring, or well, which, as already obſerved, had the honour of Holy conferred on it from the excellence of its water. This ſpot became elevated from the great number of people who died of the plague, and were here interred in the calamitous year 1665, but it has lately been levelled and let out on building leaſes.

On the eaſt ſide of Biſhopſgate-ſtreet without antiently ſtood an hoſpital dedicated to St. Mary, and called St. Mary Spital. This hoſpital was ſituated at that time in the fields, and after it was ſuppreſſed, the ground on which it ſtood was called Spital-fields. Theſe fields now conſiſt of a great number of ſtreets, lanes and alleys, principally inhabited by the deſcendants of thoſe French refugees, who fled hither, in 1686, from the perſecution of Lewis XIV. who revoked the edict of Nantz, made by Henry IV. See page 244. Theſe refugees ſettled themſelves on this ſpot, where they eſtabliſhed the weaving buſineſs in all its branches; and where it has been ever ſince carried on to the greateſt perfection, eſpecially in the ſilk and brocade parts.

Spital-fields was originally a hamlet belonging to the pariſh of St. Dunſtan, Stepney; but from the great increaſe of inhabitants, it was made a diſtinct pariſh in the year 1723; and the church is one of the fifty ordered to be built by act of parliament.

This building, which is ſituated on the ſouth ſide of Church-ſtreet, was begun in 1723, and finiſhed in 1729; when, from its ſituation, and the perſon to whom it was dedicated, it was called

CHRIST CHURCH, SPITALFIELDS.

It is a very handſome edifice built of ſtone, with a very lofty ſteeple, in which is a good ring of bells. The body of the church is ſolid and well-proportioned. It is 111 feet in length, and 87 in breadth, the height of the roof is 41 feet, and that of the ſteeple 234 feet. It is ornamented with a Doric portico, to which there is an handſome aſcent by a flight of ſteps; and upon theſe the Doric order ariſes, ſupported on pedeſtals. The tower over theſe has arched windows and niches; and, on its diminiſhing for the ſteeple, is ſupported by the heads of the under corners, which form a kind of buttreſſes. From this part riſes the baſe of the ſpire, with an arcade: its corners are in the ſame manner ſupported with a kind of pyramidal buttreſſes ending in a point, and the ſpire is terminated by a vaſe and vane. This church is a rectory, the patronage of which is in the principal and ſcholars of Brazen-noſe college, Oxford.

A little to the north weſt of the church is Spitalfields Market; which is a good market for the ſale of all ſorts of proviſions, but particularly roots and greens.

The other remarkables in this pariſh are, two French and two Engliſh alms-houſes; alſo two charity ſchools, and a work-houſe for the poor.

Near the north-eaſt corner of Hare-ſtreet, Spitalfields, is ſituated the pariſh church of

ST. MATTHEW, BETHNAL-GREEN.

This pariſh was formerly one of the hamlets of St. Dunſtan, Stepney, from which pariſh it was ſeparated by act of parliament in the 13th year of his late majeſty king George II.

This church was erected in the year 1740. It is a neat commodious edifice, built with brick, coped and coined with free ſtone; and the tower, which is not high, is of the ſame materials. It is a rectory, in the gift of the principal and ſcholars of King's-hall and Brazen-noſe college, Oxford.

At Mile-end, in this pariſh, is an hoſpital belonging to the corporation of Trinity-houſe, Deptford. It was founded in 1695 for twenty-eight decayed or antient ſeamen, who have been maſters or pilots of ſhips, and for their widows, each of whom receive 16s. per month, beſides 20s. a year for coals, and a gown every other year. This is a very handſome edifice built of brick and ſtone. It conſiſts of two wings, which contains twenty-eight apartments. In the center, between the two wings, is a chapel, which riſes conſiderably higher than any other part of the building.

Within the gate is a fine area covered with graſs, having gravel walks on the ſides; and in the center is a ſtatue of captain Robert Sandys, executed in a very elegant manner, with a globe and anchor at his feet, and his right hand on a bale of goods.

At a ſmall diſtance from this is a large handſome building, called

BANCROFT's ALMS-HOUSES.

Theſe alms-houſes were erected by the company of Drapers in the year 1735, purſuant to the will of Mr. Francis Bancroft, who bequeathed to that company the ſum of 28,000l. for purchaſing a piece of ground, and building on it an alms-houſe, with convenient apartments for twenty-four alms-men; a chapel and a ſchool-room for one hundred poor boys, and dwelling houſes for two ſchool-maſters; and alſo for endowing the ſame. By the will of the founder it was provided, that each alms-man ſhould have eight pounds, and half a chaldron of coals yearly; as alſo a gown of baize every third year: that the ſchool-boys ſhould be cloathed and taught reading, writing and arithmetic: that each of the maſters ſhould have a ſalary of 30l. a year; and that both ſhould have the yearly ſum of 20l. for coals and candles for their own uſe and that of the ſchool; together with a proper allowance for books, paper, pens and ink. Every boy put out apprentice is, by the charity, entitled to four pounds; but if put out to ſervice, only two pounds ten ſhillings. This edifice conſiſts of two wings and a center, the latter of which is detached from the former. In the middle of the front is the chapel, and before it is a noble portico, with Ionic columns and coupled pilaſters at the corners ſupporting a pediment, in the plane of which is a dial. There is an aſcent to the portico by a flight of ſteps, and on the top of the chapel is a handſome turret. On each ſide of the portico are two houſes like thoſe in the wings. The conſtruction of the wings is uniform, lofty and convenient: twelve doors in each open in a regular ſeries, and the windows are of a moderate ſize, numerous, and proportioned to the apartments they enlighten. The ſquare is ſurrounded with gravel walks, with a large graſs-plat in the middle; and next the road the wall is adorned with handſome iron rails and gates.

Mr. Francis Bancroft, the founder of this noble charity, who alſo ordered two ſermons to be preached annually to perpetuate his memory, was one of the lord-mayor's officers, and, by informations and ſummoning the citizens before the lord-mayor on the moſt trifling occaſions, not only pillaged the poor, but alſo many of the rich, who rather than loſe their time in appearing before that magiſtrate, gave money to Mr. Bancroft, which, together with his numerous quarterages from the brokers, &c. enabled him to amaſs annually a con-a conſiderable ſum of money. But by theſe and other mercenary practices, he ſo incurred the hatred of all ranks of people, that the perſons who attended his funeral obſequies, with great difficulty ſaved his corpſe from being mal-treated by the populace, who, to teſtify their abhorrence of him, ſeized the bells, and rang them for joy at his unlamented death. He was interred in the pariſh church of Great St. Helen's, Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, as hath been already obſerved in our deſcription of that church. See Biſhopſgate ward.

In this pariſh are are alſo eight alms-houſes belonging to the Drapers company; twelve to the Skinners company; twelve to the Vintners company; and twelve others known by the name of Fuller's alms-houſes, founded in 1592, by judge Fuller, who, as hath been already obſerved, alſo founded twelve others near Hoxton.

In Dog-row, near Mile-end, is an alms-houſe built in 1711, by captain Fiſher, for the widows of ſix maſters of ſhips. And at Bethnal-green is an alms-houſe founded by Mrs. Barmeeter, for ſix poor women.

On the north ſide of the ſtreet called Whitechapel, which extends from the Minories to near Mile-end, ſtands the church of

St. MARY, Whitechapel.

This church is of ſome antiquity, as appears by Hugh de Fulbourn being rector thereof in the year 1329. It was originally a chapel of eaſe to the church of St. Dunſtan, Stepney, and is ſuppoſed to have obtained the epithet of White from its having been white-waſhed or plaiſtered on the outſide.

The old church being in a very ruinous condition, it was taken down in 1673, and the preſent edifice was ſoon after erected in its ſtead. This is a coarſe and very irregular building; the body, which is formed of brick, and ornamented with ſtone ruſtic work at the corners, is 93 feet in length, 63 feet in breadth, and the height of the tower and turret is 80 feet. The principal door is ornamented with a kind of ruſtic pilaſters, with cherubs heads by way of capitals, and a pediment above. The body is enlightened with a great number of windows, which are of various forms and different ſizes; a ſort of Venetian, oval and ſquare. The ſquare windows have ill-proportioned circular pediments; and the oval, or more properly elliptic windows, ſome of which ſtand upright, and others croſs-ways, are ſurrounded with thick feſtoons. The ſteeple, which is of ſtone, riſes above the principal door, and is crowned with a plain ſquare battlement, in the center of which riſes a ſmall turret with its dome and vane.

This church was a rectory in the gift of the miniſter of Stepney in the year 1329; in whoſe ſucceſſors the patronage continued till 1711, when it was purchaſed by the principal and ſcholars of King's-hall and Brazen-noſe college, Oxford, in whom the advowſon ſtill remains.

In this pariſh is one of the moſt diſtinguiſhed charitable foundations of any in England, more particularly as it is ſupported by voluntary contributions. The building is ſituated on the ſouth ſide of White-chapel road near the Mount, and was formerly called the London Infirmary, but now

The LONDON HOSPITAL.

This excellent charity was inſtituted in the year 1740, for the relief of all ſick and diſeaſed perſons; particularly manufacturers, ſeamen in the merchants ſervice, and their wives and children. It was at firſt kept in a large houſe in Preſcot-ſtreet, Goodman's-fields (afterwards uſed for the Magdalen hoſpital;) but that being found too ſmall, a more capacious edifice was erected in the preſent airy ſituation. This ſtructure, which is built of brick, is very commodious, though not expenſively elegant. There is an aſcent to the middle door by a flight of ſteps; and over this part extends a very large angular pediment, within which is a dial, and beneath it the following inſcription: "The London Hoſpital ſupported by voluntary Contributions." Above the ground floor are two ſeries of ſaſh windows, which are ſo conſtructed as to give the building an air of dignity. The inſide is conveniently adapted in every reſpect to anſwer the charitable purpoſes for which it was erected. It is very completely furniſhed, and from the great addition made to it, ſince the building was firſt erected, it now contains near 300 beds for the reception of patients. The directors of this laudable foundation conſiſt of a preſident, two vice-preſidents, and a treaſurer, who are annually elected out of the moſt diſtinguiſhed benefactors to the charity. Such perſons who give a benefaction of thirty guineas, or more, at one time, become governors for life; and thoſe who ſubſcribe five guineas per annum are governors during ſuch ſubſcription. Theſe governors, who are numerous, have a general court four times in the year, for inſpecting accounts, appointing perſons to vacant offices, and chuſing a committee, who meet once a week at the hoſpital to receive and diſcharge patients, inquire into the ſtate of the houſe, inſpect the proviſions, and regulate the conduct of ſervants. There is a general meeting of the governors once a year, at which time a committee is choſen, conſiſting of twelve perſons, who meet quarterly at the hoſpital, and inſpect into all tradeſmens bills and accounts; and there is a phyſical committee of all ſuch governors as are acquainted with phyſic, ſurgery, pharmacy or drugs, except ſuch as ſerve the hoſpital with thoſe articles. This committee make enquiry into the quality of the drugs and compoſition of the medicines, of which they give a report to the general quarterly meeting. Two governors are appointed viſitors, who have a right to inſpect into every thing in the houſe, during the abſence of the weekly committee. There is alſo a clergyman, who reads prayers twice every day, preaches on Sundays, and adminiſters the ſacrament once a month. He is likewiſe ready at all times to pray with ſuch of the patients as deſire his aſſiſtance, and alſo to adminiſter the ſacrament, when particularly requeſted. Three learned phyſicians attend alternately, and two ſurgeons daily, from eleven to one o'clock, without fee or reward. In particular caſes a ſurgeon extraordinary attends to give his opinion, when it is found neceſſary to hold a conſultation; and each of the principal ſurgeons has a pupil conſtantly in the houſe to attend ſuch as meet with accidents; and, if neceſſary, to call the aſſiſtance of the ſurgeons at any hour in the night. There is alſo an apothecary, with an aſſiſtant, conſtantly reſiding in the houſe, whoſe buſineſs is to compound and diſpenſe the medicines to the patients. The domeſtic affairs of the hoſpital are under the direction of a ſteward, who is obliged to find good ſecurity for his fidelity, becauſe the whole furniture of the houſe is entruſted to his care. He keeps an account of every thing expended, and ſubmits the inſpection of the whole to the houſe committee. He has alſo the direction of every thing done by the men ſervants, and a right to regulate their conduct. There are alſo two matrons, who direct the nurſes and women ſervants, and ſee that the medicines and diet are properly adminiſtered, according to the order of the phyſicians. The nurſes and watches are appointed for each ward in proportion to the number of patients; and to prevent any miſ-conduct, they have all their orders written. The phyſicians and ſurgeons order proper diet for the patients, according to their different caſes; and leſt either they or their friends ſhould think that juſtice is not done them, printed accounts of theſe orders are ſtuck up in each ward. If any officer or ſervant belonging to the houſe is found to take any fee or gratuity from tradeſmen, patients, or others, either directly or indirectly, for ſervice done, or to be done, in this hoſpital, they are, for ſuch offence, immediately diſcharged. Every governor has a right to recommend one in-patient at a time, and as many out-patients as he thinks proper. Subſcribers of ſmaller ſums may alſo ſend what number of out-patients they pleaſe. The poor objects recommended as in-patients (if there are beds empty) are received at any hour without difficulty or expence, and are ſupplied with advice, medicine, diet, waſhing, and every comfortable aſſiſtance during their cure: nor is any ſecurity required againſt future contingencies, they being, in caſe of death, buried at the expence of the charity, if not removed by their friends.

Such is the nature of this noble charity, which, though only ſupported by voluntary contributions, is yet better calculated for the relief of afflicted objects than moſt others, whoſe ſupport is of a more public nature; for although the deſign is not perhaps ſo extenſive, yet the methods uſed in admitting patients are attended with leſs trouble than in moſt other hoſpitals in or near London.

At a ſmall diſtance from this hoſpital, on the ſame ſide of the road, are ſix alms-houſes, containing two rooms each, founded by William Meggs, Eſq. for twelve poor widows, each of whom has 5l. 4s. per annum, and a chaldron of coals.

In Whitechapel road is a court of juſtice, called his majeſty's court of record for the manor of Stepney, for the trial of debts under five pounds contracted within the ſaid manor. Here is alſo a place of confinement for debtors, called Whitechapel priſon.

Mile-end, which is connected by buildings to Whitechapel, is ſo called from its having been formerly juſt a mile from Aldgate, though at preſent it extends much further. It conſiſts of two hamlets, diſtinguiſhed by the names of Mile-end Old Town, and Mile-end New Town: both of which belong to the pariſh of Stepney. And ſuch has been the ſpirit of building on this ſpot for ſome years paſt, that the road from Mile-end turnpike to Bow is almoſt incloſed on both ſides with regular well-built houſes.

The pariſh of St. Mary, Whitechapel, extends as far as Goodman's Fields and Roſemary-lane; the former of which has been already mentioned in page 429. The latter has been long noted for the ſale of old cloaths, and all ſorts of wearing apparel. It is commonly called Rag Fair; and it is amazing to ſee the great number of Jews who reſort to it every afternoon with ſuch things as they have purchaſed during their morning walk through the ſtreets of London. Conſiderable wealth is obtained here by ſome of the ſhop-keepers, who, excluſive of their retail trade at home, deal largely with country ſhop-keepers, and export great quantities, both of new and ſecond-hand cloaths, to foreign parts.

Near the eaſt end of Roſemary-lane is Wellcloſe-ſquare, which has been alſo called Marine-ſquare, from the number of ſea-officers who generally reſide in it. It is a very neat ſquare, though of no great extent. The principal ornament in it is the Daniſh church, which is ſituated in the center, in the midſt of a church-yard, well planted with trees, and ſurrounded by a handſome wall, adorned at equal diſtances with iron rails.

The church is a commodious and elegant ſtructure; and though the architect appears to have underſtood ornaments, he has not been too laviſh in the uſe of them. The edifice conſiſts of a tall and handſome body, with a tower and turret. The body is divided by the projection of the middle part, into a fore-front in the center, and two ſmall fronts. At the weſt end is the tower, and at the eaſt it ſwells into the ſweep of a circle. The corners of the building are faced with ruſtic; the windows, which are large and well proportioned, are caſed with ſtone, with a cherub's head at the top of the arch; and the roof is concealed by a blocking courſe. The tower has a conſiderable diminution in the upper ſtage, which has on each ſide a pediment, and is covered by a dome, from which riſes an elegant turret, ſupported by Compoſite columns.

On a line with this ſquare, but farther to the eaſt, is another, called Prince's-ſquare, which is neat, and alſo chiefly inhabited by the families of gentlemen belonging to the ſea. The principal ornament of this ſquare is the church and church-yard belonging to the Swedes, which is ſurrounded with iron rails and well planted with trees. The front of this building is carried up flat with niches and ornaments, and on the ſummit is a pediment. The body is divided into a central part projecting forwarder than the reſt, and two ſides. The central part has two tall windows, terminated by a pediment, in the midſt of which is an oval window; but in the ſides there is only a compartment below, with a circular window above. The corners of the building are wrought in a bold plain ruſtic. The tower riſes ſquare from the roof, and at the corners are placed urns with flames: from thence riſes a turret in the lanthorn form, with flaming urns at the corners; the turret is covered with a dome, from which riſes a ball ſupporting the vane, in the form of a rampant lion.

Beſides the particulars already mentioned in this pariſh, there are ſeveral diſſenting meeting-houſes, two free-ſchools, in one houſe, and a large work-houſe for the poor.

At the ſouth-eaſt extremity of this pariſh is the Tower of London; a particular account of which the reader will find in page 63, &c.

Adjoining to the Tower is a diſtrict called the Tower Liberties. Theſe liberties are not confined to the limits of the fortreſs only; but include both the Tower-hills, part of Eaſt Smithfield, Roſemary-lane, Wellcloſe-ſquare, and the Little Minories; and in Spitalfields all the ſtreets, lanes and alleys, built on the Old Artillery Ground, which formerly belonged to the Tower. For theſe liberties there is a court of record held by preſcription, on Great Tower-hill, by a ſteward appointed by the conſtable of the Tower; before whom are tried actions of debt for any ſum, damage and treſpaſs. Here alſo the coroners inqueſt ſit for all accidents that happen within the Tower liberties.

A little to the eaſt of the Tower of London is a precinct called St. Catharine's. To this precinct belong two courts; in one of which actions of debt for any ſum are tried weekly; and in the other, which depends upon the civil law, are decided eccleſiaſtical matters.

On the eaſt ſide of St. Catharine's-court, near the Tower, is ſituated the pariſh church, called

St. Catharine.

This church originally belonged to an hoſpital founded by Matilda, conſort to king Stephen, and was farther endowed by queen Eleanor, the relict of Henry II. Queen Eleanor, conſort to Edward I. and king Henry VI. who not only confirmed all the former grants, and added ſeveral other conſiderable ones, but gave an ample charter to this hoſpital. It was exempt from the juriſdiction of the biſhop of London, till its ſuppreſſion by Henry VIII. ſoon after which king Edward VI. annexed to it the dioceſe of London.

The church, which is a very antique building, is at preſent collegiate, and has a maſter and three brethren, who have 40l. each; three ſiſters, who have 20l. and ten beads-women, who have 8l. per annum each; but the other profits ariſing from their eſtates, being only known to the maſter and brethren, are divided amongſt them.

On the north ſide of the ſtreet called Wapping, which extends along the back of the Thames, ſtands the pariſh church, called

St. John, Wapping.

The old church was erected in 1617, as a chapel of eaſe to St. Mary's, Whitechapel: but by the great increaſe of buildings, the hamlet of Wapping was, in 1694, conſtituted a diſtinct pariſh. The preſent edifice has been erected but a few years, and coſt 1600l. It is built entirely of brick, and conſiſts only of a plain body, with a tower, from which riſes a vane.

This church is a rectory, the patronage of which is in the principal and ſcholars of King's-hall, and Brazen-noſe college, Oxford.

The ground on which this pariſh ſtands was antiently within the flux of the Thames; but when or by whom it was firſt embanked, is not known. By frequent inundations of the river Thames, its banks in theſe parts were at times greatly injured; particularly in the year 1565, when great breaches were made in various parts of it, which were no ſooner repaired than another happened, which was attended with ſtill worſe conſequences. The commiſſioners of the ſewers, after viewing the deſtruction made, were of opinion, that the moſt effectual way to ſecure the bank of the river in thoſe parts, would be to erect buildings thereon. Accordingly the ground was taken for that purpoſe, and the firſt foundations of houſes were laid on the ſpot where Wapping is now ſituated.

The pariſh of Wapping conſiſts of very narrow ſtreets, with very indifferent buildings; but it is one of the moſt populous places of its ſize in or about London, and is inhabited by ſeamen, maſters of ſhips, or ſuch other perſons whoſe buſineſs conſiſts in working for the merchants ſervice. It is amazing to conſider the vaſt numbers of people in this place, and ſome idea may be formed of the riches and trade of the metropolis from a view of the ſhips of all ſizes, and from every mercantile nation in Europe, that are conſtantly either coming up, lying at anchor, or going down the river.

In this pariſh is a place called Execution Dock, where all pirates and others condemned for offences on the high ſeas, at the Admiralty ſeſſions, are executed on a gibbet at low water mark.

There is alſo another dock for the building of ſhips, and many ſtorehouſes of timber and other materials for ſhipwrights, Here are likewiſe two charity ſchools, and ſeveral meeting-houſes both for diſſenters and methodiſts.

The next pariſh we come to is that of St. George's, Ratcliff-highway, the church belonging to which is ſituated on the eaſt ſide of Cannon-ſtreet, and is called

St. GEORGE's in the East.

This is one of the fifty new churches appointed to be erected by act of parliament, the foundation of which was laid in 1715; but the building was not compleated till 1729. The pariſh was taken from that of St. Dunſtan's Stepney, and was in all reſpects rendered independent of that pariſh. This church is a maſſy ſtructure, and erected in a very particular taſte. The floor is raiſed a conſiderable height above the level of the ground; and the principal door, which is in the weſt front of the tower, has an aſcent to it by a double flight of ſteps cut with a ſweep, and defended by a low wall of the ſame form. But the greateſt ſingularity in this building is, there are two turrets over the body of the church, and one on the tower; the latter of which is in the form of a fortification, with a ſtaff on the top for an occaſional flag. This church is a rectory, the patronage of which, like that of Stepney, is in the principal and ſcholars of King's-hall, and Brazen-noſe college, Oxford.

The only remarkable building in this pariſh, except the church, is Raine's hoſpital, which is a very handſome edifice ſituated in Fowden Fields. It was erected by Mr. Henry Raine, brewer, in the year 1737, who endowed it by a deed of gift with a perpetual annuity of 240l. per annum, and added the ſum of 4000l. in South-ſea annuities to be laid out in a purchaſe. The children of this hoſpital, which contains forty-eight girls, are taken out of a pariſh ſchool almoſt contiguous to it, erected in the year 1719, by the above gentleman, at the expence of about 2000l. who alſo endowed it with a perpetual annuity. Theſe children are ſupported with all the neceſſaries of life, and are taught to read, write, ſew and houſhold work, to qualify them for ſervice, to which they are put, after having been three years on the foundation.

Adjoining to the pariſh of St. George in the Eaſt is that of St. Paul's, Shadwell, which, though now joined to London, was antiently a hamlet belonging to Stepney; but being greatly increaſed in the number of inhabitants, Thomas Neale, Eſq. erected the preſent church in the year 1656 for their accommodation; and in 1669, this diſtrict was by act of parliament conſtituted a diſtinct pariſh from that of Stepney. This pariſh is divided into Upper and Lower Shadwell, the latter of which is ſo diſtinguiſhed from its having been antiently a part of Wapping Marſh. It is one of the Tower Hamlets, and received its name from a ſpring or well, which iſſues from the ſouth wall of the church-yard.

The church, which ſtands on the ſouth ſide of Upper Shadwell, is, from its ſituation, and the ſaint to whom it is dedicated, called

St. PAUL's Shadwell.

This church, which is but a mean edifice built with brick, is 87 feet long, and 63 broad; the heighth to the roof is 28 feet, and that of the ſteeple, 60 feet. The body has but few windows with ruſtic arches, and ſome very mean ones in the roof. At the corners of the building are balls placed on a kind of ſmall pedeſtals. The tower is carried up without ornament: it is terminated with balls at the corners in the ſame manner as the church, and is crowned with a plain low turret. The church is a rectory, the patronage of which is in the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, London.

The other remarkable things in this pariſh are, a preſbyterian meeting houſe, two charity ſchools, an alms-houſe, a dock for ſhip-building, and a work-houſe for the poor. Here is alſo a good market, which is well ſupplied with all kinds of proviſions; and as the inhabitants are ſo remote from the metropolis, they are furniſhed with river water by works of their own.

At ſome diſtance from this pariſh, on the ſouth ſide of Mile-end Road, is ſituated the pariſh and church of

St. DUNSTAN, Stepney.

Stepney was antiently a village, though now properly conſidered as an appendage to this great metropolis, which, by a continuity of buildings, extends beyond it both on the north and ſouth ſides. It was formerly one of the moſt extenſive pariſhes in England, as may appear from the following being all taken out of it, viz. St. Mary, Whitechapel; St. Mary le Bow, Stratford; Chriſt-church, Spitalfields; St. Matthew's, Bethnal-green; St. Anne's, Limehouſe; St. George's, Ratcliff highway; and St. John's, Wapping. Though all theſe pariſhes have been ſeparated from it, yet it ſtill remains one of the largeſt within the bills of mortality, and contains the hamlets of Mile-end, Old and New Town, Ratcliffe and Poplar.

It is not recorded at what period the preſent church was erected: However, there was a church here ſo long ago as the time of the Saxons, when it was called the church of All Saints, *Eccleſia omnium Sanctorum*, and we read of the manor of Stepney, under the reign of William the Conqueror, by the name of *Stipenhade*, or Stiben's-heath; but it does not appear when the church changed its name by being dedicated to St. Dunſtan.

To this church originally belonged both a rectory and a vicarage; the former, which was a ſine-cure, was in the gift of the biſhop of London; and the latter in the gift of the rector, till Ridley, biſhop of London, gave the manor of Stepney, and the advowſon of the church to Edward VI. who, in his turn, granted them to Sir Thomas Wentworth, lord chamberlain of his houſhold. But the advowſon being afterwards purchaſed by the principal and ſcholars of King's-hall and Brazen-noſe college in Oxford, they preſented two perſons to the rectory and vicarage by the name of the Portioniſts of Ratcliffe and Spital-fields, till the year 1744, when the hamlet of Bethnal-green being ſeparated from it, and made a new pariſh by act of parliament, Stepney became poſſeſſed by only one rector.

As this is at preſent a rectory impropriate, the above principal and ſcholars receive the great tithes, and the incumbent the ſmall, together with Eaſter-offerings and ſurplice fees, which are very conſiderable.

The church, which was ſome years ago repaired and beautified, is of very conſiderable extent, being 104 feet long, though it is no more than 54 feet broad. The heighth of the roof is 35 feet, and that of the tower, with its turret, 92 feet. The walls and battlements are built of brick and wrought ſtone plaiſtered over; and the roof is covered with lead. The pillows ars, arches and windows are of the modern Gothic; and the weſt porch, which was built in 1610, has not any reſemblance to the reſt of the building, it being of the Tuſcan order. The tower, which is plain and heavy, is ſupported at the corners by a kind of double buttreſſes; it is crowned with plain ſquare battlements, without pinnacles, and with a ſmall neat turret, and the ſame kind of battlements are carried round the body of the church. The inſide is wainſcoted about eight feet high, and well pewed with oak. It contains three galleries, in one of which is an organ, and the altar piece is ornamented with four Corinthian pilaſters, with their entablature and a pediment; theſe have gilt capitals with the arms of queen Anne carved.

In Stepney pariſh are four meeting-houſes, viz. a Preſbyterian, an Independent, an Anabaptiſt, and a Quaker's meeting; alſo two charity ſchools; two work-houſes; and a large yard for the building of ſhips. There are likewiſe two burial grounds, one for the German, and another for the Portugueſe Jews; the latter of theſe contains near one thouſand ſepulchral ſtones of beautiful marble, under which perſons of all ages and ranks lie promiſcuouſly in rows without diſtinction.

A little farther to the eaſt from Stepney is the pariſh and church of

St. ANNE, Limehouse.

This pariſh was formerly a hamlet belonging to Stepney, but being joined to the metropolis by the great increaſe of buildings in that part, the commiſſioners for erecting the fifty new churches ordered one of them to be built on this ſpot. The foundation of the preſent ſtructure was laid in the year 1712, and it was completely finiſhed in 1724; but the inhabitants neglecting to apply to parliament to have the hamlet erected into a pariſh, till the year 1729, the church was not conſecrated till the 12th of September, 1730.

This edifice is of a very ſingular conſtruction; the body is not one plain building, but is continued under ſeparate portions. The door under the tower has a portico covered with a dome ſupported by pilaſters, and to this door there is an aſcent by a flight of ſteps. The tower, which is ſquare, has a Corinthian window adorned with columns and pilaſters. The corners of the tower are alſo ſtrengthened with pilaſters, which ſupport vaſes on their tops. The upper ſtage of the tower is plain and exceeding heavy, and from this part riſes a turret at each corner, and a more lofty one in the middle.

This church is a rectory, the patronage of which, like that of St. Dunſtan's, Stepney, is in the gift of Brazen-noſe college, Oxford.

The pariſh of Limehouſe, though very populous, contains no other remarkables than two docks for building ſhips, with ſeveral others for repairing ſmall veſſels.

Adjoining to this pariſh is the hamlet of Poplar, which reaches to Blackwall, and forms a ſtreet upwards of a mile in length, inhabited by ſea-faring people, and ſuch as are concerned in ſhip-building.

Blackwall is diſtinguiſhed for being the place where the Eaſt-India ſhips generally moor, whether homeward or outward bound, as they ſeldom come much higher up the river; and here is a conſiderable ſhip-yard, where theſe veſſels are both built and laid up.

Poplar formerly belonged to the pariſh of Stepney, and received its name from the vaſt number of poplar trees that grew in its neighbourhood. In 1654 the village beginning to increaſe in the number of its inhabitants, the Eaſt India company gave them a piece of ground, whereon to build a chapel, and ſettled an annual ſalary on the miniſter; but this chapel, for want of an endowment, has never yet been conſecrated. In Poplar are alſo two alms-houſes, and an hoſpital ſupported by the Eaſt India company.

Here is a piece of ground called Poplar Marſh, but more commonly called the Iſle of Dogs, from the king's dogs being kept there when the court was formerly held at Greenwich. This ſpot of ground, which is rather an iſthmus than an iſland, is eſteemed one of the moſt fertile in England, and is ſaid to be uſeful in reſtoring horſes to a proper ſtate of health, who are afflicted with certain diſtempers.

We ſhall conclude this part of our ſurvey with the following very ſingular diſcovery, which was made but a few years ago in the hamlet of Poplar: Two young women who had been both diſappointed in a love affair, agreed to live here as huſband and wife, which they actually did, having taken a public houſe, wherein they continued above twenty years, without any perſon knowing of the affair, except one man, whom they were obliged to bribe to keep the matter a ſecret. They lived together in a very ſober induſtrious way, the one who paſſed for the huſband having ſerved all the pariſh offices. In this ſtation they acquired money, and the one who paſſed for the wife retired into the country, and died; but left the reputed huſband in poſſeſſion of the houſe. On her death-bed ſhe dropped ſome hints concerning her partner; and the man, who was intruſted with the ſecret, was continually threatening to make a diſcovery of the whole affair, unleſs he was ſupplied with money. The diſcovery was at laſt made; but the mean wretch who had been ſo clamorous, ſuffered dearly for his conduct, being indicted and tried for extorting conſiderable ſums of money. The jury found him guilty, and he was fined and impriſoned in Newgate.

A NEW, UNIVERSAL and COMPLETE

HISTORY, DESCRIPTION, and SURVEY, of
The CITIES of
LONDON and WESTMINSTER,
The BOROUGH of SOUTHWARK,
And the PARTS Adjacent.

BOOK VI.

Containing a Survey of the principal Towns, Villages, remarkable Places, and public Buildings, that ornament this great Metropolis within the Circumference of TWENTY MILES.

CHAP. I.

Of the moſt remarkable Villages, &c. that encircle the Cities and Suburbs of London and Weſtminſter within the Diſtance of TEN MILES; *with an ample Deſcription of the moſt diſtinguiſhed Edifices and other Curioſities contained in each reſpective Place.*

WE ſhall divide the ſurvey of this vaſt extent of ground round the metropolis into two chapters; in the firſt of which we ſhall notice ſuch villages as are ſituated within the compaſs of ten miles, theſe being principally the reſpective ſpots to which the inhabitants of the cities of London and Weſtminſter frequently reſort as places of recreation from the noiſe of the town, and the fatigues of buſineſs. And, in the ſecond chapter, we ſhall ſurvey ſuch towns, &c. as extend from the metropolis to the diſtance of twenty miles.

As theſe towns and villages are ſo diſperſed as to render a regular traverſe of them morally impracticable, we ſhall, for the ſake of uniformity, digeſt them in alphabetical order. To effect which, we begin with the village of

ACTON.

This village is ſituated about ſix miles from London, in the county of Middleſex, and is diſtinguiſhed by the name of Weſt Acton, from another ſituated very near it, but much ſmaller, called Eaſt Acton. its It was formerly noted on account of his medicinal ſprings; but theſe have for many years been entirely deſerted. It ſtands on a very pleaſant ſpot, and contains ſeveral agreeable ſeats, as alſo a very good church for the uſe of the inhabitants. The proſpect of it from the ſouth-weſt produces a very pleaſing effect on the eye of the ſpectator.

BATTERSEA.

This village is pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the Thames, about four miles from London in the county of Surry; and was for many years remarkable for containing the ſeat of the late lord Bolingbroke, whoſe anceſtor Sir Walter St. John founded a free-ſchool here for twenty boys. In this village are ſeveral handſome houſes, with a good church, which has been lately rebuilt; and the gardens round it are ſaid to produce the beſt aſparagus that is brought to the markets of London.

BLACKHEATH.

This is a very extenſive plain, ſituated a little to the ſouth of Greenwich, in the county of Kent, and is ſaid to have received its name from the colour of the ſoil. Here is an eminence called Shooters-hill, from whence there is a moſt extenſive and beautiful proſpect; and on the top of the hill is a ſpring, which is remarkable for the good qualities of its water.

There are ſeveral little villages diſperſed in different parts of Blackheath, and alſo ſeveral very handſome houſes belonging to the nobility and gentry; but the moſt diſtinguiſhed among the latter is the magnificent ſeat of the late Sir Gregory Page, bart. It is one of the fineſt houſes in England, and rather reſembles a royal palace than the reſidence of a private gentleman.

At a ſmall diſtance from this building is a college or houſe erected by Sir John Morden, a Turkey merchant, (who died in the year 1708) for the accommodation and relief of decayed merchants. The government of this valuable benefaction is entruſted to ſeven Turkey merchants, who have the ſole right of nominating perſons to fill up vacancies, and appoint officers. The treaſurer reſides in the college, and has a ſalary of 60l. per annum, beſides handſome apartments; but he is obliged to reſide conſtantly in the houſe. Each of the decayed merchants have a penſion of 20l. per annum. The chapel is within the college, and is neatly fitted up for divine ſervice; and near it is a burial-ground, where the penſioners are interred. The founder was, according to his own deſire, buried here; and the late Mr. Cooke of Newington was alſo interred here in the manner uſed by the Turks, he having reſided long at Smyrna and other places in the eaſt. The conditions requiſite to be obſerved by the brethren are, that they be ſixty years of age before they are admitted, and to reſide conſtantly in the houſe. The college at preſent contains between thirty and forty gentlemen, but it is deſigned to admit a greater number as ſoon as the eſtate left for its ſupport can be properly improved.

Among the villages ſituated on Blackheath is that of Charlton, which is remarkable for a fair being annually kept in it on St. Luke's day. This is called Horn Fair, the origin of which is thus handed down to us. It is ſaid that when king John reſided at Eltham, he was one day hunting near Charlton, and being ſeparated from his attendants and fatigued with the chace, he went into the houſe of a peaſant to refreſh himſelf, where, finding the miſtreſs alone, he prevailed ſo far over her modeſty as to obtain his wiſhes; but the maſter of the houſe arriving before the two lovers had time to adjuſt their dreſs, ſo as to avoid a proof of their guilt, the king, in order to ſave his life, was obliged to diſcover his dignity, and compound the affair with the injured peaſant, by giving him not only money, but likewiſe a grant of all the lands from Charlton to the place ſtill called Cuckold's Point, which was eſtabliſhed into a demeſne, and in memory thereof the fair was to continue, upon condition that every perſon coming to it ſhould wear horns, or pieces of horns, during their ſtay at the place. Such is the traditional origin of this fair; but it may more reaſonably be ſuppoſed to have had its riſe from ſome amorous prieſt, who might have been caught in bed with ſome peaſant's wife, and to atone for his offence procured from one of our kings a grant of the lands to the huſband, with the privilege of a fair. This ſuppoſition appears the more probable, as there is a ſermon preached in the church on the morning of the fair, which was the practice of Romiſh prieſts when they obtained ſuch privileges.

The church at Charlton is very neat, and was ſome years ago repaired by Sir Edward Newton, bart. who built an handſome houſe at the entrance of the village. This houſe is a Gothic ſtructure, with four turrets on the top; it has a ſpacious court-yard in the front, with two large Gothic piers to the gates, and without the wall is a long row of trees. Behind the houſe are large gardens, adjoining to which is a ſmall but neat park. At a ſmall diſtance from the church, on the edge of a hill, are two elegant houſes, one of which formerly belonged to governor Hunter, and the other was erected by the late lord Romney.

BOW.

This village is ſituated a little to the eaſt of Mile-end, near Stratford, from the latter of which it is ſeparated by a branch of the river Lea, and is remarkable for having had the firſt ſtone bridge in it ever erected in England; the particulars of which are thus related.

on

Matilda the queen of Henry I. often went to viſit the ſhrine of the nunnery at Barking in Eſſex, to which ſhe uſually rode on horſeback. On one of theſe excurſions, as ſhe and her attendants were croſſing at Old Ford, the water, by a ſudden rain, had ſwelled conſiderably, ſo that the queen narrowly eſcaped drowning, after the loſs of ſeveral of her attendants. In memory of this ſignal deliverance, ſhe cauſed a bridge to be built at this place different from all others in the kingdom, it being a ſtone Gothic arch. The place where it was built was then called the Strait-ford; and the people who had never ſeen a ſtone arch over a river before, called it a Bow, or the Bow, near Strait-ford, from which its preſent name is derived, namely, Stratford le Bow.

In the reign of queen Elizabeth this village was remarked for being the place of reſidence for bakers, who ſupplied the city of London with bread; from whence it was taken to town in carts, and ſold to the people at their own doors.

The church is very antient, and there is great reaſon to believe that it was firſt erected by queen Matilda. It was formerly only a chapel of eaſe to Stepney; but it has for many years been made a diſtinct pariſh of itſelf. There are ſeveral monuments both in the church and church-yard, but few of them contain any remarkable inſcriptions. About the middle of the north wall, on the outſide, is a ſtone to the memory of Mrs Joyce Hunt, ſpinſter, who died the 24th of January, 1758, aged 83; and on it is the following inſcription:

Farewell, vain world, I've ſeen enough of thee,
And now I care not what thou ſay'ſt of me:
Thy ſmiles I court not, nor thine anger fear;
Freed from them all, my head lies quiet here:
What faults you hear of me, pray mind to ſhun,
And look at home, enough there's to be done.

Adjoining to the church is an excellent free-ſchool, founded in the year 1694, for thirty boys, who are cloathed and inſtructed in reading, writing, arithmetic and Latin.

In this village are great numbers of ſcarlet dyers, and calico printers, who live here, from the particular convenience of the place for the execution of their buſineſs. Here was formerly a manufactory for making Porcelaine, but it not anſwering the expectations of the projectors, it has for ſome time been laid aſide, and the place converted to other purpoſes.

There is annually a fair held at Bow in Whitſun-week, which continues three days; but the principal things ſold at it are toys, and other ſuch trifles.

BRENTFORD.

The town of Brentford, which is ſituated about eight miles from London, received its name from a brook called Brent, which divides it into two parts; that on the eaſt being named the Old, and that on the weſt, the New Town; and they are ſo diſtinguiſhed from their having been built at different periods. The weſt diviſion contains the church and market-houſe, the firſt of which was originally erected in the reign of Richard I. but the body of it has been lately rebuilt; and it is ſubject to the pariſh of Great Ealing. This town is not only a great thoroughfare to the weſtern roads, but it alſo carries on a conſiderable trade in corn, by means of barges on the Thames, which are continually going to and returning from London. It is likewiſe particularly diſtinguiſhed for being the place where the freeholders of Middleſex aſſemble to chuſe their repreſentatives in parliament. The only public foundations in this town are two charity ſchools. The weekly market is on Tueſday; and there are two annual fairs, the firſt of which begins on the 17th of May, and is held three days; and the other begins on the 12th of September, and is held four days.

BROMLEY.

This village is pleaſantly ſituated a little to the ſouth of Bow, and in it are many fine houſes, particularly a very large one built by Sir John Jacob, bart. commiſſioner of the cuſtoms at the reſtoration. After the death of Sir Jacob, it became the ſeat of Sir William Benſon, ſheriff of London in the reign of queen Anne, from whom it deſcended to William Benſon, Eſq. auditor of the Impreſt, who ſold it with the manor and rectory, to a gentleman of Wales.

In the reign of William the Conqueror a convent was founded at this place for nuns of the Benedictine order; but although it remained till the general diſſolution, yet it is totally demoliſhed, unleſs, as ſome think, the church is what antiently belonged to the nunnery.

There is a town of the ſame name with this village in Kent, ſituated on the river Ravenſbourn, about nine miles from London, and is moſtly noted for being the reſidence of the biſhop of Rocheſter. In this town is an hoſpital erected by Dr. Warner, biſhop of that ſee, in the reign of king Charles II. for twenty poor clergy-

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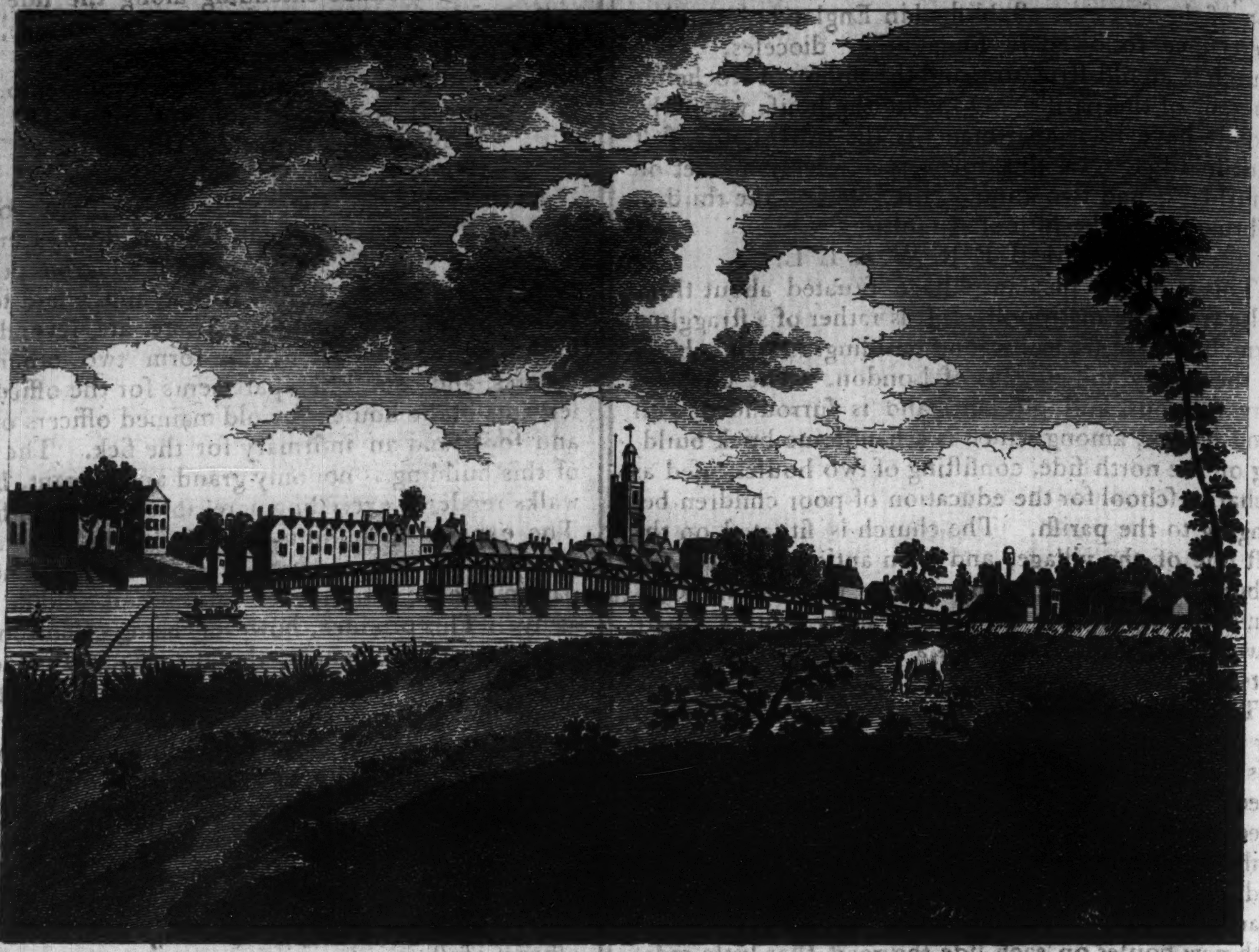
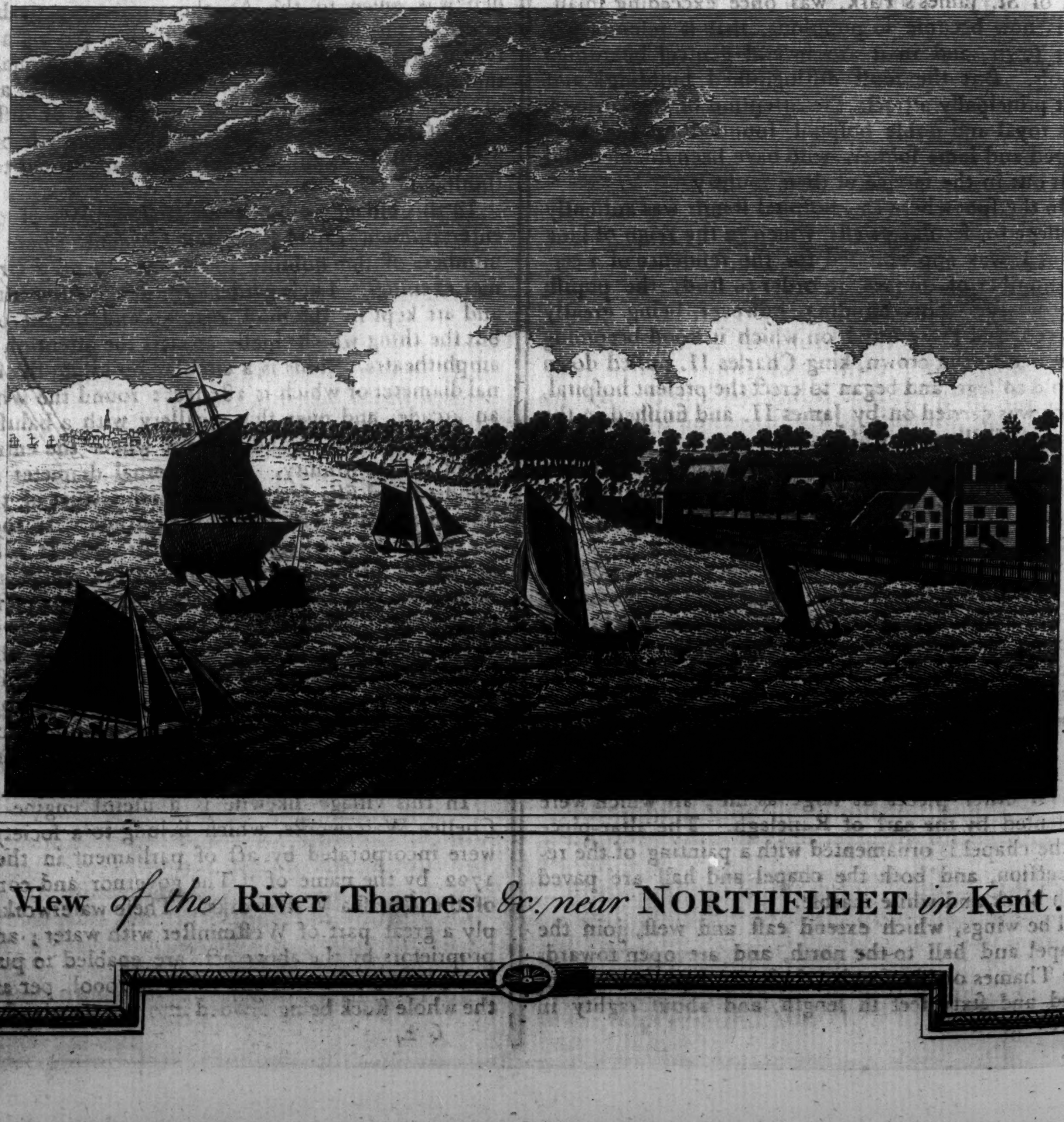


View *of* **CHELSEA** *in* Middleſex *taken near* Batterſea *Church Yard.*



View *of the* River Thames *&c. near* **NORTHFLEET** *in* Kent.

mens widows, with an allowance of 20l. a year each, and 50l. a year to the chaplain, who reads prayers, and preaches on Sundays. This was the firſt foundation of the ſort ever eſtabliſhed in England; but it has been ſince followed in ſome other dioceſes. The church is an old ſtructure. and the biſhop of Rocheſter is rector of the pariſh. Oppoſite the houſe where the widows have their apartments is the work-houſe, firſt built in 1731. In this town is a weekly market on Thurſdays, and two annual fairs, viz. on the third of February, and the fifth of Auguſt.

CAMBERWELL.

This is a very pleaſant village ſituated about three miles from the metropolis. It is rather of a ſtraggling form, but there are many good buildings in it, inhabited by the gentry and citizens of London. The Green is very ſpacious and pleaſant, and is ſurrounded with good houſes, among which is a handſome brick building on the north ſide, conſiſting of two houſes, uſed as a charity ſchool for the education of poor children belonging to the pariſh. The church is ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the village, and is an antique edifice. It is built of ruſtic ſtone, and is very ſpacious and convenient. It conſiſts of a good body, with a ſquare tower, on the top of which is a very neat turret terminated by a weather-cock.

The ſpirit of building, which has been ſo prevalent for ſome years paſt, appears to have equally affected this part with any other round the metropolis; for between Newington Butts and Camberwell ſeveral new ſtreets have been formed, and a prodigious number of buildings erected; particularly between Newington and Walworth, the latter of which was but a few years ago a mere country village, but is now ſo lined with new houſes on each ſide the road, that little more is wanting than the pavement to make it as handſome a ſtreet as any in London.

CHELSEA.

This village, which is ſituated about a mile to the weſt of St. James's Park, was once exceeding ſmall, but is now become ſo populous, that it reſembles a large town, and in it are ſeveral genteel boarding-ſchools. But the moſt diſtinguiſhed building, and what principally attracts the attention of the curious, is its royal and noble hoſpital, founded for the relief of aged and lame ſoldiers, who have been diſabled and worn out in the ſervice of their country.

On the ſpot where this hoſpital ſtands was antiently a college for ſecular prieſts, which in the reign of king James I. was appropriated for the reſidence of a certain number of divines, in order to ſtudy the popiſh controverſy. This building, however, being greatly decayed, and the ground on which it ſtood becoming eſcheated to the crown, king Charles II. pulled down the old college, and began to erect the preſent hoſpital, which was carried on by James II. and finiſhed in the reign of William and Mary.

Chelſea hoſpital is a very noble edifice, and was built after a plan deſigned by the great Sir Chriſtopher Wren. Oppoſite the front of the building is a very large garden that extends to the river Thames, and commands a beautiful proſpect of the county of Surry. In the center of the edifice is a pediment ſupported by four columns, over which is a handſome turret; and through this part is an opening that leads entirely through the building. On the left hand ſide of this entrance is the chapel, the furniture and plate of which was given by king James I. and on the other ſide is the hall, where all the penſioners dine. In this hall is the picture of king Charles II. on horſeback, with ſeveral other pieces as large as life; all which were preſented by the earl of Ranelagh. The altar-piece of the chapel is ornamented with a painting of the reſurrection, and both the chapel and hall are paved with black and white marble.

The wings, which extend eaſt and weſt, join the chapel and hall to the north, and are open towards the Thames on the ſouth: theſe are near three hundred and ſixty feet in length, and about eighty in breadth: and on the ſouth ſide they form a very ſpacious and handſome ſquare. In the front of this ſquare is a colonade extending along the ſide of the hall and chapel, over which, upon the cornice, is the following inſcription in capitals:

"In ſubſidium et levamen emeritorum ſenio, bello-
"que fractorum, condidit Carolus II. Auxit
"Jacobus II. Perfecere Gulielmus et Maria,
"Rex et Regina, MDCXC."

In the center of the ſquare is the ſtatue of king Charles II. in the antient Roman dreſs, ſomewhat larger than the life, ſtanding upon a marble pedeſtal. It was given by Mr. Tobias Ruſtat, and is ſaid to have coſt five hundred pounds. There are ſeveral other buildings adjoining, which form two other large ſquares, and conſiſt of apartments for the officers and ſervants of the houſe; for old maimed officers of horſe and foot, and an infirmary for the ſick. The whole of this building is not only grand and elegant, but the walks render it exceeding agreeable to the penſioners. The expence in building and furniſhing it amounted to 150,000l. and it is ſupported by a tax of one day's pay in the year from each officer and ſoldier in the army. This produce, however, being often too ſmall to defray the expences, the deficiency is made good by an annual ſum allowed by parliament. Beſides thoſe who are maimed in the houſe, there are ſeveral thouſands, who are paid ſeven pounds twelve ſhillings and ſixpence annually, at two different times.

maintained

There are ſixteen wards with beds for the penſioners, whoſe livery is ſcarlet, lined with blue. The governor is always a general officer, and he has a ſalary of 500l. with a great number of officers under him. But the whole is under the ſuperior management of the great officers of ſtate.

Near this hoſpital is a phyſic garden belonging to the company of Apothecaries. It contains almoſt four acres of ground, and is enriched with a great variety of plants, both foreign and domeſtic. This garden was given to the Apothecaries company by Sir Hans Sloane, bart. on condition of their paying a quit-rent of five pounds a year, and delivering annually to the preſident and fellows of the Royal Society, at one of their public meetings, fifty ſpecimens of different ſorts of plants, well cured, and of the growth of this garden, till the number of ſpecimens amounted to two thouſand.

In this village is alſo a celebrated place of public entertainment, called Ranelagh Gardens, where great numbers of the nobility and gentry ſpend their ſummer evenings. Theſe gardens are delightfully ſituated, and are kept in the moſt regular and decent order; but the thing which chiefly attracts the attention is the amphitheatre. This is a circular building, the external diameter of which is 185 feet: round the whole is an arcade, and over that a gallery with a baluſtrade, which alſo runs round, except where the entrances break the continuity. The internal diameter is one hundred and fifty feet, and the architecture of the inſide correſponds with that of the outſide. In the center of the area, where the orcheſtra was at firſt deſigned, is a chimney having four faces, which in cold weather makes the place exceeding warm. The orcheſtra fills up the place of one of the entrances, and in it is an organ, with a good band of muſic, which is hired for the ſeaſon. The entertainment conſiſts of vocal and inſtrumental muſic by the beſt performers. The price of admittance is half a crown, for which, excluſive of the muſical entertainments, the company are accommodated with tea and coffee.

In this village likewiſe is a uſeful engine called Chelſea Waterworks, which belong to a ſociety who were incorporated by act of parliament in the year 1722, by the name of "The governor and company of the Chelſea Waterworks. Theſe waterworks ſupply a great part of Weſtminſter with water; and the proprietors by the above act, are enabled to purchaſe lands in mortmain, to the value of 1000l. per annum, the whole ſtock being divided into two thouſand ſhares, under the management of a governor, deputy-governor, and thirteen directors.

Chelſea is a very extenſive village, and contains a great number of elegant buildings. That part of it which faces the river Thames is moſt delightfully ſituated; and from hence has been lately erected a very handſome wooden-bridge over the river to the village of Batterſea. The church ſtands at the weſt end of the village, and though but a plain ſtructure without, is very ſpacious and decently ornamented within.

In this village are alſo many agreeable houſes and gardens, as well for entertainment as the peculiar poſſeſſion of gentlemen. Among the former is one called Don Saltero's Coffee houſe, which is ſituated oppoſite the river, and is remarkable for containing a large collection of curioſities in nature and art, which have been collected from various parts of the world. To this houſe great numbers of people reſort, in order to amuſe themſelves with the ſight of theſe extraordinary productions.

CHINGFORD.

This is a very pleaſant village in Eſſex, ſituated about nine miles from London, and at a ſmall diſtance from Epping foreſt. It ſtands ſo agreeably for privacy and retirement, as not to be exceeded by any other ſpot, however far remote from the metropolis. The church, which was erected in the reign of king Richard II. is a ſmall but neat building, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, and is ſituated on ſuch an eminence, as to command a very extenſive proſpect over the counties of Hertford and Middleſex.

CHISWICK.

This village is very pleaſantly ſituated near the river Thames, about four miles from London. It conſiſts of two manors, one of which belongs to the dean of St. Paul's, and the other to the dean and chapter.

In this village are a great number of very elegant ſeats belonging to perſons of quality; but the moſt diſtinguiſhed among theſe is the fine houſe built by the late earl of Burlington. Though this ſeat is not very large, yet it is ſo well contrived, that every part appears regular, not only at firſt ſight, but alſo upon a nearer inſpection. The court in the front is very ſpacious and handſome, and, to add to its beauty, the walks are ſet off to great advantage with rows of yew hedges and trees. The building is white: but there being a row of cedars in the front, their ſhades intercept the light; and make the whole appear exceeding pleaſant. As the earl delighted in architecture more than in any other ſcience, he has, in honour of thoſe great artiſts Palladio and Inigo Jones, placed their ſtatues on each ſide of the aſcent to the houſe, which is by a large flight of marble ſteps. The portico is exceeding grand, and is ſupported by ſix fluted columns of the Corinthian order, with all their proper ornaments, cornice, frize and architrave. The ſaloon is in the form of an octagon, and, beſides the windows, it receives light from the dome. All the other rooms are equally elegant, and in them are ſome of the fineſt paintings executed by the beſt Italian maſters. The front next the garden appears very plain at firſt ſight; but when viewed attentively, it is exceeding bold and noble; and the gardens are laid out in the moſt elegant taſte.

From the back part of the houſe you enter a verdant lawn planted with evergreens, between which are two rows of large ſtone vaſes. At each end next the houſe are two figures of wolves in ſtone, done by the celebrated ſtatuary Scheemaker. At the farther end are the figures of two large lions; and the view is terminated by three antique ſtatues, with ſtone between them.

On the right hand, turning from the extremity of the gardens to the houſe, is an open grove of trees, which affords a view of the orangery, that is ſeen as perfectly as if the trees were planted on the lawn; and when they are in flower their fragrance is diffuſed over the whole gardens.

Leaving the houſe to the left, there is a gentle ſlope, covered with ſhort graſs, that leads to the ſerpentine river, on the ſides of which are very beautiful evergreens, with agreeable breaks, that preſent a pleaſing view of the water; and at the farther end is an opening into an incloſure, where are a Roman temple and an obeliſk, with graſs ſlopes; and in the center is a circular piece of water. From hence there is a paſſage to the wilderneſs, through which are three ſtrait avenues terminated by three different edifices; and within the quarters are ſerpentine walks. On each ſide the river are verdant walks, which accompany it in all its turnings. On the right hand of this river is a very neat building that repreſents the portico of St. Paul's church, Covent-garden; on the left is a wilderneſs laid out in regular walks; and in the middle, acroſs the river, is a Palladian wooden bridge. In ſhort, the diſpoſition of this houſe and gardens would do honour to the greateſt architect; and it is at the ſame time a convincing proof how far human genius may be able to exert itſelf, when regulated by ſound judgment, and improved by an attention to the dictates of nature.

The village of Clapton which comes next in order, will be mentioned in the deſcription of Hackney.

CLAPHAM.

This is a very large ſtraggling village, but pleaſantly ſituated about three miles from the metropolis; and contains many country ſeats belonging to the gentry and citizens of London. The old church was ſo greatly decayed, that a new one has been lately erected. It it ſituated on the common, and is a very neat edifice built of brick, of the Tuſcan order, and well finiſhed both within and without. In this village are ſeveral boarding ſchools, and many very handſome buildings; but they are ſo diſperſed that few of them can be ſeen at one view; and the only advantageous proſpect of the village is from the common.

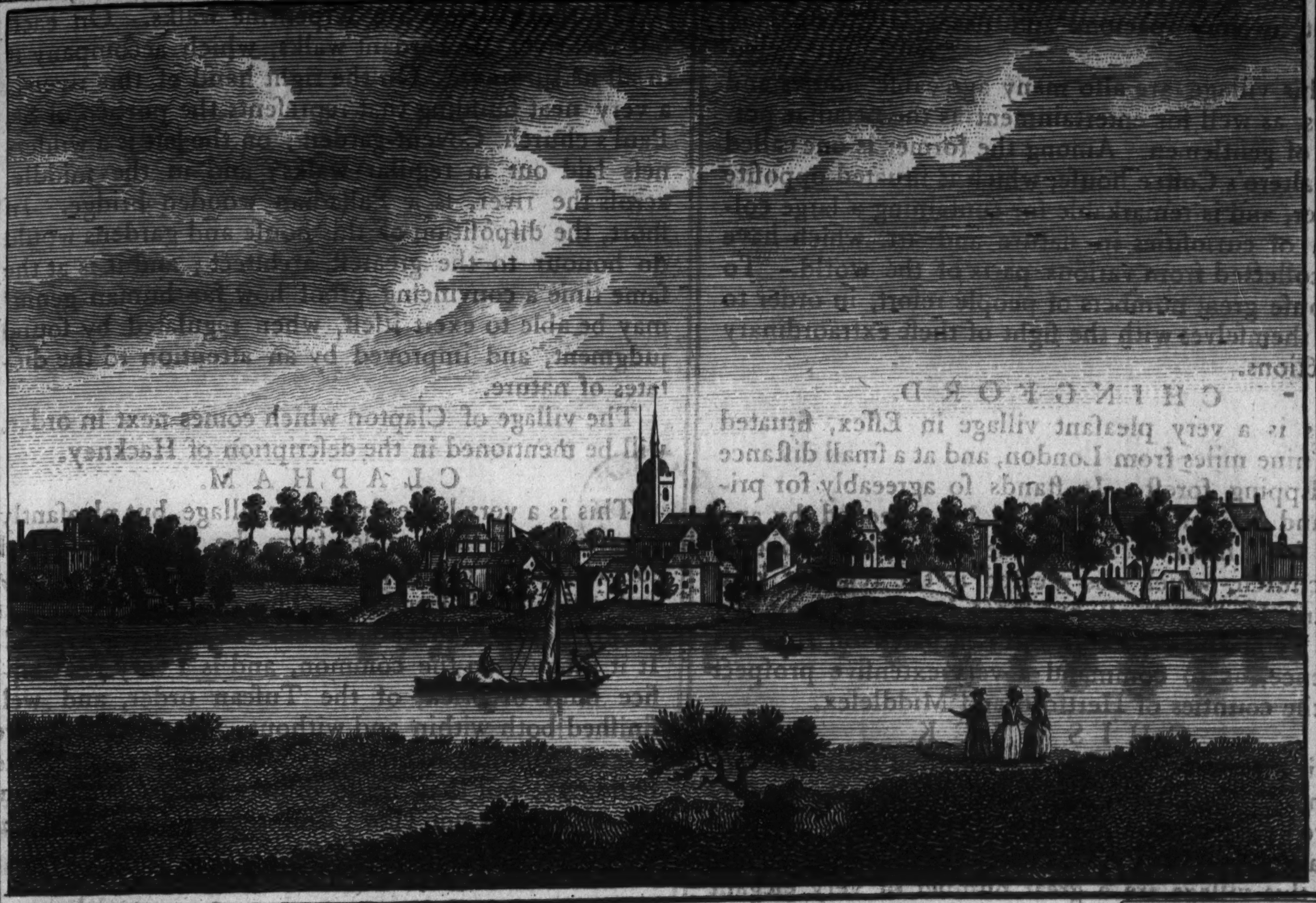
DEPTFORD.

This is a large populous town, ſituated about four miles and a half from London, in the county of Kent, and is ſaid to have received its name from having a deep ford over the river Ravenſbourn, near its influx into the Thames, where there is now a ſtone bridge. It is divided into two parts, viz. Upper and Lower Deptford, which, together, contain two churches, ſeveral meetings, and about 2000 houſes.

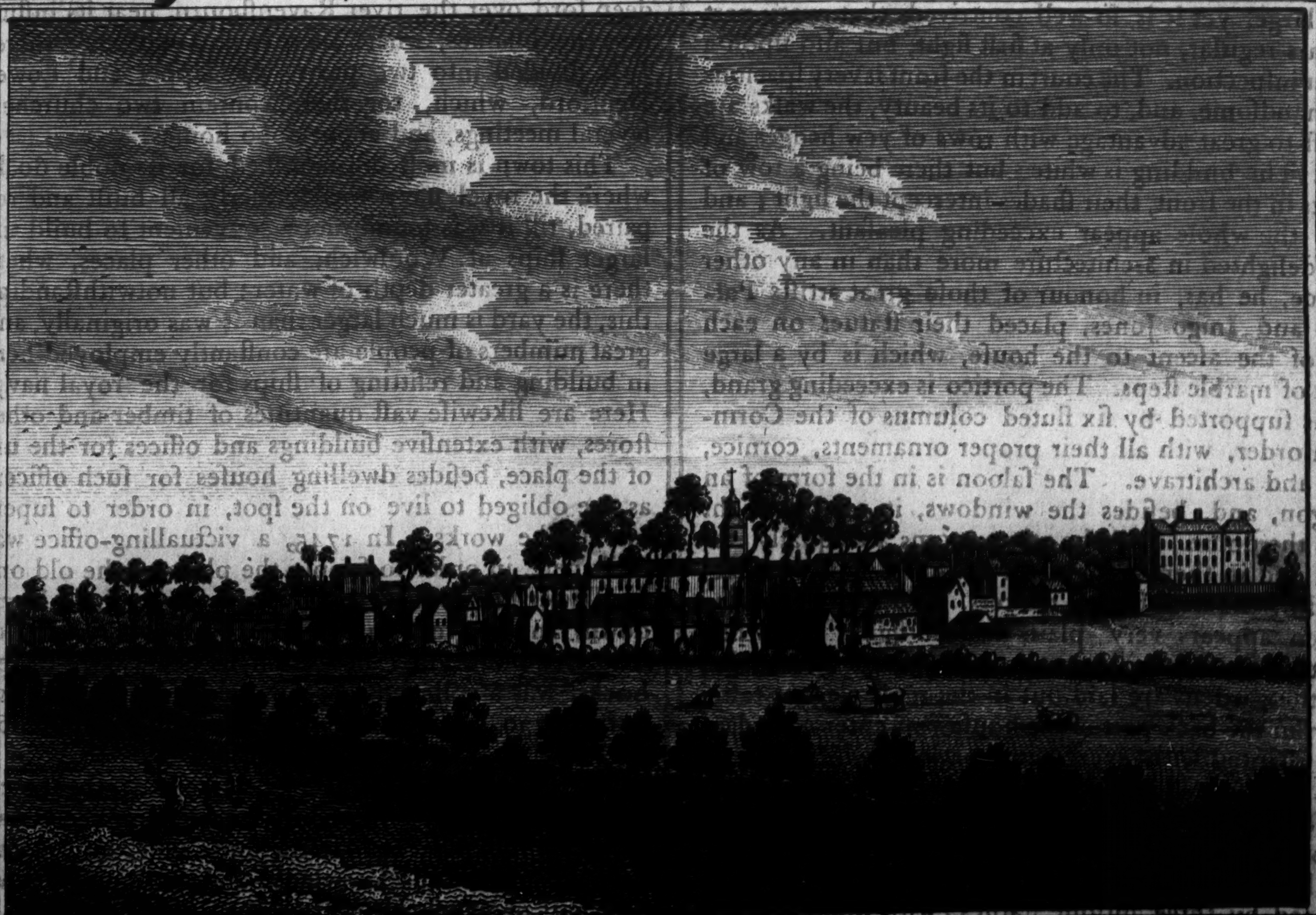
This town is moſt diſtinguiſhed for its noble dock, where the royal navy was formerly all built and repaired, till it was found more convenient to build the larger ſhips at Woolwich, and other places, where there is a greater depth of water: but notwithſtanding this, the yard is much larger than it was originally, and great numbers of people are conſtantly employed here in building and refitting of ſhips for the royal navy. Here are likewiſe vaſt quantities of timber and other ſtores, with extenſive buildings and offices for the uſe of the place, beſides dwelling houſes for ſuch officers as are obliged to live on the ſpot, in order to ſuperintend the works. In 1745, a victualling-office was built here, in order to ſupply the place of the old one on Tower-hill, but in 1749, it was accidentally burnt down, and a great quantity of proviſions deſtroyed. The Red-houſe, ſo called from its being built of red bricks, was a collection of houſes for holding ſtores; but in 1739, all the materials in it were conſumed by fire.

The royal yachts are generally kept at this place, and near the dock is the houſe where Peter the Great, Czar of Muſcovy, reſided for ſome time, and in this yard compleated his knowledge and ſkill in the practical part of naval architecture.

There are two hoſpitals in this town, one of which was incorporated by king Henry VIII. in the form of a college, for the uſe of ſeamen, and is commonly called "Trinity Houſe of Deptford Strond;" it contains twenty-one houſes, and is ſituated near the church. The other, which is called "Trinity Hoſpital," has thirty-eight houſes fronting the ſtreet; and is a very handſome edifice, with large gardens behind. Though



View of CHISWICK, in Middlesex.



View of ACTON, in Middlesex.

Published by Alex.r Hogg at the Kings Arms No. 16 Paternoster Row.

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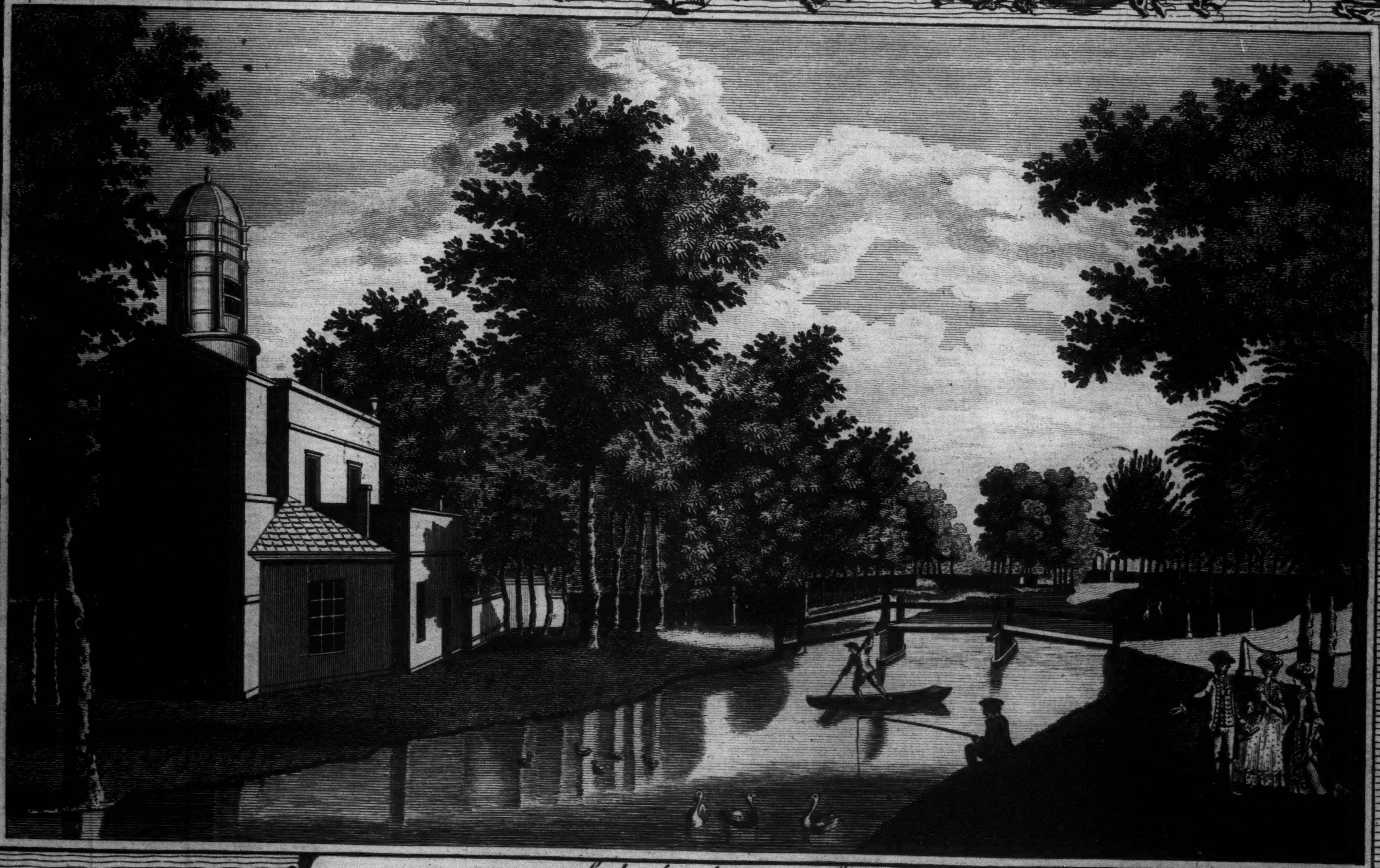

View of the back part of the
CASSINA and SERPENTINE RIVER, in
Chiswick Gardens.

London: Published by Alex.r Hogg at the Kings Arms N.o 16, Paternoster Row, April 10.1784.

Carey sculp.

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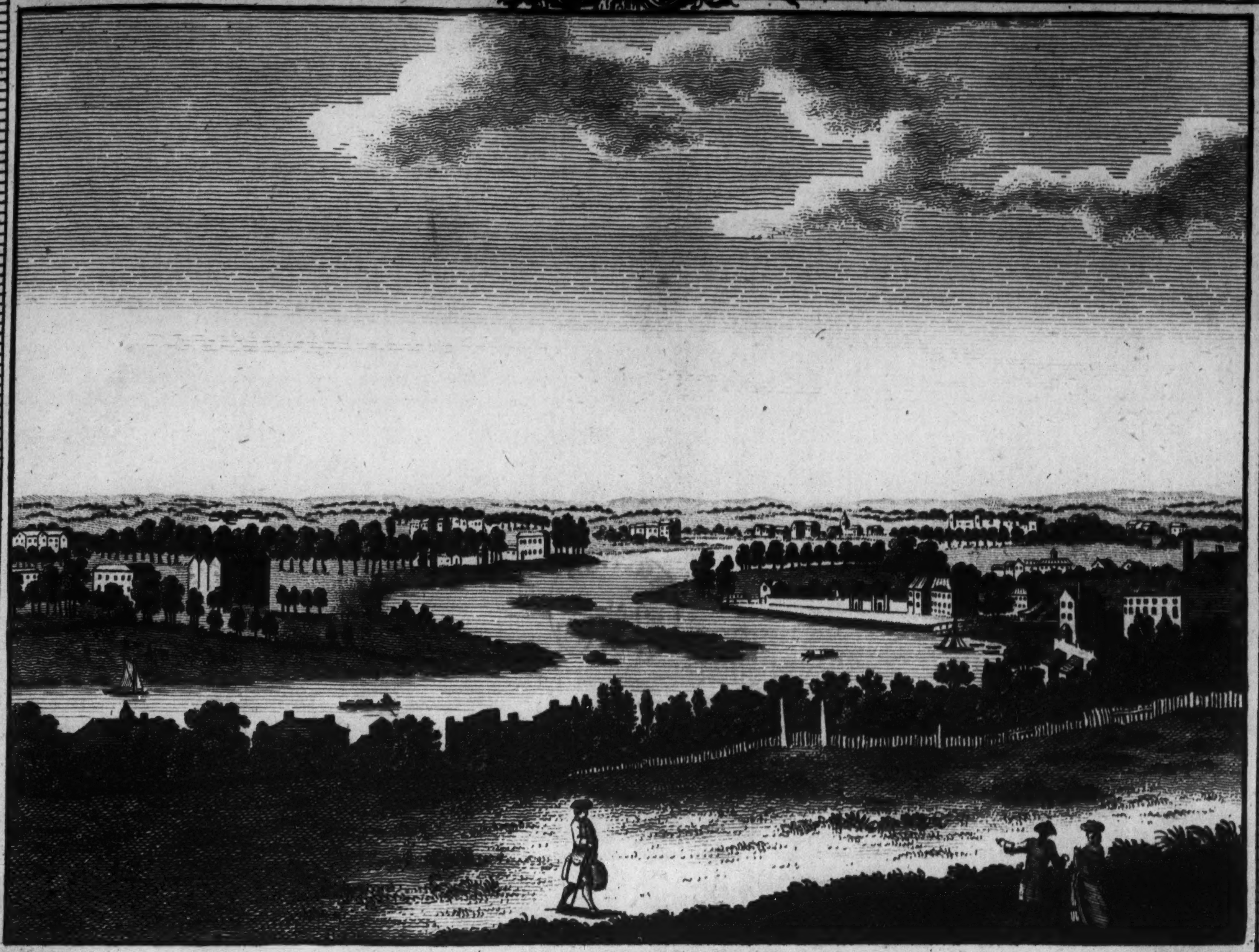
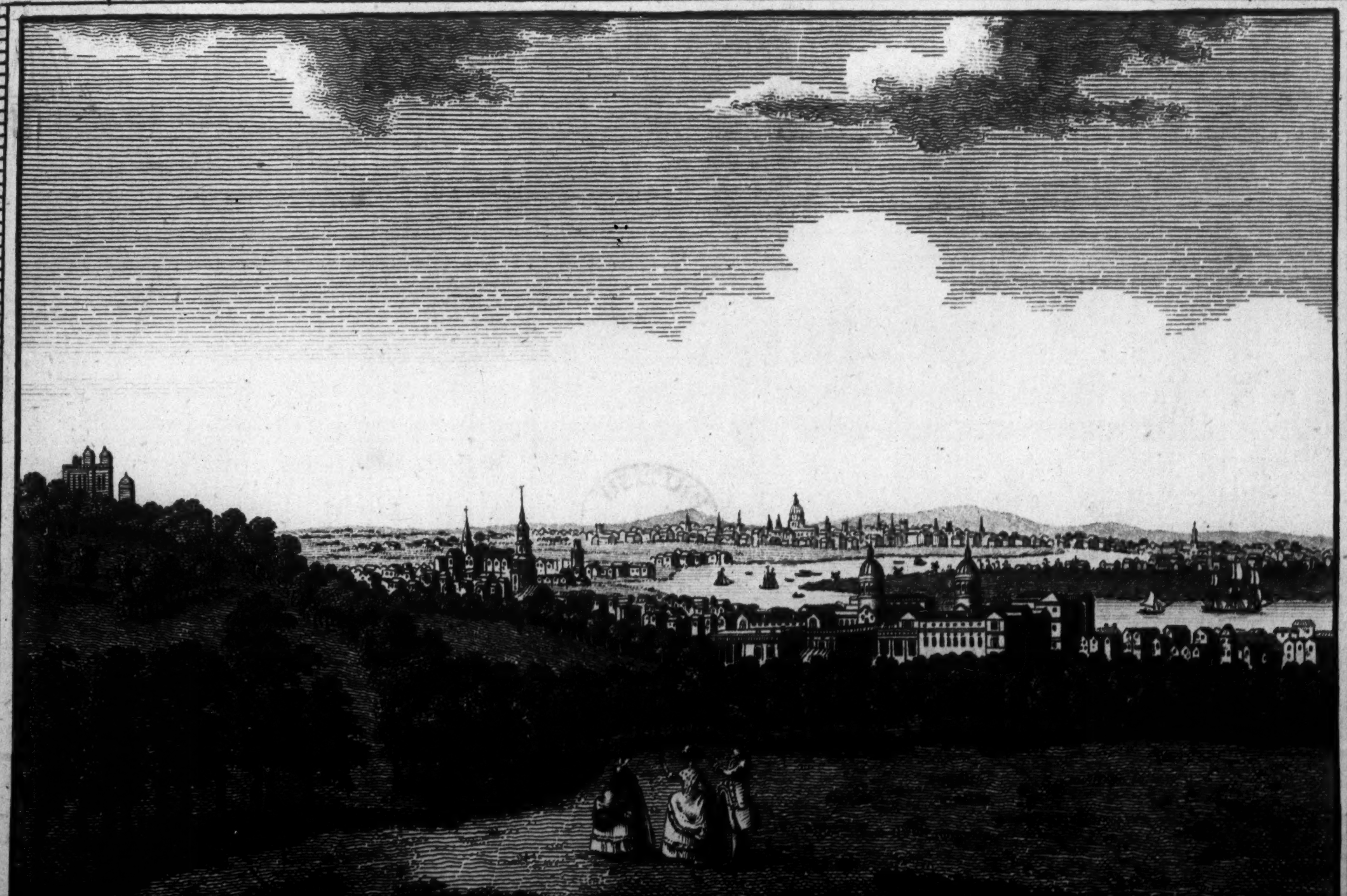


A View *from* RICHMOND HILL, *down the* River Thames.



A View *from* One Tree Hill, *in* GREENWICH PARK.

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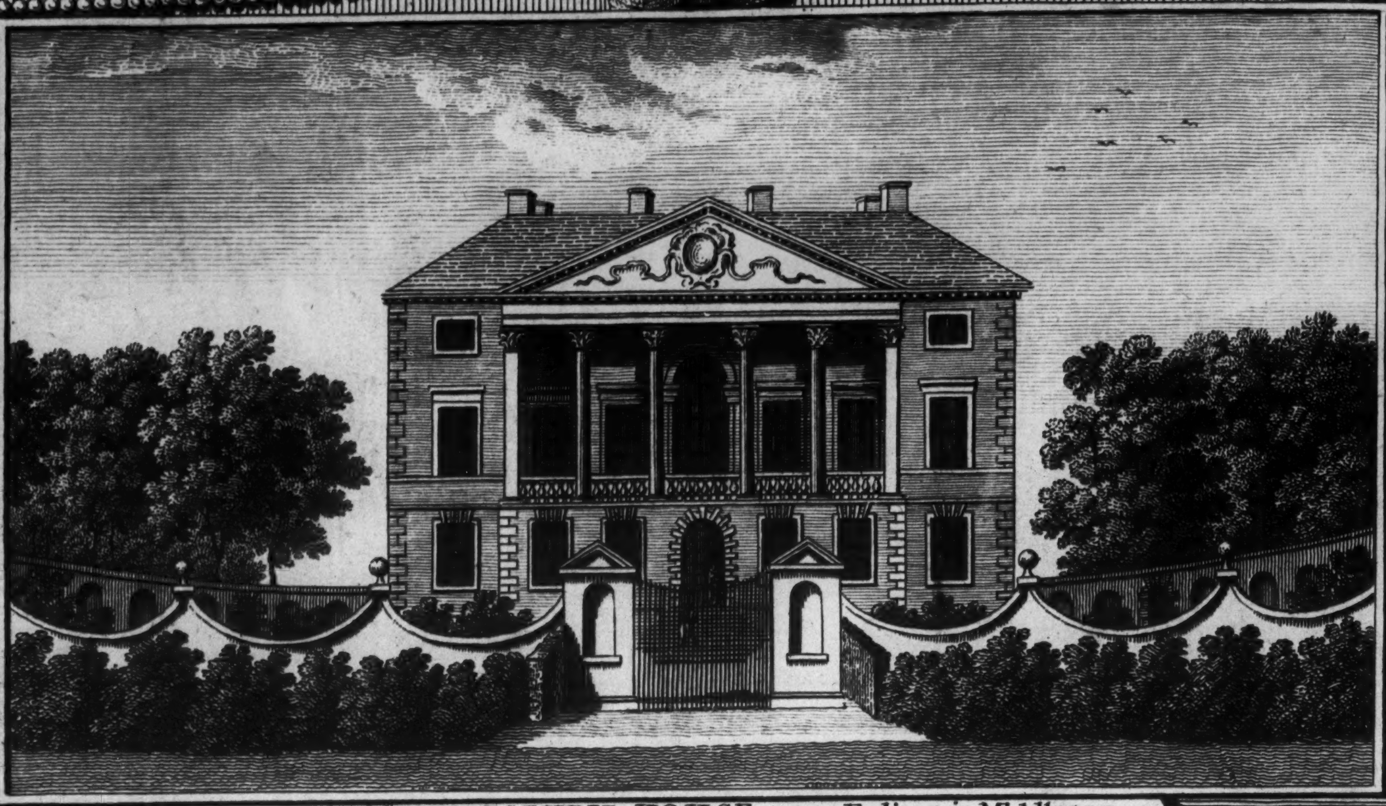
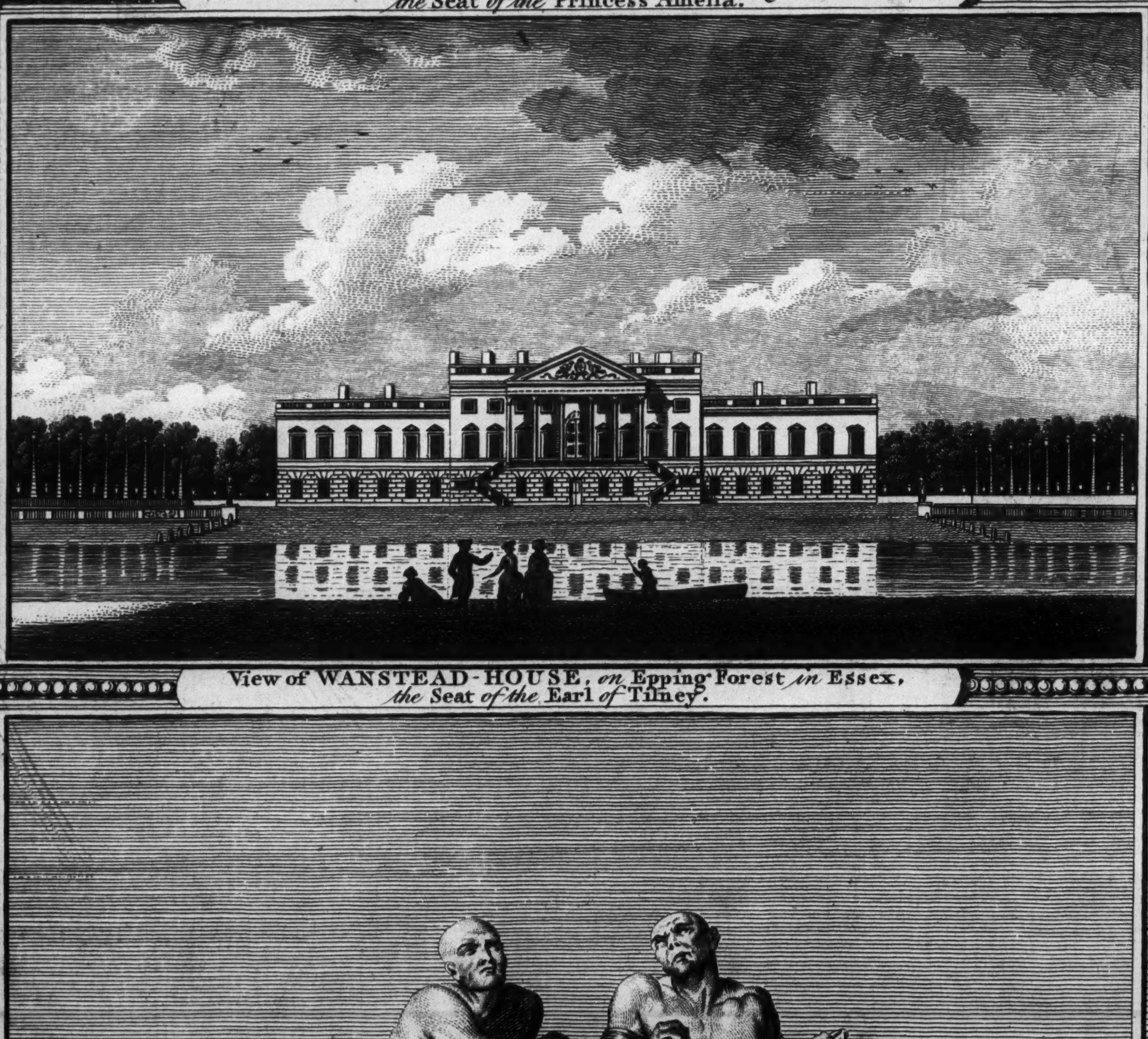
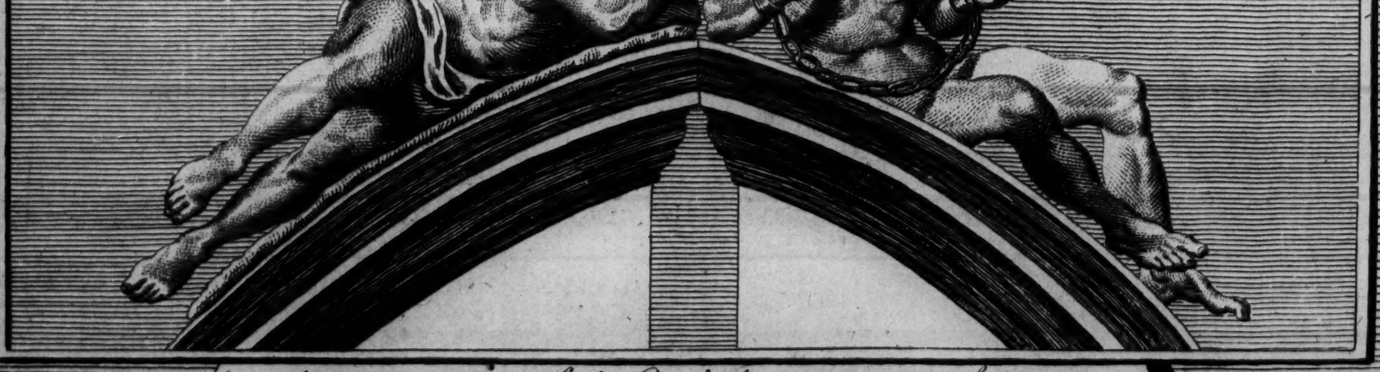


View of GUNNERSBURY-HOUSE, *near* Ealing *in* Middlesex,
the Seat *of the* Princess Amelia.



View of WANSTEAD-HOUSE, *on* Epping Forest *in* Essex,
the Seat *of the* Earl *of* Tilney.



A Representation *of the Capital* FIGURES *of* Bethlem
Hospital Gate. London.

Published by Alex.r Hogg at the Kings Arms No.16 Paternoster Row.

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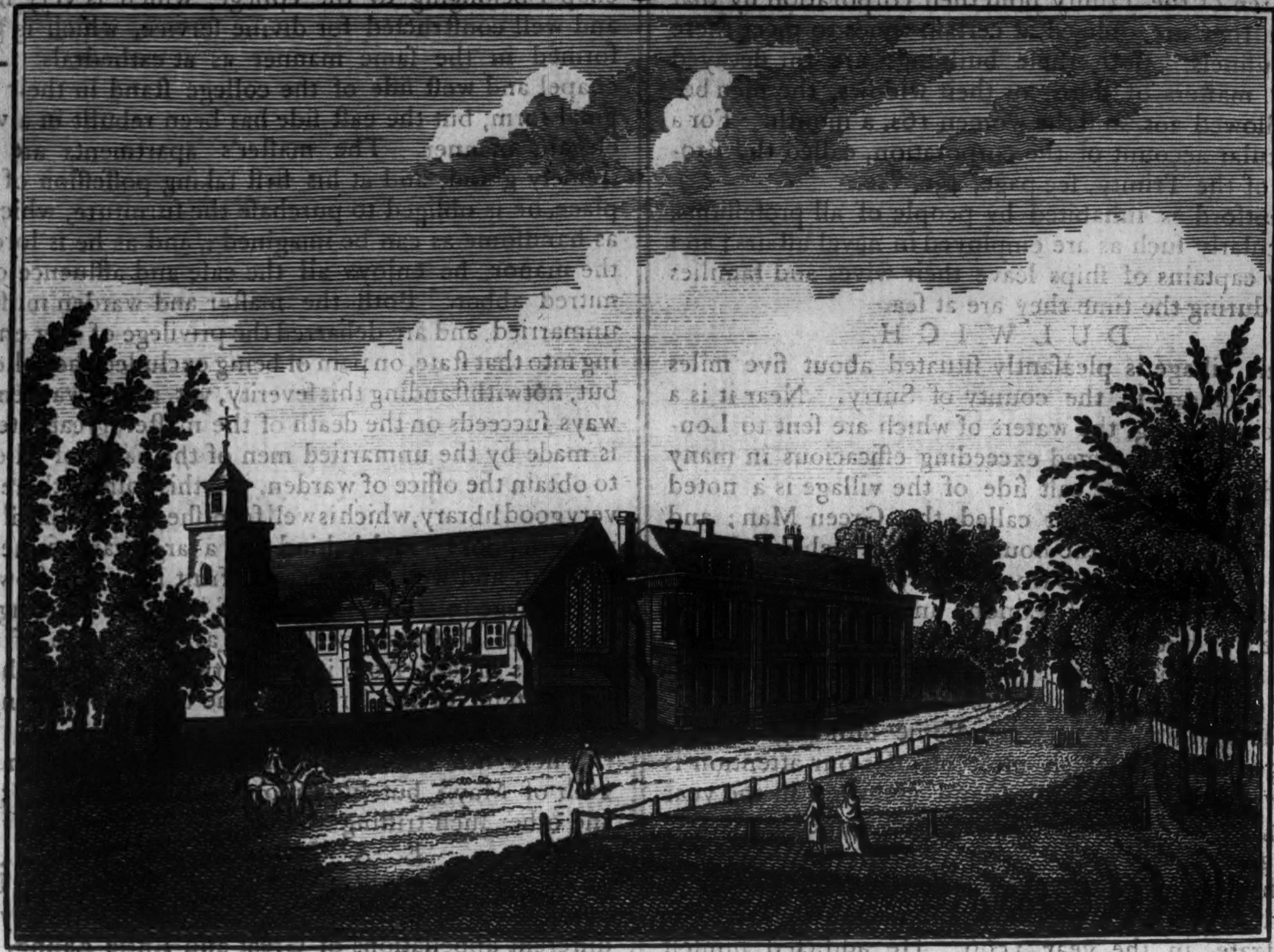
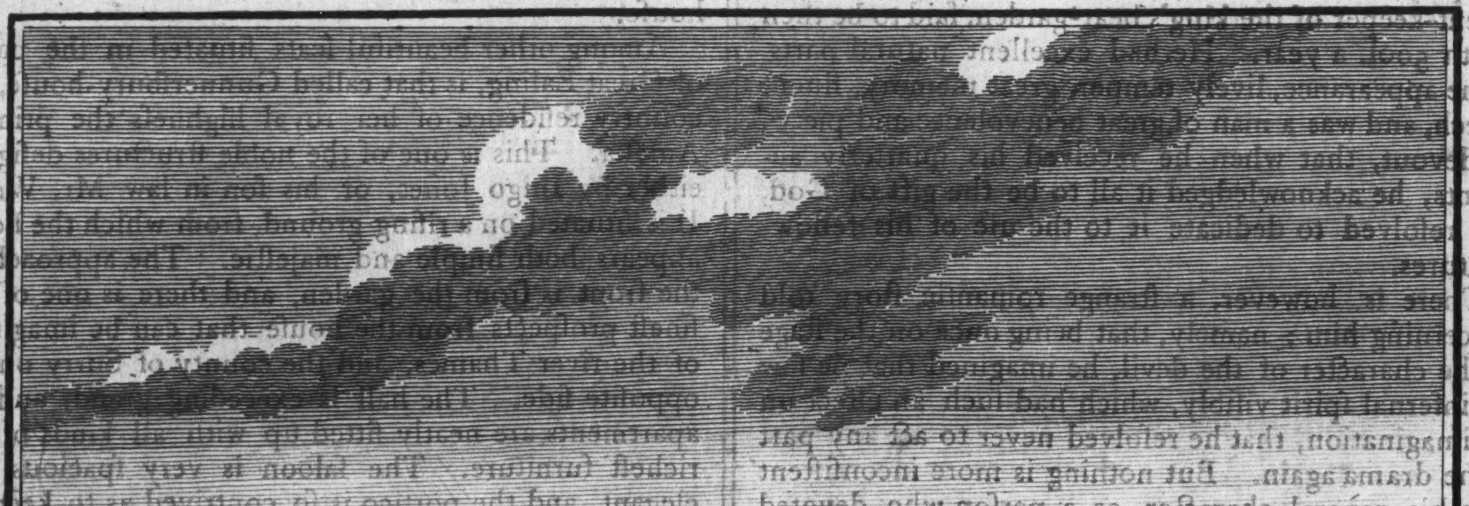


View *of* DULWICH-COLLEGE, *in* Surrey.



View *of* CAMBERWELL, *from the* Grove.

London: Published by Alex.r Hogg at the Kings Arms No 16 Paternoster Row

this laſt is the fineſt ſtructure, yet the other has the preference, on account of its antiquity; and, as the Brethren of the Trinity hold their corporation by that houſe, they are obliged at certain times to meet there on buſineſs. Both theſe buildings are for decayed pilots, maſters of ſhips, or their widows, the men being allowed 20s. and the women 16s. a month. For a particular account of the corporation, called the Brothers of the Trinity, ſee page, 432, &c.

Deptford is inhabited by people of all profeſſions, particularly ſuch as are employed in naval affairs; and many captains of ſhips leave their wives and families here, during the time they are at ſea.

DULWICH.

This village is pleaſantly ſituated about five miles from London, in the county of Surry. Near it is a medicinal ſpring, the waters of which are ſent to London, and are eſteemed exceeding efficacious in many diſorders. On the eaſt ſide of the village is a noted place of entertainment called the Green Man; and from a hill behind the houſe is a moſt delightful proſpect of all the villages from Putney to Greenwich, together with a view of London and Southwark. Oppoſite this houſe is a fine aſcending walk through the woods, and the top of it affords a moſt extenſive proſpect of the adjacent country.

There are many very handſome buildings in this village, but that which moſt attracts our attention is Dulwich College, founded and endowed in the year 1619, by Mr. William Alleyn, who named it, "The college of God's Gift."

This gentleman was the ſon of reputable parents in London, and born in the pariſh of St. Botolph, Biſhopſgate, in the year 1566. He addicted himſelf early to the ſtage; and became one of the original actors of Shakeſpeare's plays, as well as thoſe written by Ben Johnſon. He afterwards became proprietor of a play-houſe in Whitecroſs-ſtreet, and was appointed patent-keeper of the king's bear-garden, ſaid to be then worth 500l. a year. He had excellent natural parts, a fine appearance, lively temper, great memory, fluent ſpeech, and was a man of great benevolence and piety; ſo devout, that when he received his quarterly accounts, he acknowledged it all to be the gift of God, and reſolved to dedicate it to the uſe of his fellow-creatures.

There is, however, a ſtrange romantic ſtory told concerning him; namely, that being once on the ſtage in the character of the devil, he imagined that he ſaw the infernal ſpirit viſibly, which had ſuch an effect on his imagination, that he reſolved never to act any part in the drama again. But nothing is more inconſiſtent with his general character, as a perſon who devoted the whole of his time to perform his duty both to God and man.

He began the building of this college in the year 1614, after a deſign of Inigo Jones; and founded it on the plan it now ſtands, namely, for a maſter and warden, who were always to be of the name of Alleyn; four fellows, three of whom were to be divines, and the fourth a ſkilful organiſt; and for ſix poor men, ſix women, and twelve boys, the latter of whom are maintained and educated till they are fit for trades, when they are bound out apprentices at the expence of the foundation.

On the 21ſt of June, 1619, he obtained letters patent for preſcribing rules for his new eſtabliſhment, by which all future benefactions were excluded, and the viſitors were to be the church-wardens of St. Botolph, Biſhopſgate-ſtreet; St. Giles's, Cripplegate; and St. Saviour's, Southwark; who, upon any difference ariſing between them, were to refer the deciſion of it to the archbiſhop of Canterbury.

Such was the humility of this gentleman, that when his college was finiſhed he became his own penſioner, humbly ſubmitting himſelf to that portion of diet and cloaths, which he had beſtowed on others. He was twice married, but the laſt wife ſurvived him, for whom he made a very handſome proviſion. He alſo left ſeveral other legacies, and died the 25th of November, 1626, in the 61ſt year of his age. He is buried in the chapel belonging to the college, which is very neat, and well conſtructed for divine ſervice, which is performed in the ſame manner as at cathedrals. The chapel and weſt ſide of the college ſtand in their original form, but the eaſt ſide has been rebuilt in a very elegant manner. The maſter's apartments are extremely grand, and at his firſt taking poſſeſſion of the place, he is obliged to purchaſe the furniture, which is as handſome as can be imagined; and as he is lord of the manor, he enjoys all the eaſe and affluence of a mitred abbot. Both the maſter and warden muſt be unmarried, and are debarred the privilege of ever entering into that ſtate, on pain of being excluded the college; but, notwithſtanding this ſeverity, yet, as the warden always ſucceeds on the death of the maſter, great intereſt is made by the unmarried men of the name of Alleyn, to obtain the office of warden. To this college there is a very good library, which is well furniſhed with claſſical and modern books; and behind it is a large garden, neatly laid out, and well ſtocked with fruit trees and flowers. The village in which this college is ſituated belongs to the pariſh of Camberwell; but as the church of that pariſh is diſtant from it about two miles, the inhabitants attend divine ſervice in the chapel belonging to the college.

There is a fair held annually at Dulwich on the 26th of May; but little more is ſold at it than toys, and other ſuch trifling articles.

EALING.

There are two villages of this name ſituated a little to the north of Brentford, and are diſtinguiſhed by the different appellations of Great and Little Ealing. In the former of theſe are many handſome buildings, as alſo a very good church, with a ring of eight fine bells. This is the mother church to Brentford; beſides which, there are in this village a charity ſchool and a workhouſe.

Among other beautiful ſeats ſituated in the pariſh of Great Ealing, is that called Gunnerſbury-houſe, the country reſidence of her royal highneſs the princeſs Amelia. This is one of the noble ſtructures deſigned either by Inigo Jones, or his ſon-in-law Mr. Webb. It is ſituated on a riſing ground, from which the houſe appears both ſimple and majeſtic. The approach to the front is from the garden, and there is one of the fineſt proſpects from the houſe that can be imagined, of the river Thames, and the county of Surry on the oppoſite ſide. The hall is exceeding grand, and the apartments are neatly fitted up with all kinds of the richeſt furniture. The ſaloon is very ſpacious and elegant, and the portico is ſo contrived as to keep off the heat of the ſun in ſummer, which makes it very pleaſant and commodious.

The gardens are equally ſuited to the grandeur of the houſe; and there is a terrace that runs the breadth of them, from whence there is a moſt delightful proſpect over the neighbouring country. On each ſide of the terrace is a fine baluſtrade, and near it are ſeats placed at proper diſtances for the accommodation of thoſe who come to viſit the place.

The village of Edmonton will be deſcribed with that of Tottenham.

ELTHAM.

This town is ſituated on the ſouth ſide of Blackheath, about eight miles from London, in the county of Kent. It was famous in former times for a palace where ſeveral of our kings reſided, the air being eſteemed exceeding wholeſome. King Edward II. conſtantly reſided in this place, and his ſon being born here, was, on that account called John of Eltham. It was to this place that queen Elizabeth was often carried by her nurſe, when a child, for the benefit of the air. At preſent many of the citizens have their country ſeats in and near this town; but there are not any remains of the palace to be ſeen. The houſes are well built; and the whole place, for a country town, has the greateſt appearance of gaiety. In this town are four annual fairs, viz. on Palm-Monday, Eaſter-Monday, Whitſun-Monday, and the 10th of October.

ENFIELD.

This is a long ſtraggling town, ſituated between nine and ten miles from London, in the county of Middleſex. It is ſuppoſed to have been antiently called Enfen, from its ſituation among fens and in marſhy ground. In this town was formerly a royal ſeat, ſuppoſed to have been built in the reign of Henry VII. and in the laſt century it was noted for being the reſidence of a great number of tanners, but at preſent little of that trade is carried on here—

The town is pleaſantly ſituated, and in it are many good buildings, among which are ſeveral boarding ſchools for youth of both ſexes. The church ſtands about the middle of the town, and is a low Gothic ſtructure, but does not contain any thing that requires particular deſcription. There is alſo a meeting for proteſtant diſſenters, and ſeveral citizens of London have their country ſeats near the town.

There is a weekly market here on Saturday; as alſo two annual fairs, viz. one on the 25th of May, and the other on the 29th of September.

On the north-eaſt ſide of the town lies Enfield Chace, which is part of an antient foreſt that belonged to the citizens of London in the reign of Henry II. This foreſt extended from that part of the city called Houndſditch to above twelve miles north, and was the joint property of the whole corporation. In this foreſt the citizens enjoyed the diverſion of hunting, and ſuch other exerciſes as were common in thoſe times. As commerce and a love of induſtry increaſed, theſe diverſions were in a great meaſure neglected, the foreſt was gradually laid open, and at laſt became in general the property of private perſons.

Enfield Chace, which is now the only part remaining of this extenſive foreſt, has been many years the property of the crown, and is at preſent annexed to the duchy of Lancaſter. When king James I. reſided at Theobalds, this chace was well ſtocked with deer, that prince being exceeding fond of hunting; but the army of the parliament, during the civil wars, deſtroyed all the game, cut down the trees, and let the ground out in ſmall farms. In this ſtate it continued till the reſtoration, when young trees were planted, and the whole ſtocked with game; but it is far inferior to what it was formerly.

The ranger of this chace, who is appointed by the crown, has a moſt elegant ſeat called the Lodge; and there are many ſeats belonging to perſons of quality on the borders of the chace, particularly at Southgate, where the duke of Chandois has a moſt noble country houſe, in which his grace reſides during ſome part of the ſummer.

FULHAM.

This village is pleaſantly ſituated on the borders of the Thames, directly oppoſite Putney in Surry; and between the two villages there is a wooden bridge acroſs the river, where a toll is paid as well by foot-paſſengers, as thoſe on horſeback and in carriages. Ever ſince the Norman conqueſt this manor has belonged to the biſhops of London, who have a country ſeat in the village, and are perpetual patrons of the pariſh. A part of the palace was a few years ago rebuilt, and the whole of it repaired and beautified.

The church is a plain but convenient edifice, and is ſituated a little to the weſt of the bridge, nearly oppoſite to that of Putney. The two churches, with the bridge between them, produce a very pleaſing proſpect.

On the north ſide of Fulham is Parſon's Green, which is very pleaſantly ſituated, and contains many good buildings belonging to the gentry and citizens of London.

GREENWICH.

This town is pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the Thames, about five miles from London, in the county of Kent; and was once famous for being the favourite reſidence of all the ſovereigns of the Tudor family. The firſt palace erected here was built on the ſpot where Greenwich Hoſpital now ſtands, and was begun by Humphrey duke of Glouceſter, uncle to Henry VI. who named it Placentia. This palace, however, during the wars between the houſes of York and Lancaſter, was much neglected; but Henry VII. greatly enlarged it, and added to it a ſmall convent of begging friars. In the reign of Henry VIII. the building was compleated, and it was here that both the queens, Mary and Elizabeth were born; in this palace alſo died the young and pious king Edward VI.

From the death of queen Elizabeth, who often reſided at Greenwich, the palace fell to decay; but in the reign of king Charles II. that prince, who had a moſt excellent taſte for architecture, pulled down the principal part of the old building, and began a more magnificent one on the ſame ſpot: however, he only lived to ſee one wing finiſhed, which coſt him 36,000l. During the time this wing was building, he enlarged the park, walled it round, planted it with good trees, and erected an obſervatory on the top of a ſteep hill for the uſe of Mr. Flamſtead, who was at that time a great aſtronomer, and whoſe name it has ever ſince retained. He alſo furniſhed it with mathematical inſtruments for aſtronomical obſervations, and a deep dry well for obſerving the ſtars in the day.

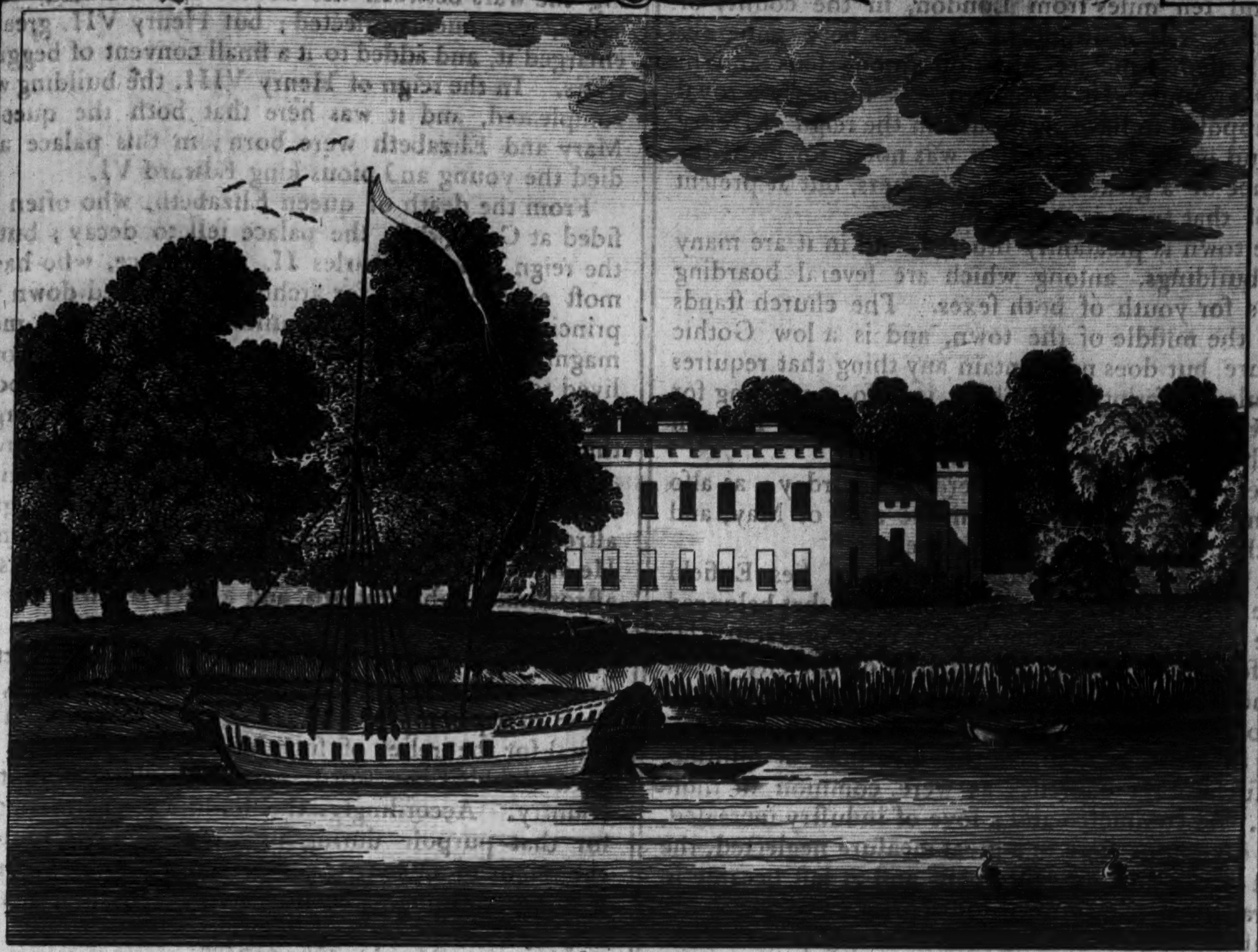
The work begun by king Charles II. was farther proſecuted by king William III. but that prince, inſtead of a palace, determined to convert it into an hoſpital for the relief of ſuch unhappy ſeamen as had been diſabled, or worn out in the ſervice of their country. Accordingly, the building was carried on for that purpoſe during his reign, and continued in the reigns of queen Anne and king George I. but it was not thoroughly compleated till that of his late majeſty.

Many conſiderable benefactions were given to this royal hoſpital not only in the reign of king William, but alſo in the ſucceeding reigns, as appears by tables hung up at the entrance of the hall, containing ſums to the amount of 58,209l. beſides which, the forfeited eſtates of the earl of Derwentwater, amounting to 6000l. per annum, was ſettled on it by act of parliament in the year 1732.

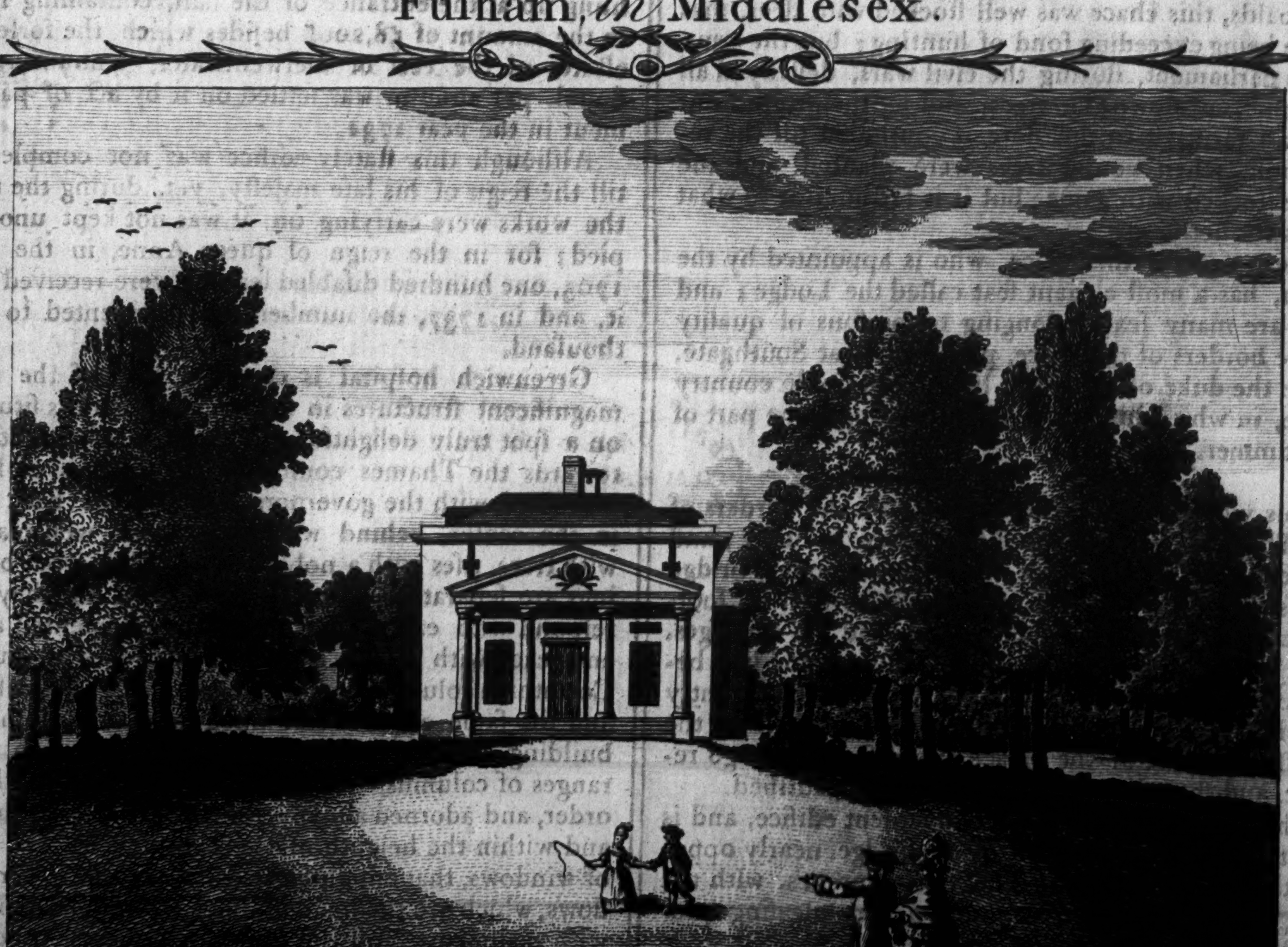
Although this ſtately edifice was not compleated till the reign of his late majeſty, yet, during the time the works were carrying on, it was not kept unoccupied; for in the reign of queen Anne, in the year 1705, one hundred diſabled ſeamen were received into it, and in 1737, the number was augmented to one thouſand.

Greenwich hoſpital is certainly one of the moſt magnificent ſtructures in the kingdom, and is ſituated on a ſpot truly delightful. The front of the edifice towards the Thames conſiſts of two ranges of ſtone buildings, with the governors houſe at the back part in the center, behind which the park, well planted with trees, riſes with a noble aſcent. The front buildings are ſeparated with by a ſpacious area, but they correſpond with each other, and are ornamented at the ends each with a noble dome. Two ranges of coupled Corinthian columns ſupport the pediment of each front, and the ſame order is continued in pilaſters along the building. In the center of each part, between theſe ranges of columns, is the door, which is of the Doric order, and adorned above with a tablet and pediment; and within the heighth of the columns are two ſeries of windows, that enlighten two floors. The lower windows, which are the ſmalleſt, have ruſtic caſes crowned with pediments, and the upper ones are adorned with the orders, and with upright pediments. Over theſe is an Attic ſtory which is ſupported by the entablature of the Corinthian columns, and the top is crowned with a handſome baluſtrade.

The buildings that are continued from theſe, and face the area, correſpond alſo with each other, and are finiſhed in a moſt excellent manner. In the center of both is a range of columns ſupporting a pediment, and at each corner a range of Corinthian pilaſters. The fronts



View *of the* BISHOP *of* LONDON's SEAT, *at* Fulham, *in* Middlesex



View *of* LORD STORMONT's HOUSE, *near* Wandsworth *in* Surrey.

London. Published by Alex.r Hogg at the Kings Arms N.o 16 Paternoster Row, May 22. 1784.

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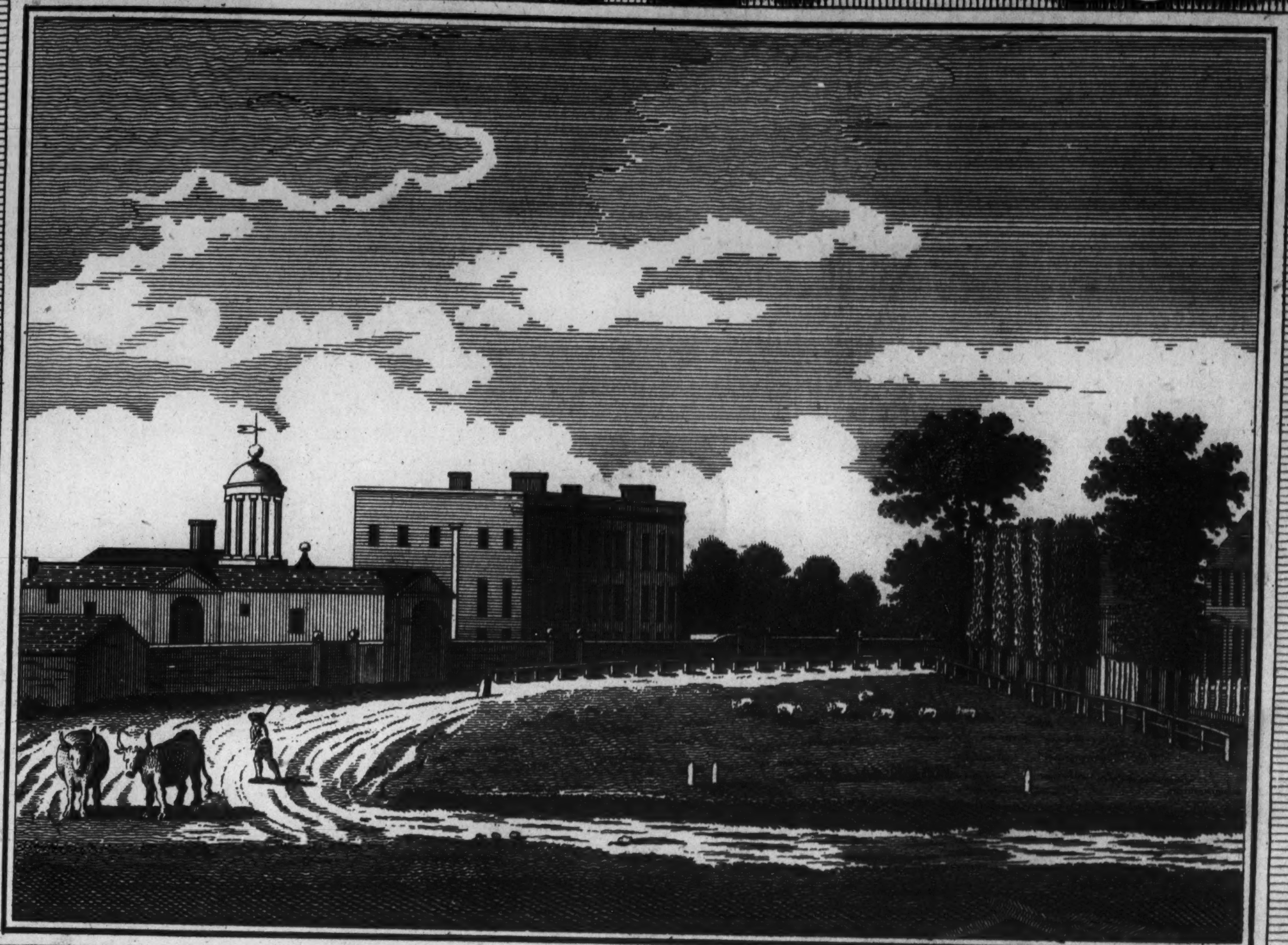
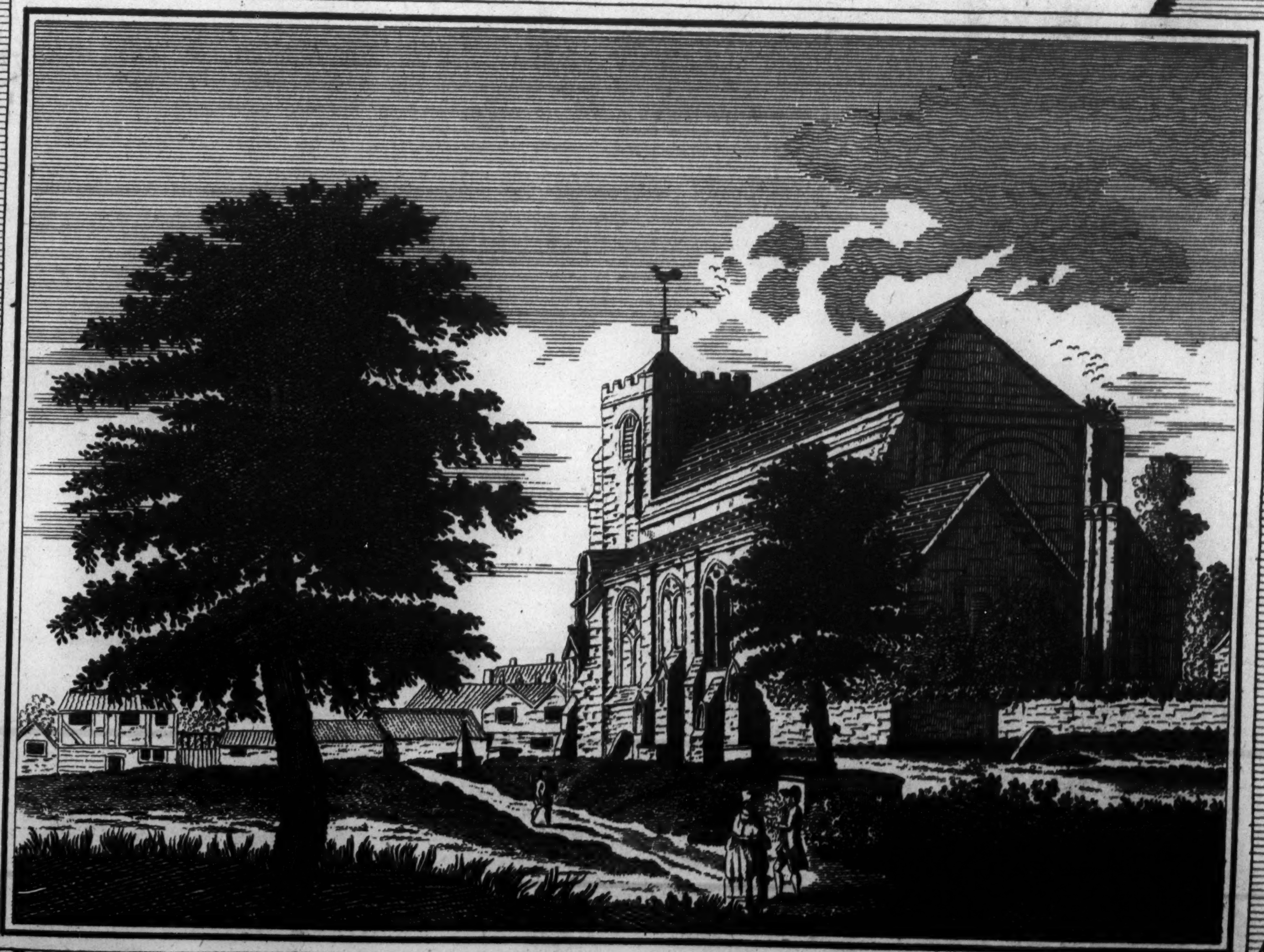


View *of the* Duke *of* Chandos's Seat, *at*
SOUTHGATE, *in* Middlesex.



View *of* WALTHAM ABBEY Church, *in* Eſsex.

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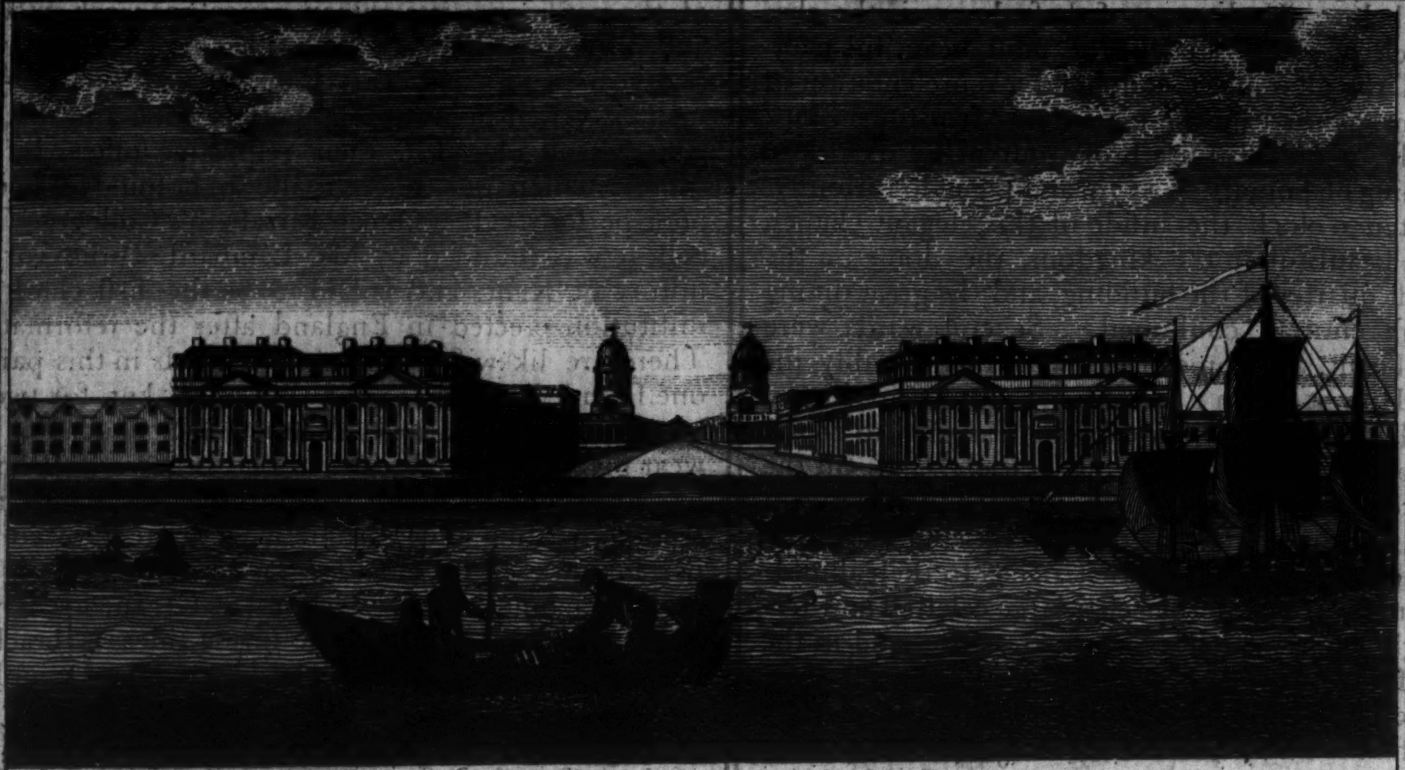
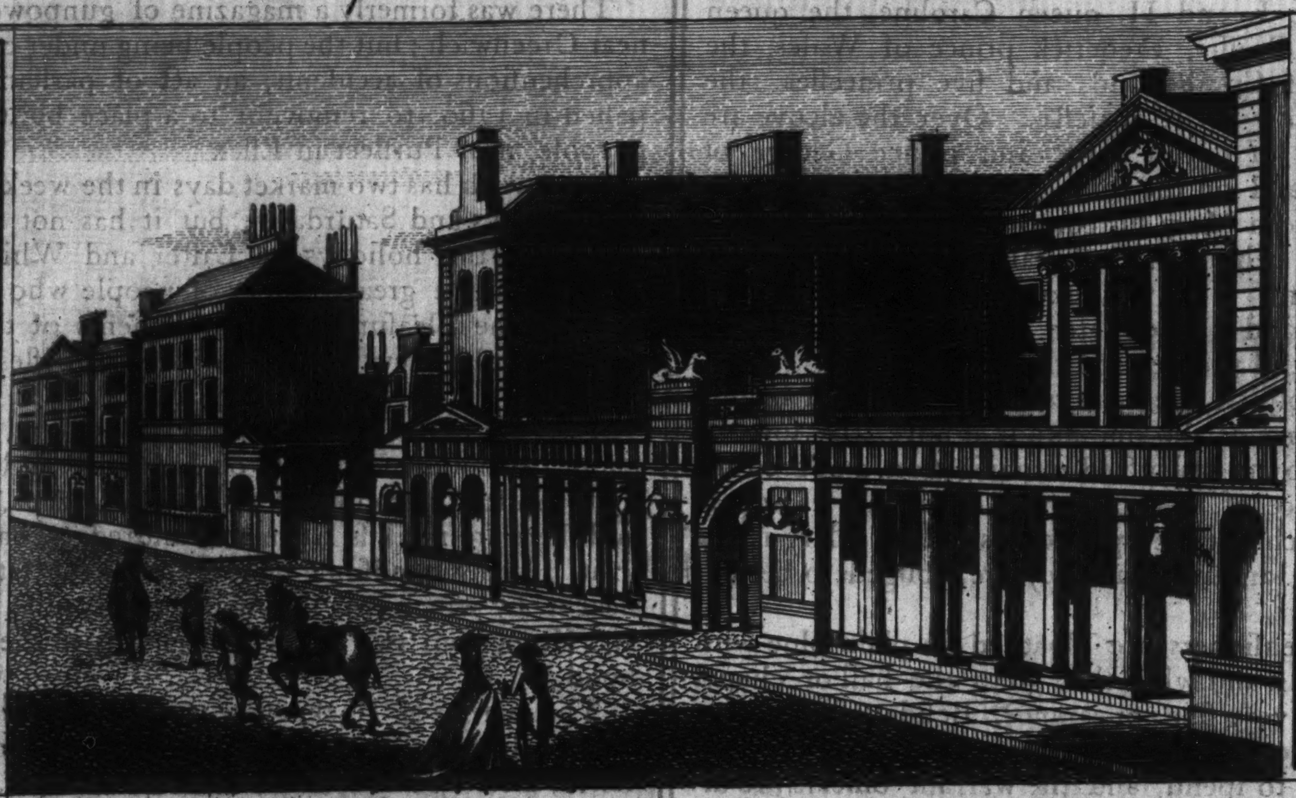
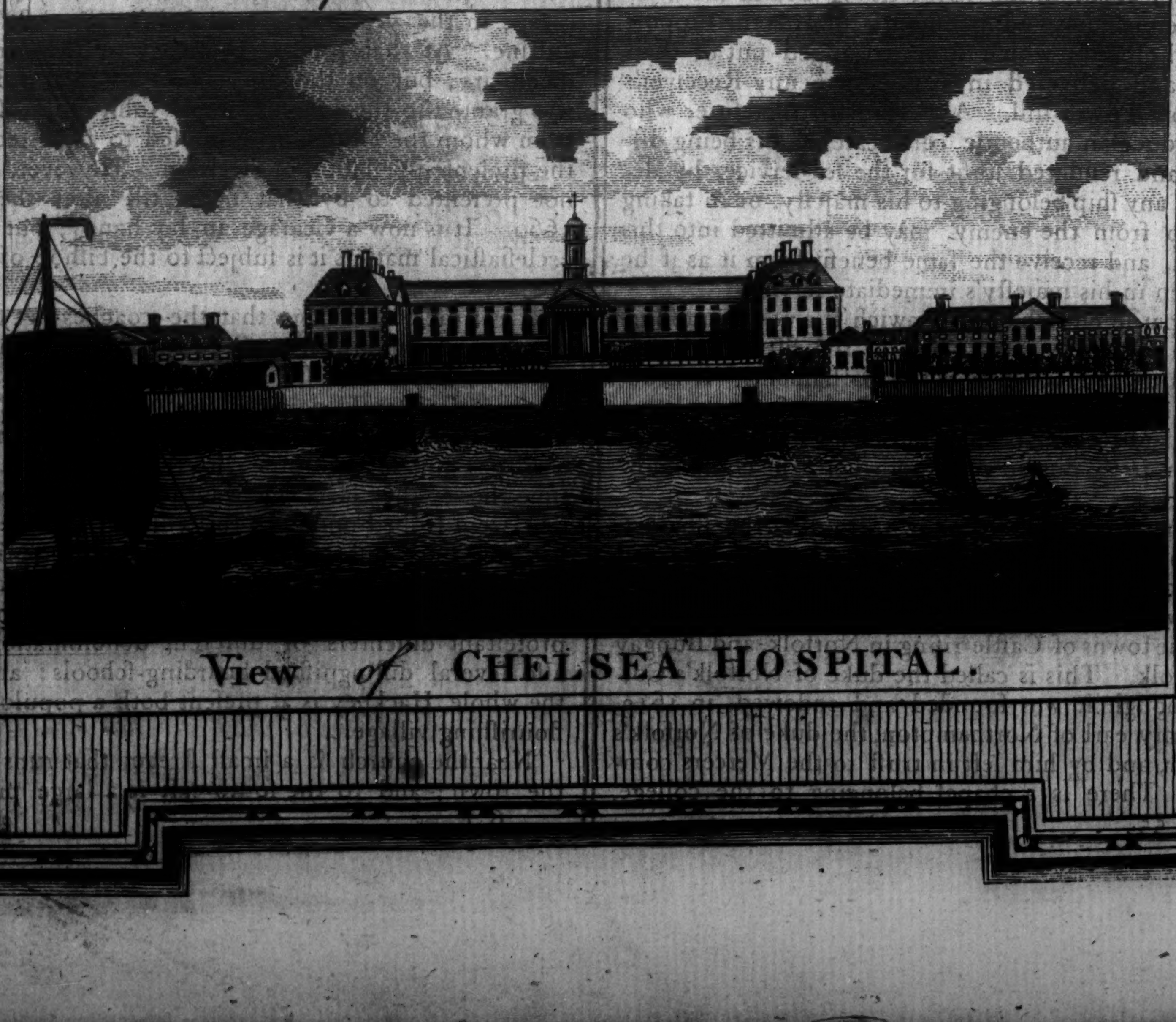


View *of* GREENWICH HOSPITAL.



View *of* the ADMIRALTY OFFICE.



View *of* CHELSEA HOSPITAL.

fronts are ruſticated, and there are two ſeries of windows. The domes at each end, which are 120 feet high, are ſupported on coupled columns, as are the porticos below. Under one of theſe domes is the chapel, which was decorated in the moſt beautiful manner, and the altar-piece contained a repreſentation of cherubims, painted by the ingenious Mr. Brown; but, unhappily, a dreadful fire broke out at ſix o'clock in the morning of January 2, 1779, and raged ſo furiouſly, that by ten o'clock the inſide of this elegant chapel, the moſt beautiful in the kingdom, the dome on the ſouth-eaſt quarter of the building, and the great dining hall, were entirely conſumed. Several wards were likewiſe burnt, and ſome others were conſiderably injured. How it began is uncertain; but we are happy to ſay, that the utmoſt expedition was uſed to repair the damages cauſed by the conflagration; and, till the chapel could be rebuilt, the celebrated painted hall was uſed for the penſioners to attend divine worſhip.

On the ſides of the gate that opens to theſe buildings, from the park, are placed a large celeſtial and terreſtrial globe, in which the ſtars are gilt; and in the center of the area, on a pedeſtal, is the ſtatue of his late majeſty king George II.

The hall is finely painted by Sir James Thornhill, particularly the ceiling and upper end. On the latter are repreſented in an alcove, the late princeſs Sophia, king George I. and II. queen Caroline, the queen dowager of Pruſſia, Frederick prince of Wales, the late duke of Cumberland, and five princeſſes, the daughters of his late majeſty. Over the alcove are the pictures of queen Anne and prince George of Denmark; and on the ceiling are thoſe of king William and queen Mary his conſort.

The park behind the hoſpital produces a variety of entertainment. It is very extenſive and well ſtocked with deer; and is ſo elevated as to afford one of the moſt delightful proſpects in the univerſe.

In this hoſpital are near two thouſand old or diſabled ſeamen; as alſo one hundred boys, the ſons of ſeamen, who are inſtructed in navigation, and bred up for the ſervice of the royal navy. Six nurſes are allowed to each hundred penſioners, whoſe ſalary is ten pounds per annum, but they are obliged to be ſeamens widows.

All the penſioners are cloathed in plain blue with braſs buttons, and when they go to the hall or chapel they make a very fine appearance. Beſides all the other common neceſſaries of life, they are allowed one ſhilling a week to ſpend, and the warrant officers are allowed one ſhilling and ſix-pence.

Every ſeaman in the royal navy, and in the merchants ſervice, pays 6d. per month towards the ſupport of this hoſpital: which ſum is ſtopped out of their wages, and delivered in at the Six-penny Receiver's Office on Tower-hill. Any ſeaman, therefore, who can produce an authentic certificate of his being diſabled, and rendered unfit for the ſea-ſervice, by defending any ſhip belonging to his majeſty, or in taking any ſhip from the enemy, may be admitted into this hoſpital, and receive the ſame benefit from it as if he had been in his majeſty's immediate ſervice.

The pariſh church of Greenwich is a very handſome modern ſtructure, and is one of the fifty new ones ordered to be erected by act of parliament. It is dedicated to St. Alphage, archbiſhop of Canterbury, who is ſaid to have been cruelly ſlain by the Danes in the year 1012, on the very ſpot where the church now ſtands.

At the north end of the town, fronting the Thames, is a college for the maintenance of twenty decayed houſe-keepers, twelve of whom are choſen out of Greenwich, and the other eight are choſen alternately from the towns of Caſtle-riſing in Norfolk, and Bungay in Suffolk. This is called the duke of Norfolk's College, though it was founded and endowed, in 1613, by Henry earl of Northampton, the duke of Norfolk's brother, and by him left in truſt to the Mercers company. There is a chapel belonging to the college, where the earl's remains are interred, which, together with his monument, were removed hither ſome years ago from the chapel of Dover caſtle. The allowance of the penſioners is eighteen-pence per week, victuals and drink, together with a gown each year, linen every two years, and a hat every four years. The government is veſted in a warden, butler, cook and matron, who are all placed in their reſpective offices by the Mercers company. There is alſo an hoſpital for twenty poor perſons, called Queen Elizabeth's College. This college was founded by Mr. Lambard, author of the hiſtory of Kent, and is ſaid to be the firſt charitable inſtitution erected in England after the reformation. There are likewiſe two charity ſchools in this pariſh; one founded by Sir William Boreman, knt. for twenty boys, who are boarded, cloathed and educated, and wear green coats and caps. The other was founded by Mr. John Roan, for twenty boys, who are taught reading, writing and arithmetic, and are allowed 40s. per annum each for cloaths.

The channel of the Thames at Greenwich is very deep, and the water at ſome ſpring tides is brackiſh, but at other times freſh and ſweet. Many people of faſhion reſide here for the benefit of the freſh air and delightful ſituation; and there are in the town ſome of the beſt and moſt genteel boarding ſchools in England.

There was formerly a magazine of gunpowder kept near Greenwich; but the people being under continual apprehenſions of accidents, an act of parliament was paſſed in 1760, to remove it to a place built for the purpoſe, near Purfleet in Eſſex.

Greenwich has two market days in the week, viz. on Wedneſdays and Saturdays; but it has not any fair, except in the holidays at Eaſter and Whitſuntide, when from the great number of people who go there to enjoy the pleaſures and amuſements of the park, there are ſold a few toys and other ſuch trifles.

HACKNEY.

This is a very large and populous village, ſituated about two miles north-eaſt of London; and is ſo remarkable for the country ſeats of rich citizens, that it is ſaid there are not leſs than an hundred carriages kept in it. Many handſome houſes have been lately built near it, by which it is in a manner joined to Clapton and Homerton, two other villages in its neighbourhood.

The pariſh of Hackney is very large, and contains ſeveral hamlets; among which are Clapton on the north, Dorleſton and Shacklewell on the weſt, and Homerton on the eaſt. The church, which is a very antient Gothic ſtructure, was a diſtinct rectory and vicarage in the year 1292, and dedicated to St. Auguſtine. At that time it belonged to the Knights Templars; but on the ſuppreſſion of their order, it was granted to the knights of St. John of Jeruſalem, from whom the church is ſuppoſed to have received the preſent appellation of St. John. However, it was not preſented to by that name till after the year 1660. It is now a vicarage in lay hands; but in all eccleſiaſtical matters it is ſubject to the biſhop of London.

It is from this village that the coaches let to the people in London firſt received the name of Hackney coaches; for in the laſt century ſuch numbers of people were frequently going in viſits to ſee their friends here, that it occaſioned them often to hire horſes or carriages for that purpoſe; ſo that in the courſe of time the epithet Hackney was added to all carriages that went from London to this village; and the name has been ſince diffuſed not only through the principal cities in England, but alſo in Scotland and Ireland.

Beſides the church, there are ſeveral meetings for proteſtant diſſenters of different denominations; as alſo ſeveral diſtinguiſhed boarding-ſchools: and, on the whole, Hackney is at preſent both a populous and flouriſhing village.

Near the church is a ſmall ſtream that runs acroſs the town; and to the ſouth-eaſt is a large piece of

The old Church is taken down, & a handsome new one
erected near ye site of ye old one — 1790 —

ground, called Hackney Marſh, where ſome few years ago were diſcovered the remains of a Roman highway.

The hamlets of Homerton, Dorleſton and Clapton, which are in the neighbourhood of Hackney, are very pleaſantly ſituated, and contain many good ſeats. Clapton in particular is very large, and in it are a great number of handſome houſes belonging to the gentry and citizens of London. Here is alſo a good reſervoir which ſupplies not only the hamlet of Clapton, but likewiſe the village of Hackney with water.

HAMMERSMITH.

This village is ſituated on the weſtern road, between four and five miles from London, in the county of Middleſex. It is a neat pleaſant village adorned with a great number of gardens, and about it are ſeveral very handſome ſeats belonging to the gentry and citizens of London. It is a hamlet belonging to Fulham; and though it has a good church, yet it is ſubject to that pariſh. There are ſeveral genteel boarding-ſchools and a preſbyterian meeting-houſe in it. Here was formerly a nunnery, and the place is at this time particularly diſtinguiſhed for being the reſidence of many families of the Roman Catholic perſuaſion. That part of the village ſituated next the Thames is exceeding pleaſant, and the proſpect of it from the adjacent village of Chiſwick is truly ruſtic.

HAMPSTEAD.

This village is ſituated about four miles on the north-weſt ſide of London. It was once very ſmall, but by the increaſe of buildings is now of conſiderable extent. Many of the citizens of London have fine houſes here, becauſe the ſituation is not only delightful, but the air is eſteemed exceeding wholeſome. Here is a public place called the Long Room, where the gentry meet to amuſe themſelves once a week; and here is alſo an aſſembly room 60 feet long and 30 broad, adorned in a very elegant manner. Moſt of thoſe who reſide in the village pay an annual ſubſcription, but others pay 2s. 6d. each time for admittance. On Sundays ſuch as pleaſe may meet here and drink tea, but no diverſions of any kind are permitted.

In this village is a very handſome church for the uſe of the inhabitants; beſides which there is a neat chapel, and a meeting-houſe for proteſtant diſſenters.

At the north extremity of the village is a heath or common, which is adorned with many handſome buildings, and is ſo elevated, as to command one of the moſt extenſive proſpects in the kingdom. At the bottom of the heath, towards Highgate, is Caen-wood, where there is a handſome ſeat belonging to the right hon. earl Mansfield.

HIGHGATE.

This is a large ſtraggling village, between four and five miles north of London, and is ſo called from its ſituation on a hill, and from a gate which was erected by the biſhop of London upwards of 400 years ago, where a toll was paid by carriages, as the road at that time ran through a part of the biſhop's park. This gate, however, has been taken down ſome years, and the road laid entirely open.

The church, which is a very old ſtructure, is only a chapel of eaſe to Hornſey. On the ſpot where it ſtands was antiently a ſmall hermitage, near which the lord chief baron Cholmondeley built and endowed a free-ſchool in 1562, which was enlarged in 1570 by Edwin Sandys, biſhop of London, and a chapel added to it; but all remains of theſe have been long extinct.

Highgate is a very populous village, and in it are many handſome ſeats belonging to the gentry and others. The proſpect from hence over London and the river Thames, together with the counties of Surry and Kent, is really aſtoniſhing; and the variety of objects which preſent themſelves to the ſight, fills the mind of the ſpectator with admiration.

There are a great number of public houſes in this village, at many of which they have a ſtrange cuſtom, called Swearing, which is uſed to thoſe country people who ſtop in the village for refreſhment in their way to London. The form of this ridiculous ceremony is as follows:

A large pair of horns fixed at the end of a long pole are held to the perſons, and they are urged in the ſtrongeſt manner to be ſworn. If they conſent, the words of the oath are repeated aloud, viz. "That they will promiſe never to eat brown bread while they can get white; that they will never drink ſmall beer while they can get ſtrong; that they will never kiſs the maid, while they can kiſs the miſtreſs;" with many other expreſſions to the ſame purpoſe, which are repeated by the perſon ſworn who puts his right hand on one of the horns, after which he kiſſes them, and gives a ſhilling to be ſpent among the company. The ceremony is altered according to the ſex of the party; and to each article they uſe the words, except you like the other better.

There is no account given from whence this ſtrange cuſtom took its origin; but it may reaſonably be conjectured, from the village being ſituated on the high north road, and ſo near London, that it might have been firſt uſed by ſome humorous publican, to initiate the lower ſort of country people into the manners of thoſe in London, when they paſſed through here, in order to ſettle in the metropolis.

To the north of Highgate is a large tract of land, called Finchley Common, which has long been remarkable as a particular ſpot for the commiſſion of robberies; and it has been uſual to erect gibbets on it, where the moſt notorious malefactors have been hung in chains.

On the weſt of the common is the village of Finchley, which has ſome good houſes in it, and a ſmall church.

HORNSEY.

This is a ſmall but very ruſtic village, ſituated about five miles north of London. It ſtands in a low valley, but is exceeding pleaſant, having the New River winding through it, which in ſummer time makes it truly delightful. The church is a poor irregular ſtructure, and is ſaid to have been built out of the ruins of an antient caſtle, which ſtood on a piece of ground called Lodge Hill. There are ſome country ſeats in this village, as alſo ſeveral public houſes, to the latter of which many people come from London in the ſummer, particularly on Sundays, to recreate themſelves after the fatigues of the week.

About a mile from this village, nearer London, is Hornſey wood, which is properly little more than a thicket; for although it covers a large extent of ground, yet the ſmall trees, ſhrubs and buſhes are ſo intervoven, that in ſome places it is impaſſable. At the corner of this wood is a large houſe, where in ſummer time many people reſort to drink tea, &c. but its trade has of late years much decreaſed, owing to the great number of houſes on the ſame plan being eſtabliſhed nearer London.

From this houſe there is a foot road that extends over a fine lawn to that part of the New River where it is carried acroſs a ſmall valley in a wooden trough ſupported with ſtrong pillars; and at this place there is a houſe for the reſidence of a perſon to keep it in order, and watch againſt any accidents that may happen to ſo ingenious a contrivance.

HOUNSLOW.

This is a large village, ſituated near ten miles from London, in the county of Middleſex. There was antiently a convent of begging friars in this village, but is now totally demoliſhed; and the place is only noted for having many public houſes, and ſeveral good inns.

Here is a chapel of eaſe, and a charity ſchool; but not any buildings that merit a particular deſcription. The weekly market is on Thurſday; and there are two annual fairs, viz. on Trinity Monday, and the Monday after Michaelmas-day.

Hounſlow-heath, which adjoins to the weſt end of the village, is very extenſive, and has been long noted on account of the many robberies committed on it. It is alſo a remarkable place for expoſing the bodies of thoſe malefactors who are ſentenced to be hung in chains after their execution.

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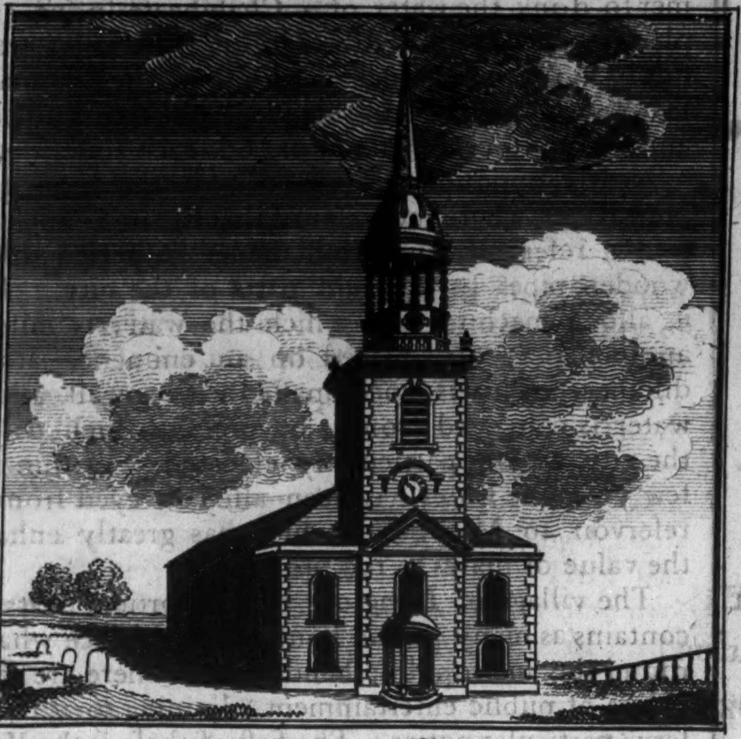
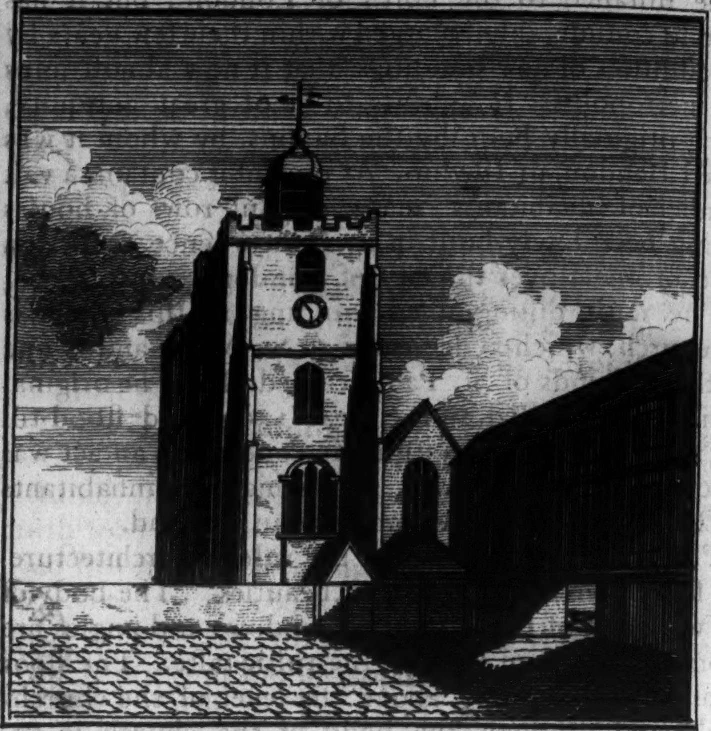
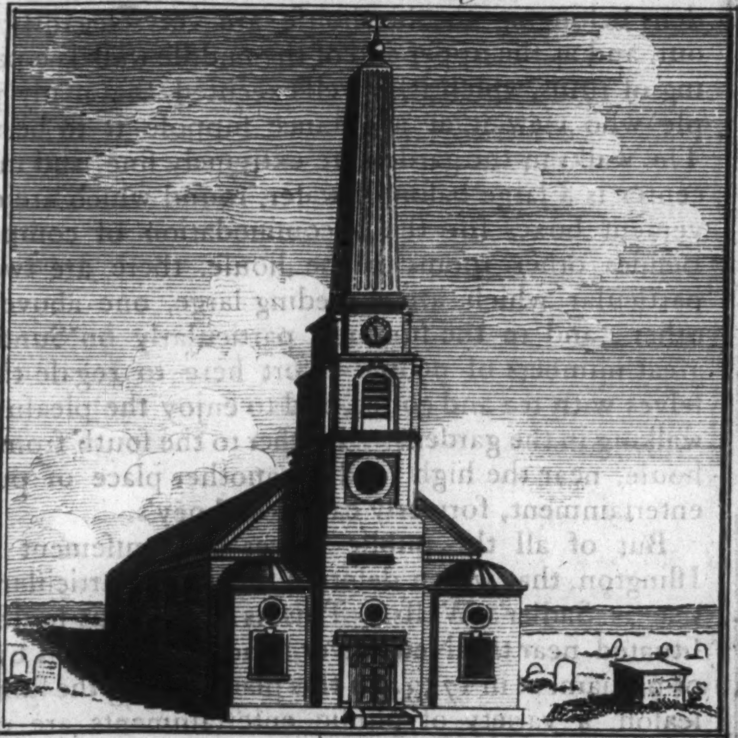
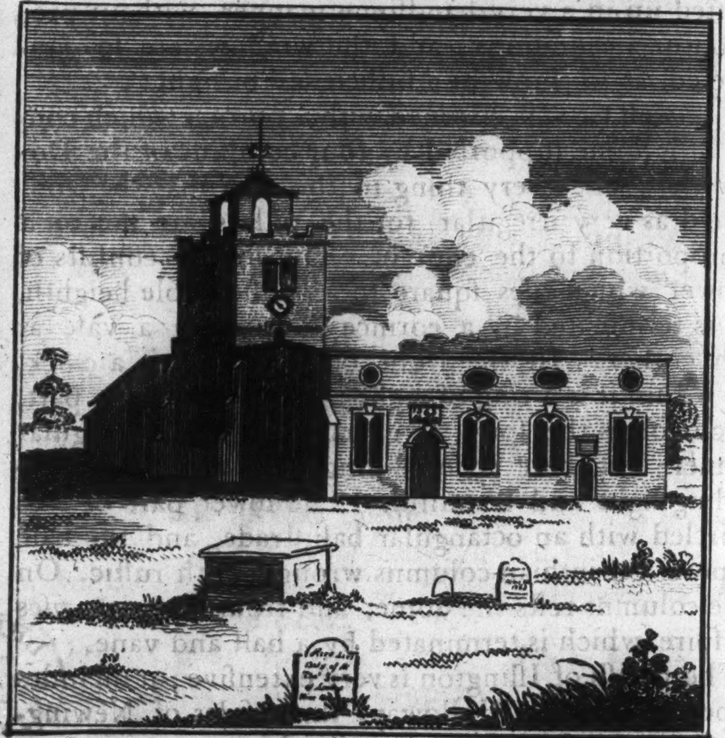
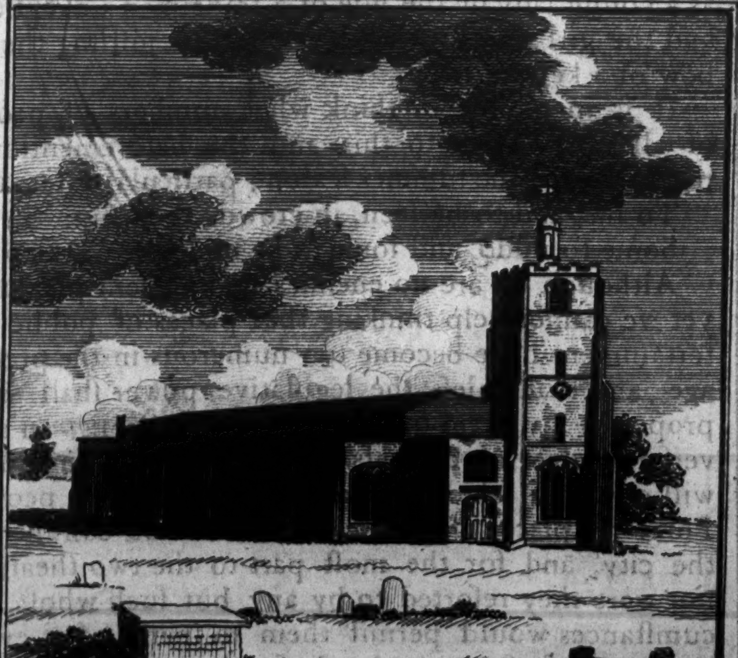
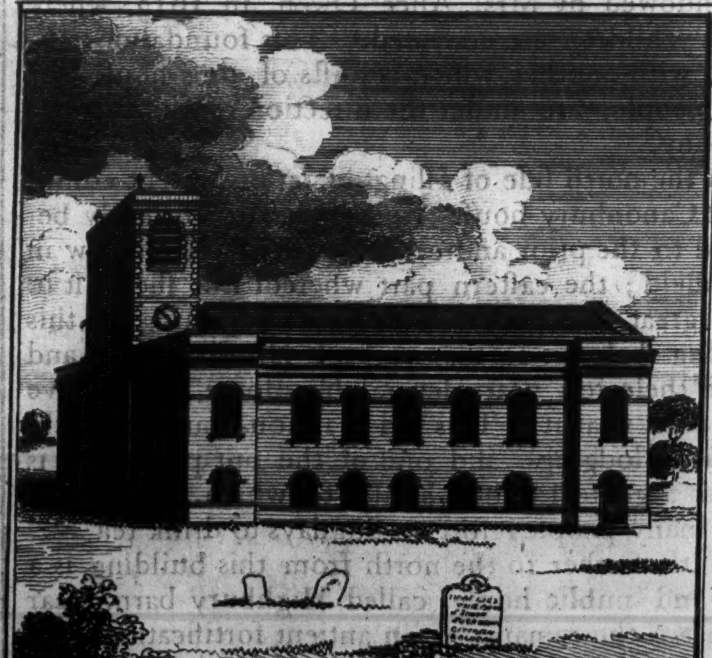

St. Mary's, *Islington.*


St. James's, *Clerkenwell.*


St. Luke's *Old Street.*


The Church *of* Stoke Newington.


St. John's, *Hackney*


St. Matthews, *Bethnal Green.*

ISLINGTON.

This was formerly a pleaſant village, ſituated at ſome diſtance to the north of London; but it has been ſo conſiderably enlarged within theſe few years by the addition of new buildings, that it now almoſt joins the metropolis. It appears to be of great antiquity, being originally built by the Saxons, by whom it was called Iſendon, or Iſledon. At preſent it contains a vaſt number of inhabitants, many elegant rows of houſes having been lately built in it, from whence there is a good proſpect over the city of London.

The moſt diſtinguiſhed building in this village is the church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, and is one of the prebends of St. Paul's cathedral. The original edifice was erected in the year 1503, and ſtood till 1751, when being in a ruinous condition, an act was procured to pull it down, after which the inhabitants erected the preſent handſome one in its ſtead.

This edifice, according to the rules of architecture, has ſome blemiſhes as well as beauties. The body of the walls are of brick, but the windows and angles are adorned with plain ſtone in the ruſtic taſte. The floor is raiſed conſiderably above the level of the church-yard; and although the body of the church is extremely large, yet there are not any pillars to ſupport the roof, each ſide reſting upon the walls. The inſide is fitted up in a very handſome manner, without profuſion or decorations; and the windows are ſo conſtructed, as to throw in a ſufficiency of light.

The weſt front is adorned with a portico, which conſiſts of a dome ſupported by four columns of the Doric order; but every thing in this part may be conſidered as very irregular, for the pillars are not built in proportion to the church. The ſteeple conſiſts of a tower, which riſes ſquare to a conſiderable heighth, and is terminated by a cornice ſupporting a vaſe at each corner. In the front of this tower is a clock, and within it is a ring of eight bells. The upper part, which forms the ſpire, is executed in a very ſingular manner; but there is ſomething in its appearance exceeding light and beautiful. The lower part of it is encircled with an octangular baluſtrade, and the baſe ſupports Corinthian columns wrought with ruſtic. On theſe columns reſts the dome, and from its crown riſes the ſpire, which is terminated by a ball and vane.

The pariſh of Iſlington is very extenſive; it includes Upper and Lower Holloway, three ſides of Newington Green, and a part of Kingſland.

Beſides the church there are two independent meetings in this village, as alſo a charity-ſchool, founded and endowed by Mrs. Alice Owen, in 1613, where twenty children are educated. This foundation, together with another, which conſiſts of alms-houſes for poor people, are under the direction of the Brewers company.

On the north ſide of Iſlington is an antient edifice called Canonbury-houſe, from its having formerly belonged to the prior and canons of St. Bartholomew in Smithfield; the eaſtern part whereof ſtill ſhews it to be of great antiquity. The eſtate adjoining to this building belongs to the earl of Northampton, and within theſe few years ſeveral handſome houſes have been built near it. This old manſion-houſe is partly let out in lodgings, and one of the out parts of it is uſed as a genteel public houſe, to which, in ſummer time, many people reſort on Sundays to drink tea, &c.

A little farther to the north from this building is a farm and public houſe, called Highbury-barn, near which are the remains of an antient fortification, in a place known by the name of Reedmoat or Six Acre-Field. This place is ſuppoſed by moſt antient writers, to have been the ſpot where Paulinus the Roman general fled with his men, when the Britons, under the command of queen Boadicea, murdered all the inhabitants of London, and ſet fire to the city. However juſt this ſuppoſition may be founded, certain it is that a Roman camp was ſituated on this ſpot, from the remains of the general's Prætorium in the ſouth-weſt angle of the field, although it is now called Jack Straw's Caſtle.

At the ſouth end of Iſlington are gardens, to which great numbers of genteel people reſort during the ſummer to drink the water of a Chalybeate ſpring. The place is called New Tunbridge, and the walks are laid out in ſo rural a manner as to imitate the ſimplicity of nature. Subſcribers to this place pay one guinea per annum, and occaſional viſitors 6d. each time.

Nearly oppoſite theſe gardens is the head of the New River, where the water of that ſtream is diſcharged into a reſervoir, and from thence diſperſed through wooden pipes to different parts of the city. There is alſo a machine, by which the water is raiſed to another reſervoir, placed on an eminence at ſome diſtance. This is encompaſſed with a wall, and the water is conveyed from it by pipes to ſuch parts of the city as are particularly elevated. Within theſe few years the water has been alſo conveyed from this reſervoir to Marybone, which has greatly enhanced the value of ſhares to the proprietors.

The village of Iſlington, in proportion to its ſize, contains as many public houſes as any place whatever round the metropolis; beſides which there are ſeveral places of public entertainment adjoining to it that deſerve particular notice. The firſt of theſe is the White-conduit-houſe, ſo called from a conduit that ſtands before the door ſurrounded with white ſtone. The gardens belonging to this houſe are very elegantly laid out, and at the upper end of the middle walk is a painting of ruins, which is ſo well executed, that many people who view it at a diſtance ſuppoſe it to be real. The walks in the garden are extremely fine, and in the center is a large baſon of water, round which are convenient boxes for the accommodation of company. Beſides other rooms in the houſe, there are two in particular which are exceeding large, one above the other; and in the ſummer, particularly on Sundays, great numbers of people reſort here to regale themſelves with tea and coffee, and to enjoy the pleaſure of walking in the gardens. Farther to the ſouth from this houſe, near the high road, is another place of public entertainment, formerly called Dobney's.

But of all the public places of amuſement near Iſlington, that which deſerves the moſt particular notice is Sadler's Wells. This is a ſpacious building, ſituated near the New River, and was licenced by act of parliament in 1753. In this place, during the ſummer ſeaſon, a variety of public entertainments are exhibited, to which great numbers of people reſort; and as the price is but ſmall, it is no uncommon thing to ſee the girl who draws beer in a public houſe ſeated as a young lady by the ſide of a tradeſman's daughter; and the girl who drives a wheelbarrow joſtling the elbow of a kept miſtreſs.

It is incredible to think what numbers of people of all ranks flock to this and the beforementioned places during the ſummer ſeaſon; particularly females,

> To ſee, and to be ſeen, in crowds they run,
> Some to undo, and ſome to be undone. DRYDEN.

Although we are no enemies to innocent pleaſures, yet we cannot help thinking that places of public entertainment have become too numerous in the preſent age, and that unleſs the legiſlative power ſhall think proper to lay them under greater reſtrictions, an univerſal neglect of buſineſs and profligacy of manners, will certainly take place among all ranks of people. Formerly places of public diverſion were confined to the city, and for the moſt part to the two theatres; nor were they reſorted to by any, but ſuch whoſe circumſtances would permit them to ſpend a few evenings in the ſeaſon, nor by thoſe who came from the country above once in the year.

It is certain that every age has had its predominant vices; but we cannot help thinking, that the prudence and modeſty in women, during former times, and the manly aſſurance in men, was much ſuperior to the practice of the preſent age, where a promiſcuous intercourſe takes place amongſt the ſexes, and all diſtinctions are jumbled together in one maſs of confuſion.

Time was, a ſober Engliſhman would knock
His ſervants up, and riſe by five o'clock,
Inſtruct his family in every rule,
And ſend his wife to church, his ſon to ſchool;
To worſhip like his fathers was his care,
And teach their frugal virtues to his heir;
To prove that luxury would never hold,
And place on good ſecurity his gold;
Now times are chang'd, and one poetic itch,
Has ſeiz'd the court and city, poor and rich,
Sons, ſires, and grand-ſires, all will wear the bays,
Our wives read Milton, and our daughters plays,
To theatres and to rehearſals throng,
And all our grace at table is a ſong. Pope.

We cannot leave Iſlington without taking notice of the handſome new road that leads from that village to Doghouſe-bar, Old-ſtreet. It is known by the name of the City Road; and the ſcheme for making it was projected by Mr. Dingley, in the year 1760. This road opens an eaſy and pleaſant communication from the eaſtern parts of the city to all the roads between Iſlington and Paddington, and from thence down to Oxford Road, and the great Weſtern Road, by which the neceſſity of travelling three miles over the ſtones is entirely avoided. The City Road, which is about a mile in length, is one of the handſomeſt in England; and to keep it in proper repair, a toll is taken for horſes and carriages, without having connection with any other truſt.

ISLEWORTH, *commonly called* Thistleworth.

This village is pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the Thames, oppoſite to Richmond, and was antiently famous for being the place of reſidence of Richard, king of the Romans. Near it are ſeveral elegant ſeats belonging to perſons of diſtinction; but the place itſelf does not contain any thing remarkable, except two charity ſchools.

Between this village and the town of Brentford is Sion Houſe, one of the ſeats of his grace the duke of Northumberland. It received its name from a monaſtery, which was founded by Henry V. in the year 1414, near the ſpot where the houſe now ſtands; and was endowed with one thouſand marks a year for the maintenance of twenty-five monks and ſixty nuns of the order of St. Auguſtine. This monaſtery was one of the firſt ſuppreſſed by order of Henry VIII. in revenge for the countenance given by the nuns to the Holy Maid of Kent, who played many of her pranks here, and even brought over the great Sir Thomas More to believe her falſehoods. For the particulars of theſe circumſtances, ſee p. 141.

The monks and nuns in this monaſtery muſt have lived in great ſplendor; for, at the diſſolution of it, their annual revenues amounted to 1944l. 11s. 11d. ¾. The king, being greatly delighted with its ſituation, kept it himſelf; and here the papiſts tell us was fulfilled a remarkable prophecy by one of their prieſts, which is thus related: In 1534, when the king was at Greenwich, one Peto, a ſeditious prieſt, preaching before him, boldly declared that the dogs ſhould lick his blood in the abbey of Sion, which the papiſts ſay was literally fulfilled. The truth is, the king died of a dropſy, and the body was kept a fortnight before it was carried to be interred at Windſor. Now, as the corpſe reſted one night at Sion, ſome of the corrupted matter ran through the coffin: but this was merely a natural circumſtance; nor does it appear that ever any dogs licked it. The papiſts, however, availed themſelves of this circumſtance, and made their deluded votaries believe that it was a juſt judgment inflicted by Providence on the king for having ſuppreſſed the monaſteries, and perſecuting ſo many of their prieſts.

Edward VI. gave this monaſtery to his uncle the great duke of Somerſet, who (as is generally ſuppoſed) began to build Sion Houſe in the year 1547; but he being attainted in 1553, it became once more the property of the crown, and queen Mary ſettled nuns in it, who were expelled in the firſt year of queen Elizabeth; with this favourable circumſtance, that they were permitted to carry their treaſure along with them, and thoſe who perſiſted in their ſuperſtition ſettled in different places abroad, particularly at Liſbon, where they have ſtill a monaſtery.

Some years after the ſecond diſſolution of the monaſtery, it was granted, by a long leaſe, to Henry earl of Northumberland, who, in conſideration of his eminent ſervices to the government, was permitted to enjoy it by paying a very ſmall rent as an acknowledgment. This, however, was entirely laid aſide by king James I. who, conſidering his lordſhip in the moſt diſtinguiſhed light, gave Sion to him and his heirs for ever. Many improvements were made to the houſe in his time; for it appears from one of his lordſhip's letters to the king in 1613, that he laid out 9000l. in the houſe and gardens, which ſum was probably expended in finiſhing them according to the duke of Somerſet's plan. His ſon Algernon, who ſucceeded to the eſtate in 1632, employed Inigo Jones to new face the inner court, to make many alterations in the apartments, and to finiſh the great hall in the manner it now appears.

In 1646 the dukes of York and Glouceſter, and the princeſs Elizabeth, were ſent hither by an order of parliament, and, according to lord Clarendon, were treated by the earl and counteſs of Northumberland in all reſpects ſuitable to their high dignity. Their unhappy father Charles I. frequently viſited them at this place, and thought it a great alleviation of his misfortunes to find his children ſo happy in their confinement. The duke of Glouceſter and the princeſs Elizabeth continued at Sion till 1649, when the earl reſigned them to the care of his ſiſter the counteſs of Leiceſter.

In 1682 Charles duke of Somerſet married the lady Elizabeth Piercy, the only daughter and heireſs of Joſceline earl of Northumberland, by which means Sion and the immenſe eſtate of the Piercies, became his grace's property.

On the death of the duke of Somerſet, Algernon, earl of Hertford, his only ſurviving ſon, ſucceeded to the title and eſtates; but ſoon after gave it to his daughter (the late ducheſs of Northumberland.) This lady married Sir Hugh Smithſon, who having procured an act of parliament to aſſume the name of Piercy, he was created firſt earl, and afterwards duke of Northumberland; and the elegant ſeat of Sion houſe is now the property of that nobleman.

The houſe is built on the ſpot where the church and monaſtery ſtood, on the north ſide of the Thames, and communicates both with Brentford and Iſleworth, by means of a fine lawn interſperſed with ſeveral ſhrubberies, which makes it delightfully pleaſant. The ground where the old garden was, is both greatly enlarged and improved by an artificial ſerpentine river that divides it into two parts. The river communicates with the Thames, and is well ſtocked with all kinds of river fiſh. It is emptied or filled by means of a ſluice, which is ſo contrived as to admit the fiſh into the New River, but to prevent their going again into the Thames. The communication with the two gardens is preſerved by two bridges, built by order of his Grace; and in that next Brentford is a ſtately column on
of the Doric order with a ſtatue of Flora on the top, executed with great ingenuity, and ſo placed as to be ſeen to the beſt advantage. The kitchen gardens are placed at a proper diſtance from the houſe, and the green-houſe is a handſome Gothic ſtructure deſigned by the preſent duke, who greatly delights in the ſtudy of rural architecture. The rooms of the houſe are ſpacious, and are furniſhed in the moſt ſumptuous manner. The long gallery extends the whole length of the eaſt front, and, beſides many fine paintings, the different apartments of it are ornamented with china vaſes of the moſt curious patterns that were ever brought to England. The proſpect from the houſe is very extenſive over the river, and great part of the neighbouring counties; and the gardens, when viewed from the top of it, form one of the moſt beautiful landſcapes in the univerſe.

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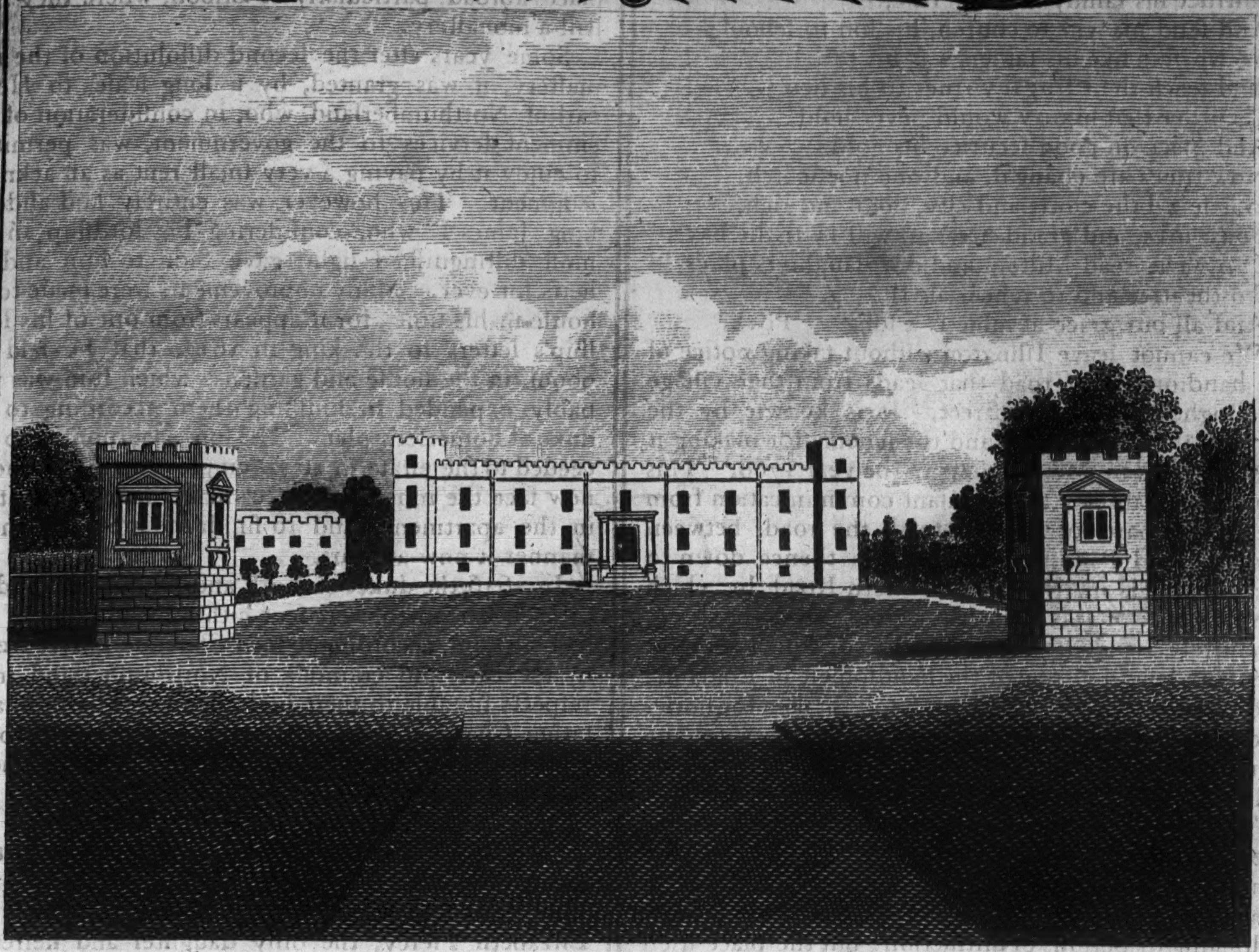
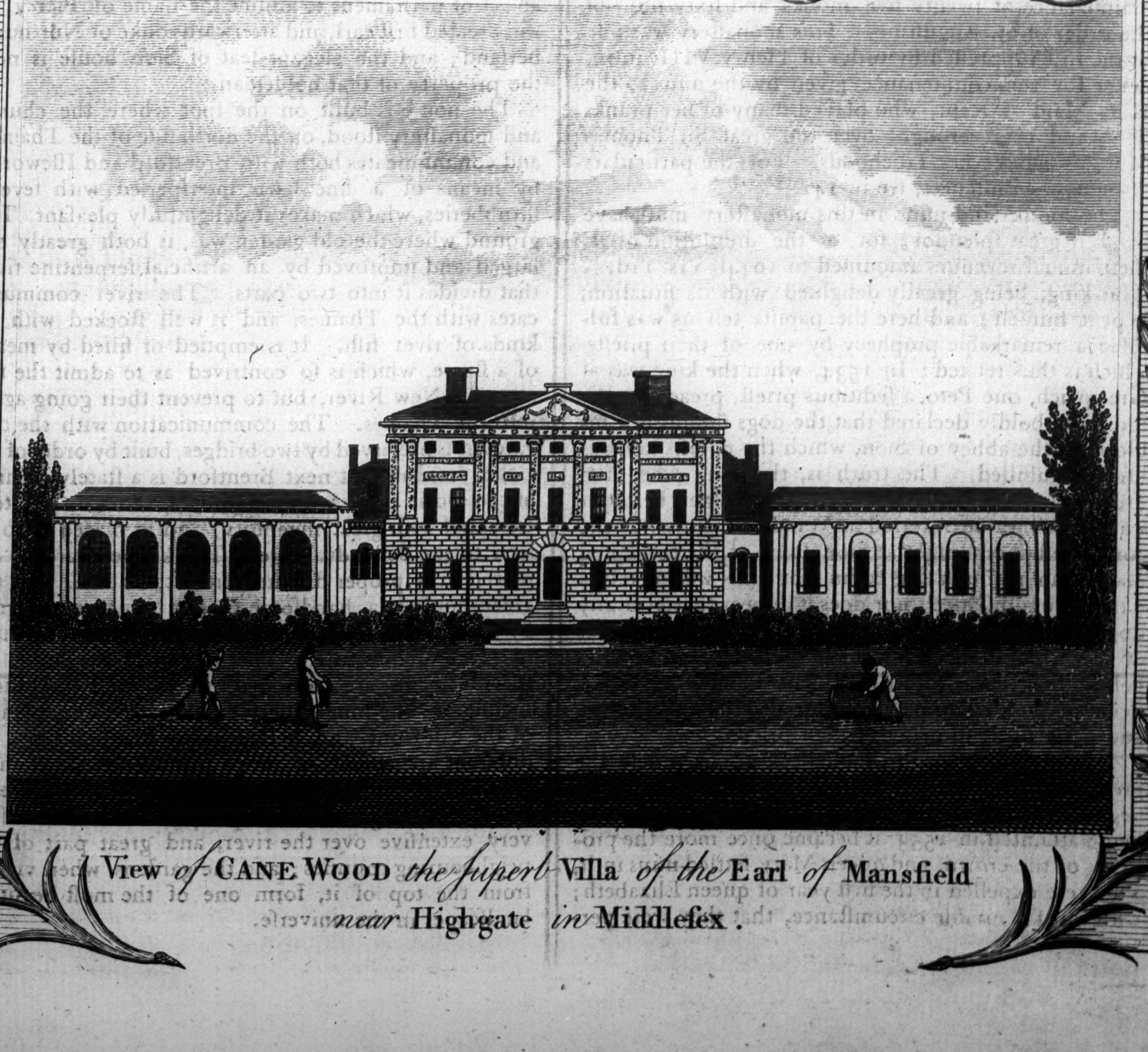


View *of* **SION HOUSE** *between* Brentford *&* Iſleworth *in* Middleſex
the Seat *of his* Grace *the* Duke *of* Northumberland.



View *of* **CANE WOOD** *the ſuperb* Villa *of the* Earl *of* Mansfield
near Highgate *in* Middleſex.

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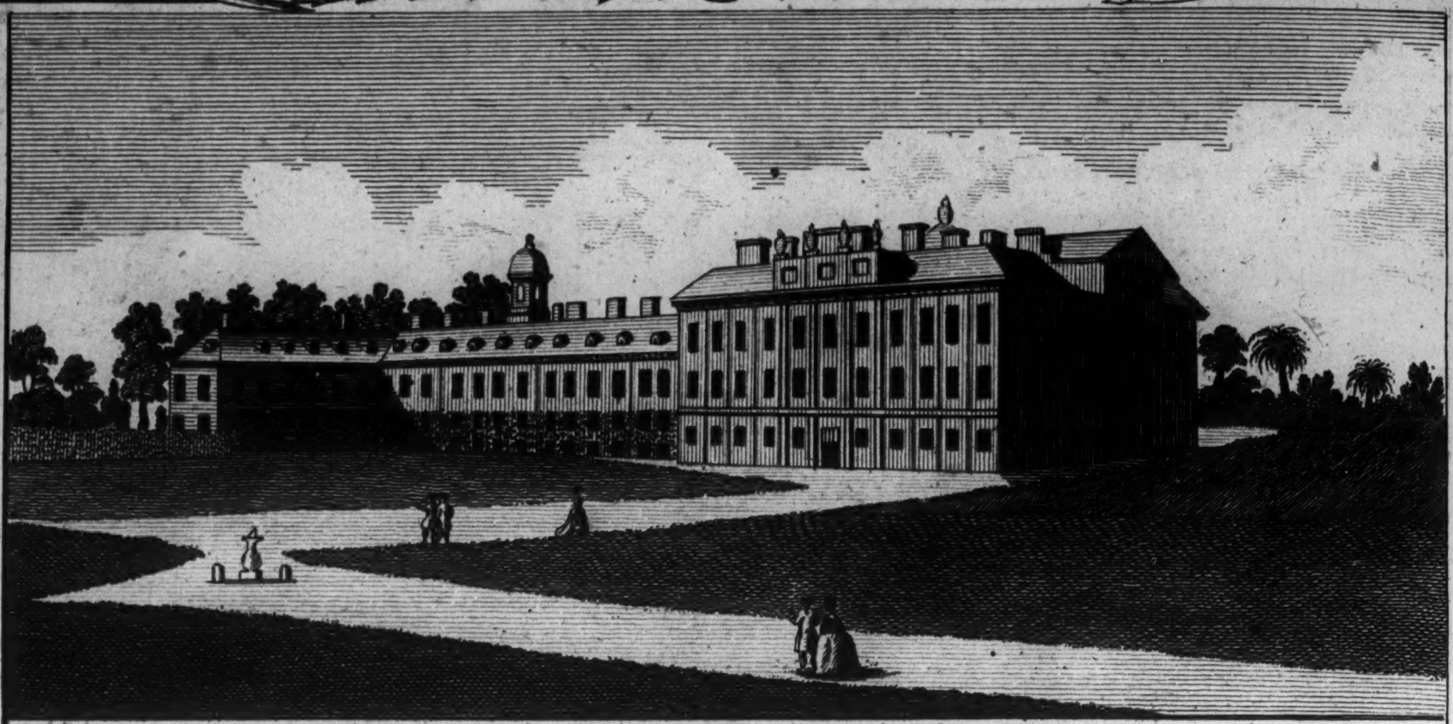
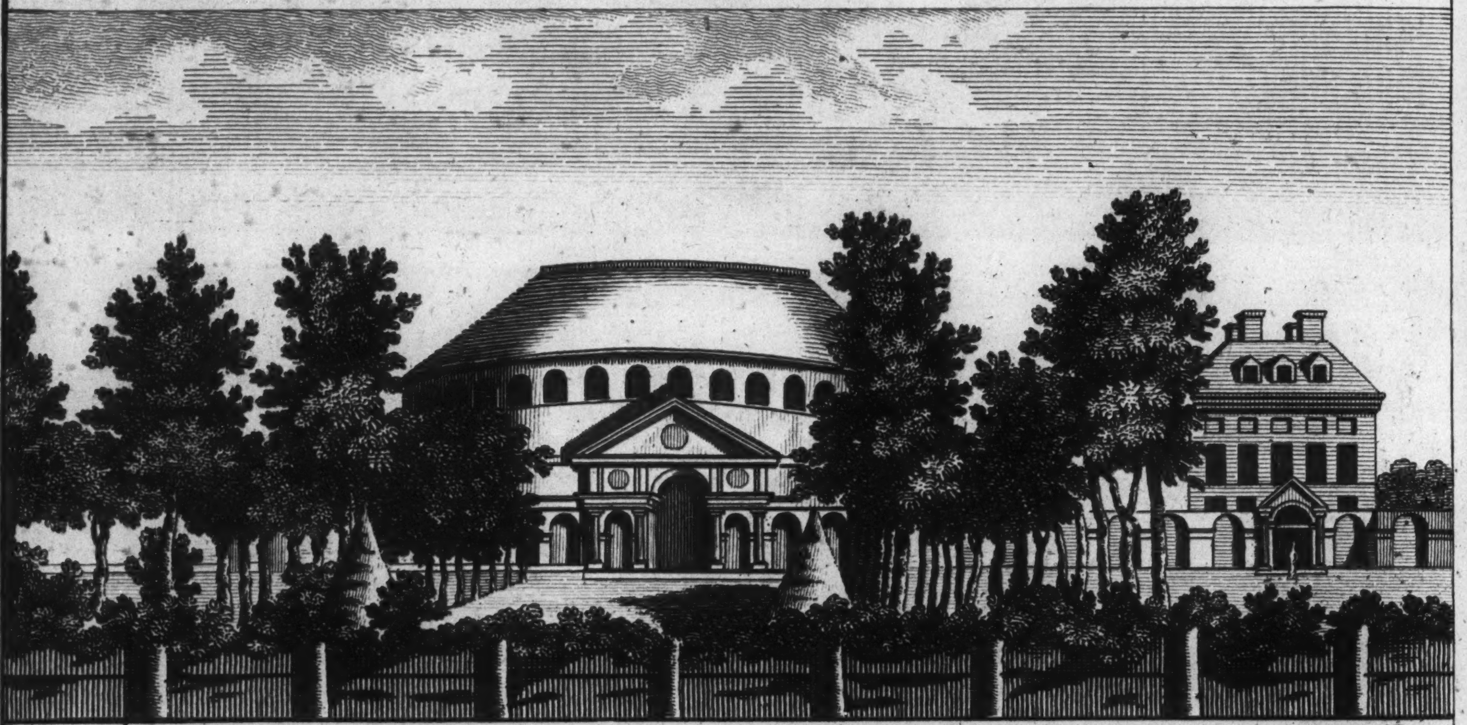
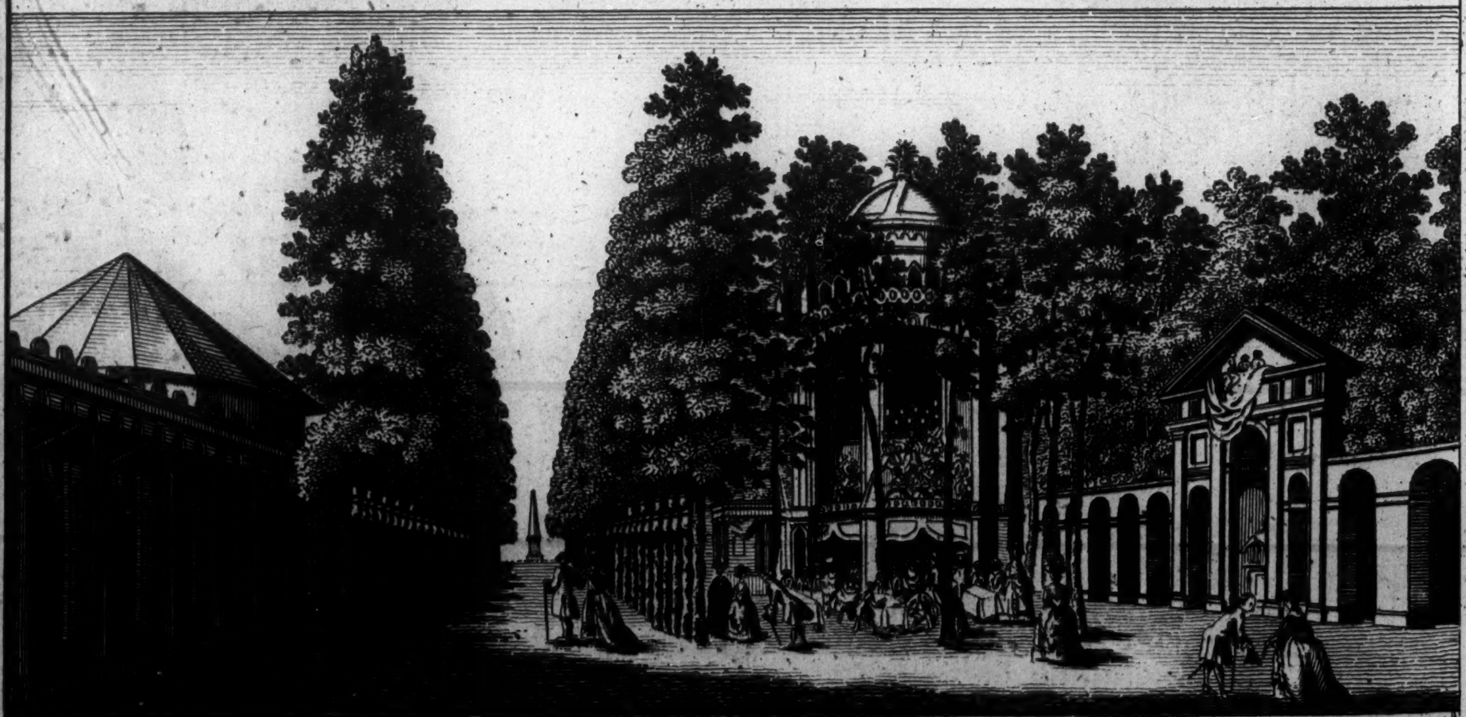


View *of* KENSINGTON PALACE.



View *of* RANELAUGH GARDENS *near* Chelſea.



View *of* VAUX-HALL GARDENS.

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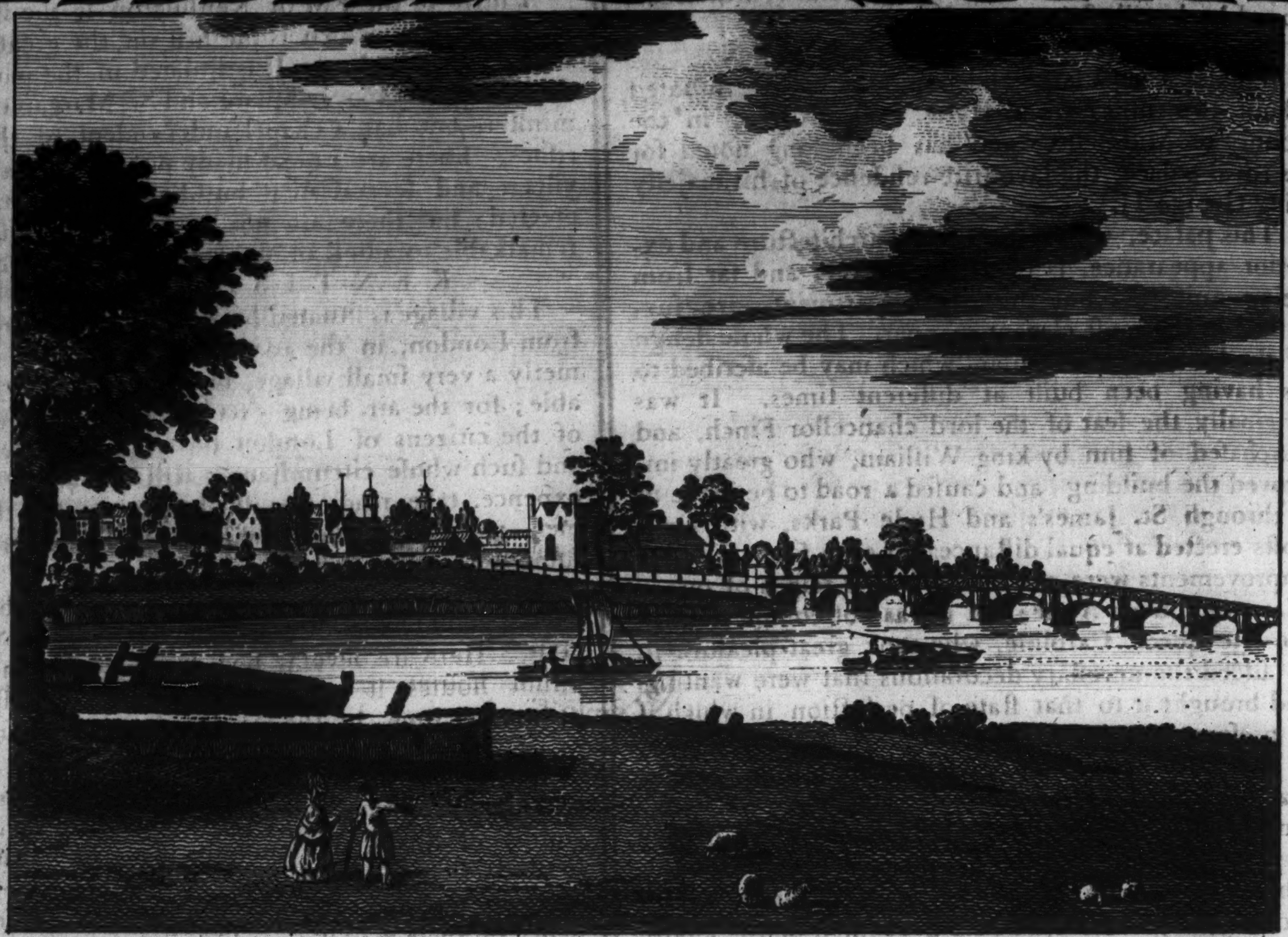
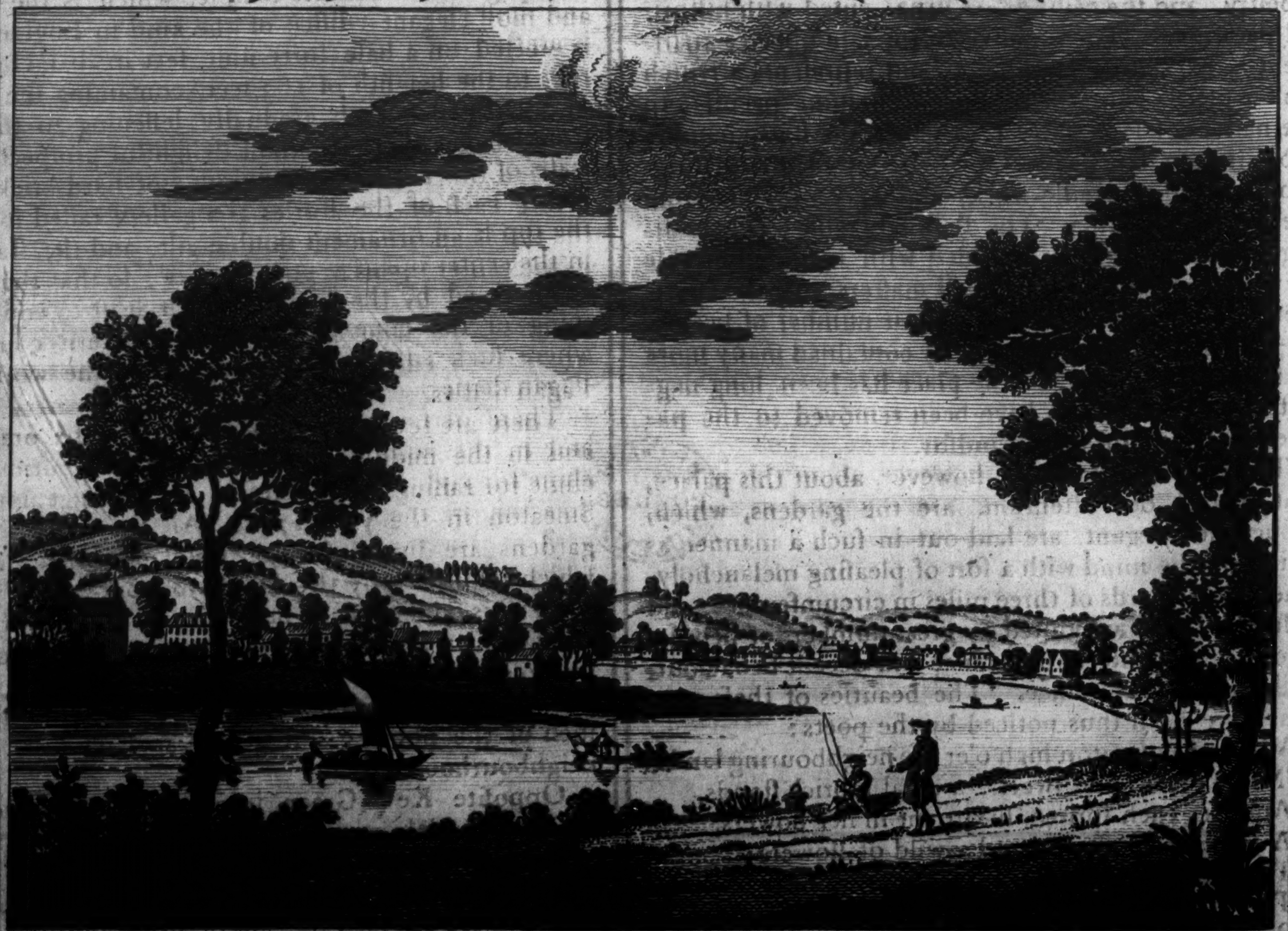


View *of the* Town *and* Bridge *of* KEW, *in* Surrey.



View *of* ROEHAMPTON, *in* Surrey.

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It would be unpardonable to leave Sion houſe, without mentioning the pedigree picture, which is, perhaps, one of the greateſt curioſities of its kind in England, and exhibits the noble connexions of the Percies; all which are now united in the preſent duke, whoſe many virtues are an ornament to that high ſtation of life, which has been for ſeveral centuries enjoyed by his illuſtrious progenitors.

KENSINGTON.

This is a very large and populous village, ſituated about two miles from Hyde Park Corner, in the county of Middleſex; and has been long noted for its royal palace, the favourite reſidence of his majeſty king George II.

This palace, with reſpect to its architecture and exterior appearance, is exceeding heavy, and far from being uniform; but the royal apartments are furniſhed in the moſt elegant manner. The whole deſign of the building is irregular, which may be aſcribed to its having been built at different times. It was originally the ſeat of the lord chancellor Finch, and purchaſed of him by king William, who greatly improved the building and cauſed a road to be made to it through St. James's and Hyde Parks, with lamp poſts erected at equal diſtances on each ſide. Farther improvements were made to it in the reigns of queen Mary and queen Anne; but it was not compleated till the late queen Caroline, who took great pleaſure in it, added the neceſſary decorations that were wanting, and brought it to that ſtate of perfection in which it at preſent appears.

The entrance to the palace is by a ſtone gallery that leads to the great ſtair-caſe, which is very handſome, and conſiſts of ſeveral flights of black marble ſteps, adorned with iron baluſtrades finely wrought. The painting here conſiſts of ſeveral balconies with groups of figures, repreſenting yeomen of the guard, and ſpectators, among whom are, Mr. Ulrick, commonly called the young Turk, in the Poloneſe dreſs, in which he waited on his majeſty king George I. Peter the wild youth, &c.

The apartments are very ſpacious, and richly furniſhed. Several of them are hung with beautiful tapeſtry, and the ceilings are ornamented with hiſtorical paintings. The tapeſtry in the late queen's apartment is exceeding handſome, and repreſents a Dutch winter-piece, with the various diverſions peculiar to the natives of Holland. The bed in the ſtate chamber is of crimſon damaſk, and the hangings of the dreſſing-room are all of needle-work, and were a preſent from the queen of Pruſſia. The Painted Gallery is exceeding handſome, and is adorned with many admirable paintings, executed by the beſt maſters. All the apartments are ornamented with a great number of beautiful pieces, though they formerly contained many more than at preſent; for, as the place has been long neglected, many of them have been removed to the palaces of Hampton and Windſor.

The greateſt ornaments, however, about this palace, that attract our attention, are the gardens, which, though not elegant, are laid out in ſuch a manner as to inſpire the mind with a ſort of pleaſing melancholy. They are upwards of three miles in circumference, and in ſummer time are viſited by great numbers of people, who, from a genteel appearance and decent behaviour, eaſily obtain admittance. The beauties of theſe gardens have been thus noticed by the poets:

Where Kenſington high o'er the neighbouring lands,
'Midſt greens and ſweets, a regal fabrick ſtands,
And ſees each ſpring, luxuriant in her bowers,
A ſnow of bloſſoms, and a wild of flowers;
The dames of Britain oft in crouds appear
To groves, and lawns, and unpolluted air.

Beſides the palace, there are many handſome buildings in Kenſington; as alſo a pariſh church, and ſeveral genteel boarding-ſchools.

At a ſmall diſtance from Kenſington is Holland Houſe, the ſeat of the Rt. Hon. Lord Holland. It is a large Gothick ſtructure built of brick, and very pleaſantly ſituated. The inſide is adorned with fine paintings, and great improvements have been made in the gardens. This houſe was the country reſidence of the celebrated Mr. Addiſon, who married the counteſs of Warwick.

A little to the eaſt of Kenſington is the village of Knightſbridge, which is the firſt on the great weſtern road from London. It is ſituated in the pariſhes of St. George's Hanover-ſquare and St. Margaret's Weſtminſter, but has a chapel independent of thoſe pariſhes. There are a great many publick houſes in this village and ſeveral new buildings have been lately erected; but there are not any of them ſufficiently remarkable to admit of particular deſcription.

KENTISH TOWN.

This village is ſituated between two and three miles from London, in the road to Highgate. It was formerly a very ſmall village, but is now very conſiderable; for the air being exceeding wholeſome, many of the citizens of London have built houſes in it; and ſuch whoſe circumſtances will not admit of that expence, take ready furniſhed lodgings for the ſummer, particularly thoſe who are afflicted with conſumptions, and other diſorders.

There is no pariſh church in this place, but they have a good chapel of eaſe, which belongs to St. Pancraſs. Here are ſeveral boarding ſchools, and many public houſes, it being much reſorted to, eſpecially in ſummer time, by the inhabitants of London.

KEW

This village is pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the Thames, about ſeven miles from London, in the county of Surry. It contains many fine ſeats, particularly that of her late royal highneſs the princeſs dowager of Wales, which is now the occaſional reſidence of their majeſties. This palace is furniſhed in the moſt elegant manner, and in every reſpect ſuitable to the dignity of royal inhabitants.

The gardens are laid out with great judgement, and contain many curious plants brought from different countries. But the greateſt curioſity in theſe gardens, is a pagoda or Chineſe temple, which is the largeſt and moſt elegant edifice of the kind in England. It is erected on a baſe forty-nine feet in diameter, and riſes to the heighth of 163 feet, containing ten ſtories or apartments, each gradually leſſening to the top, from whence there is a moſt delightful proſpect. The walls of this edifice are compoſed of hard bricks, and before each of the ſtories is a gallery railed in. On the top is an ornament double gilt, and the ſtair-caſe in the center opens as you advance; ſo that the whole is eſteemed by the beſt judges at leaſt to equal any thing of the ſame nature in the eaſtern countries, where ſuch edifices are ſet apart for the worſhip of Pagan deities.

There are ſeveral antique temples in the orangery, and in the middle of it is a lake with a curious machine for raiſing water, erected by the ingenious Mr. Smeaton in the year 1761. All the baſons in the gardens are ſupplied with water by this machine, which requires only two horſes to work it.

In this village is a neat chapel built by the inhabitants on a piece of ground given them for that purpoſe by queen Anne; and the miniſter has a genteel produce from the voluntary contributions of ſuch of the nobility and gentry as have ſeats in the neighbourhood.

Oppoſite Kew Green is a neat bridge over the Thames, which was erected purſuant to an act of parliament paſſed for that purpoſe in the year 1758. It conſiſts of eleven arches, two of which adjoining to the ſhore on each ſide are of brick and ſtone, and the other ſeven of wood. The center arch is fifty feet wide, and the road over it thirty feet wide.

LEIGHTON OR LOW-LAYTON.

This village is pleaſantly ſituated about five miles from London, in the county of Eſſex. It is ſuppoſed to be of great antiquity, from a large Roman urn being found ſome years ago in the church-yard, as alſo ſeveral broken pieces of urns in a road called Blindlane, between this place and Stratford. The manor of Leighton antiently belonged to the abbey of Stratford; but at the diſſolution it was given to lord chancellor Wriotheſly, from whom it has ſince paſſed through ſeveral hands.

This village is not formed in any regular order, but it contains many handſome ſeats, ſome few of which formerly belonged to the nobility, but are now the property of gentlemen and wealthy citizens of London. The manor houſe in particular is pleaſantly ſituated, and commands a fine proſpect over the river Lea, and Hackney in Middleſex.

The pariſh church is a ſmall building, conſiſting of a chancel and two aiſles. It is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and the patronage of it is in the lord of the manor. Near the church is an alms houſe for eight poor people, built and endowed by Sir John Smith, formerly an eminent merchant of London.

The pariſh of Leighton is waſhed on one ſide by the river Lea, from whence the village obtained its name. On the ſouth ſide of the pariſh is that part called Leighton-ſtone, in which is a neat chapel erected ſome years ago for the better convenience of the inhabitants.

Over the river Lea, a little beyond Clapton in Middleſex, is a bridge which was erected in the year 1757, and a handſome road made that opens an eaſy communication between London and all the villages near Epping Foreſt. It is alſo uſed as the road to many parts in Eſſex, Cambridge, Norfolk, &c. A toll is taken at the bridge for horſes and carriages, in order to keep both that and the road in proper repair: a toll was likewiſe taken for foot paſſengers, but this has been lately laid aſide except on Sundays.

This road and bridge is conſidered as one of the greateſt improvements that has been made near London for many years paſt; for the grounds near the river being exceeding marſhy, and the paſſage being over a ferry, it was not only diſagreeable, but likewiſe dangerous; whereas it is now one of the beſt roads near London.

LEWISHAM.

This village is pleaſantly ſituated between five and ſix miles from London, in the county of Kent; and was once celebrated for a priory of Benedictine monks. This priory was eſtabliſhed here when that order came firſt into England, about the middle of the 10th century; and being ſubject to an abbey in Ghent, its lands were ſeized in the reign of Henry V. when the act paſſed to diſſolve alien priories.

There are ſeveral genteel country ſeats in this village, but not any of them that merit particular deſcription.

MITCHAM.

This is a well inhabited town, and pleaſantly ſituated about nine miles from London, in the county of Surry. There are many elegant houſes in it belonging to gentry and others; but there are not any ſo diſtinguiſhed as to admit of particular notice.

A ſtrange ſtory is related of one Henry Smith, a ſilverſmith of London, who, from what motives we are not told, formed the reſolution of ſpending the remainder of his days as a common beggar. It appears that he confined his circuit to the county of Surry, where he was known by the appellation of Dog Smith; but having once given offence to ſome officious perſon at Mitcham, he was taken before a juſtice, who ordered him to be publicly whipped, which he reſented in ſuch a manner, that when he died, being exceeding rich, he left fifty pounds a year to every market town in the county, except this.

There is an annual fair kept at Mitcham, which is held on the 12th of Auguſt, for the ſale of cattle and toys.

MORTLAKE.

This is a very pleaſant village, ſituated on the banks of the Thames, between Putney and Richmond, in the county of Surry; and was once famous for a manufactory of fine tapeſtry, now fallen to decay. There are ſeveral agreeable ſeats in this village and its neighbourhood; and the inhabitants have two charity ſchools for children of both ſexes. They have likewiſe an annual fair on the 19th of July, for toys, hard-ware and haberdaſhery.

NEWINGTON, or STOKE NEWINGTON.

This village is ſituated between two and three miles north from Shoreditch church, and received the additional epithet of Stoke to diſtinguiſh it from another of the ſame name adjoining to Southwark. It was formerly a ſmall village, but the ſituation being near London, many of the citizens have built houſes in it, ſo that it is now become very populous, and appears rather like a large town than a village. The church is a ſmall, low, Gothic ſtructure, and belongs to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's. Here is alſo a diſſenting meeting houſe, where great numbers of thoſe people conſtantly attend divine ſervice. Behind the church is a pleaſant grove, ſhaded with tall trees; and in different parts of it are ſeats for the accommodation of thoſe who frequent it for the benefit of the air.

Near Newington, and partly in the ſame pariſh, is Newington-green, a very pleaſant place, and chiefly inhabited by the citizens of London. The principal part conſiſts of a handſome ſquare ſurrounded with good buildings. In the center is a large graſs-plat, with gravel walks leading from each of the angles; and on the eaſt ſide is a handſome meeting-houſe for proteſtant diſſenters.

A little to the north of Newington is Stamford-hill, where there are ſeveral handſome buildings; and about half a mile from thence to the ſouth is a place called Upper Clapton, in which many good buildings have been lately erected, as alſo a very neat chapel.

About a mile to the ſouth of Newington, nearer London, is Kingſland, a hamlet belonging to the pariſh of Iſlington. Here was antiently an hoſpital for lepers, on the ſcite of which was afterwards erected a large brick building appropriated for curing the venereal diſeaſe, and was called The Lock. But this has alſo been long diſcontinued, and the building is now uſed as a paper-hanging manufactory. At the end of this edifice, adjoining to the turnpike, is a very ſmall chapel which belonged to the original hoſpital, and, from its appearance is of great antiquity.

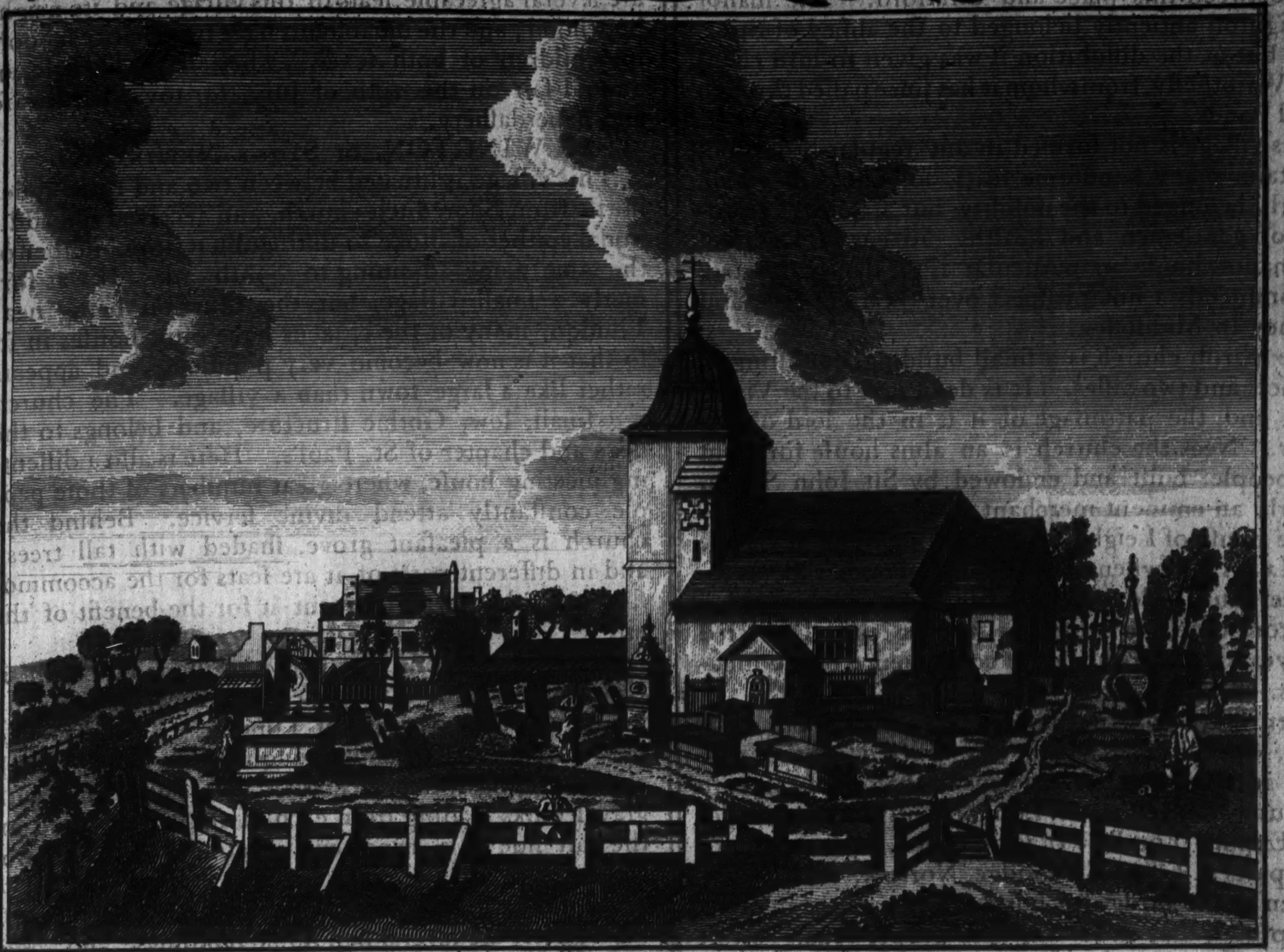
PANCRAS.

This is a ſmall hamlet ſituated about a mile and a half north of London, in the road to Highgate. The church, which is the moſt diſtinguiſhed building in it, is a plain Gothic ſtructure, and conſiſts only of a low ſquare tower, without a ſpire. It is dedicated to St. Pancras, a young Phrygian nobleman, who ſuffered martyrdom under the emperor Diocleſian, for his ſtrict adherence to Chriſtianity. Divine ſervice is only performed in this church the firſt Sunday in the month; notwithſtanding which, the living is very valuable, and is in the gift of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's. The church-yard contains a prodigious number of tomb-ſtones, the chief part of which are erected to the memory of Roman Catholics, it being the principal place of interment for thoſe people in the neighbourhood of London.

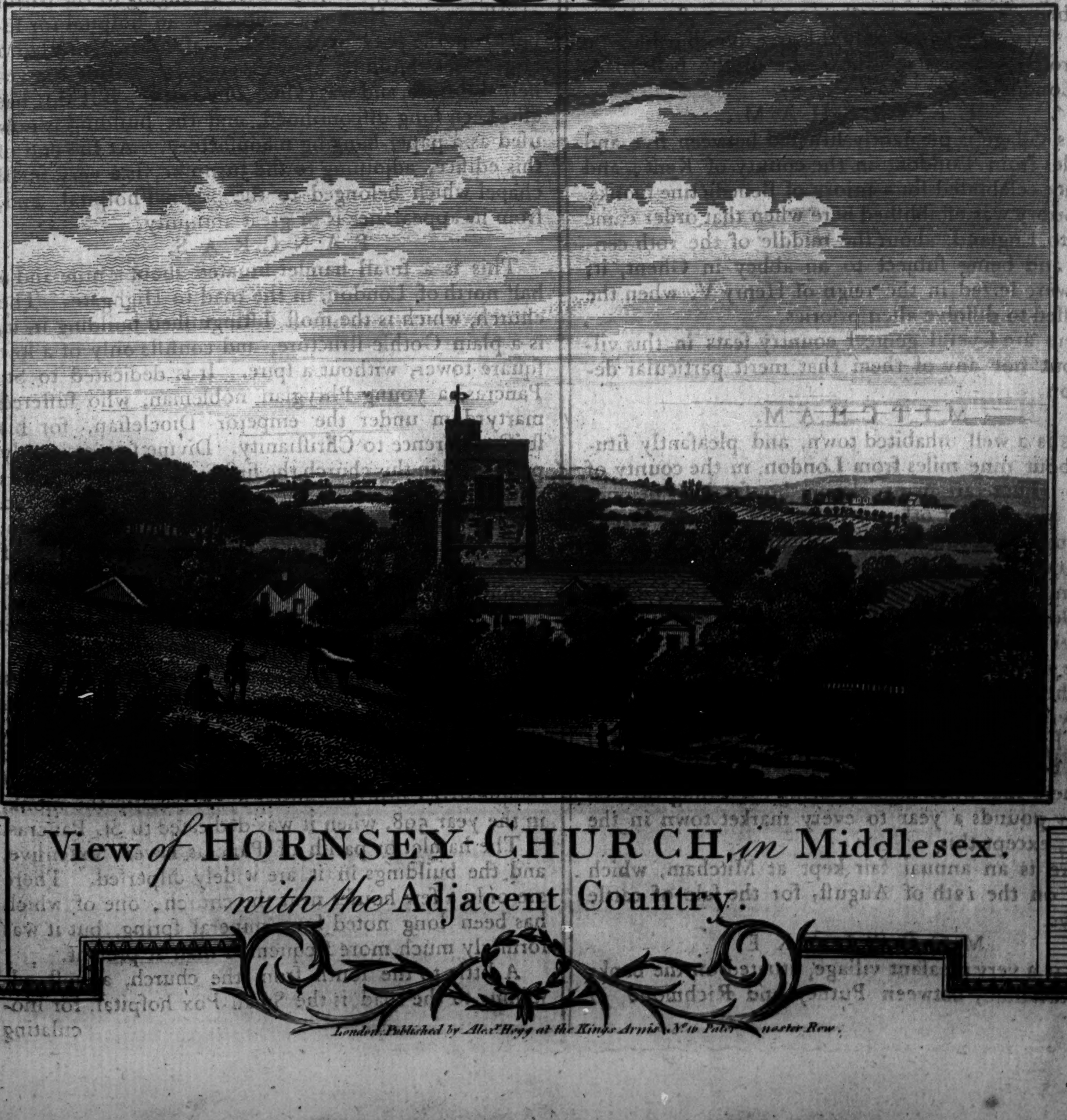
There is a vulgar tradition that this church is of greater antiquity than St. Paul's cathedral; but this is an evident miſtake, for the church of St. Pancras, termed the mother of St. Paul's, was ſituated in the city of Canterbury, and was changed from a Pagan temple to a Chriſtian church by St. Auſtin the monk, in the year 598, when it was dedicated to St. Pancras.

The hamlet or pariſh of Pancras is very extenſive, and the buildings in it are widely diſperſed. There are only a few houſes near the church; one of which has been long noted for a mineral ſpring, but it was formerly much more frequented than at preſent.

A little to the ſouth from the church, almoſt adjoining to the road, is the Small-Pox hoſpital, for inoculating



View *of the* Church *of* S^t. PANCRASS, *in* Middlesex.



View *of* HORNSEY-CHURCH, *in* Middlesex. *with the* Adjacent Country.

London, Published by Alex^r. Hogg at the Kings Arms No. 16 Pater noster Row.

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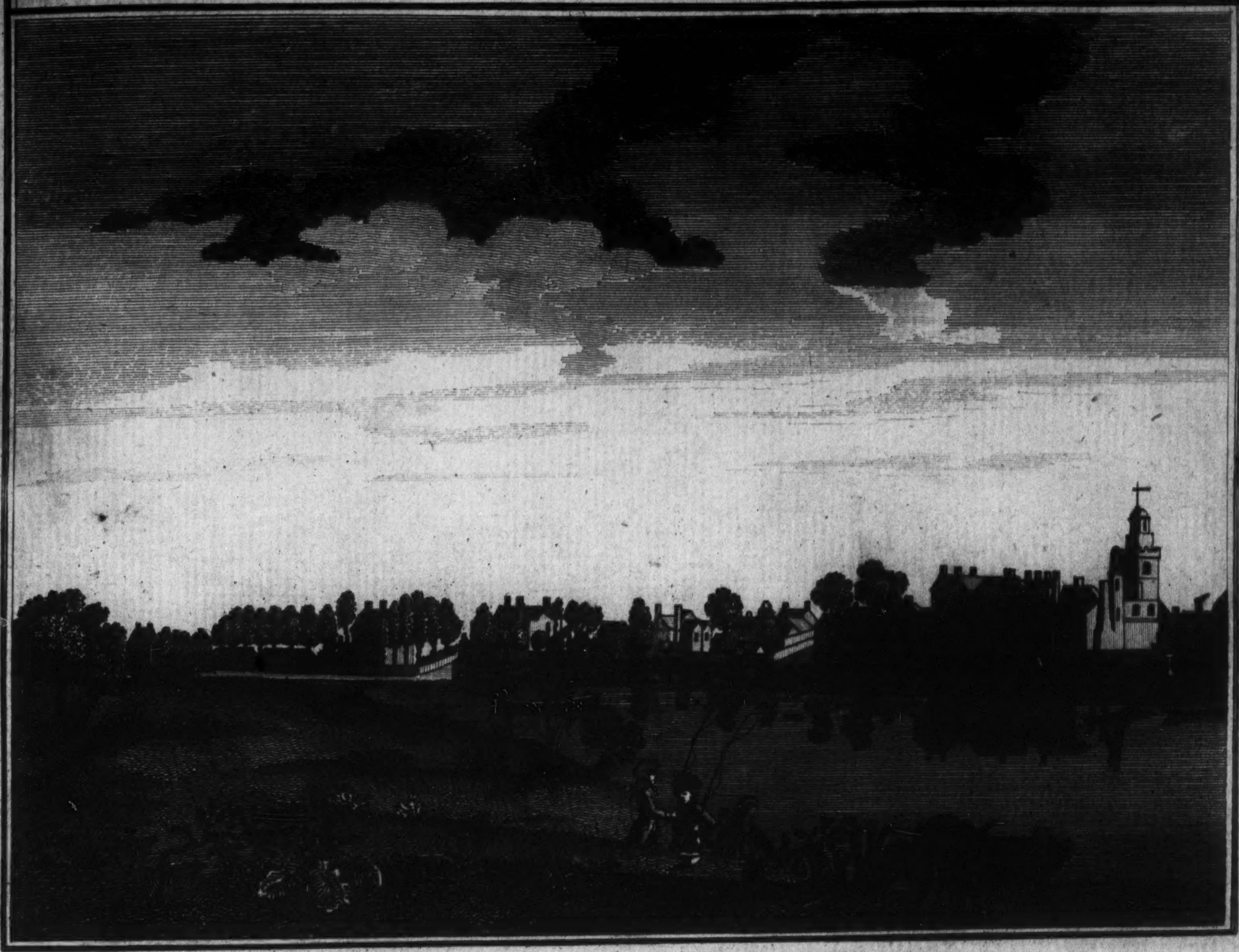
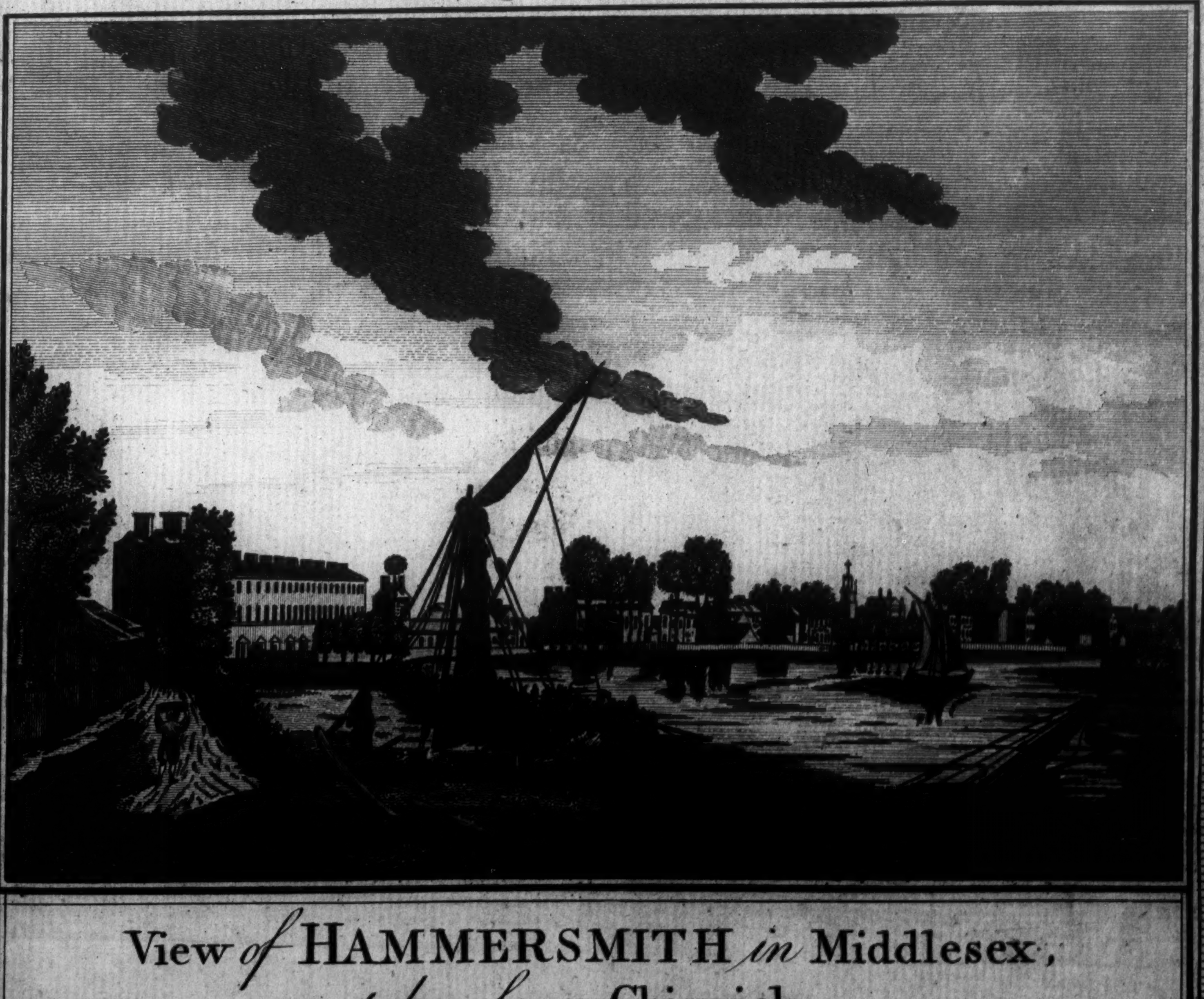


View *of* MORTLAKE *in* Surrey—*from the* River Thames.



View *of* HAMMERSMITH *in* Middlesex,
taken from Chiswick.

Published by Alexr. Hogg at the Kings Arms No. 16 Paternoster Row.

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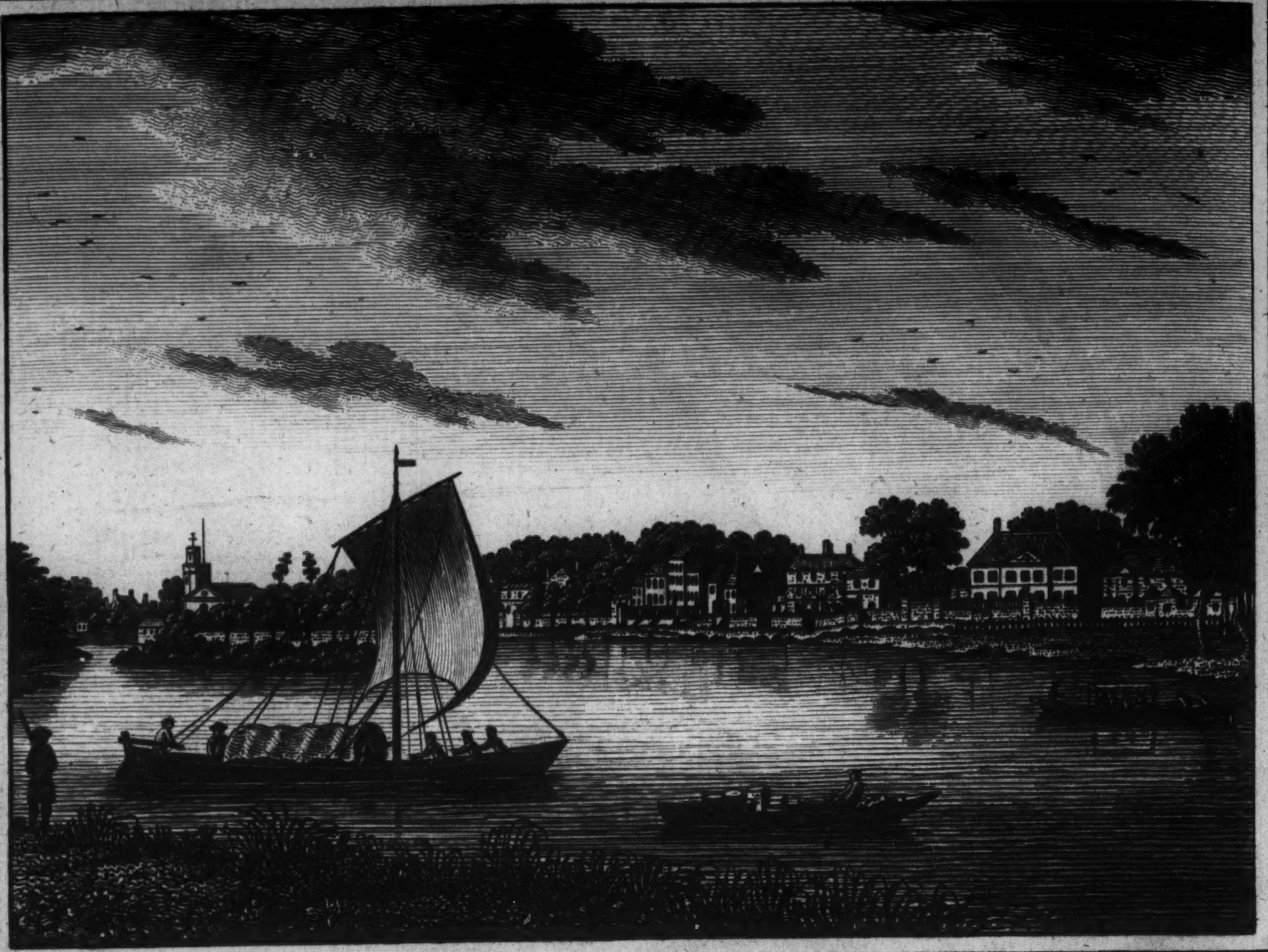
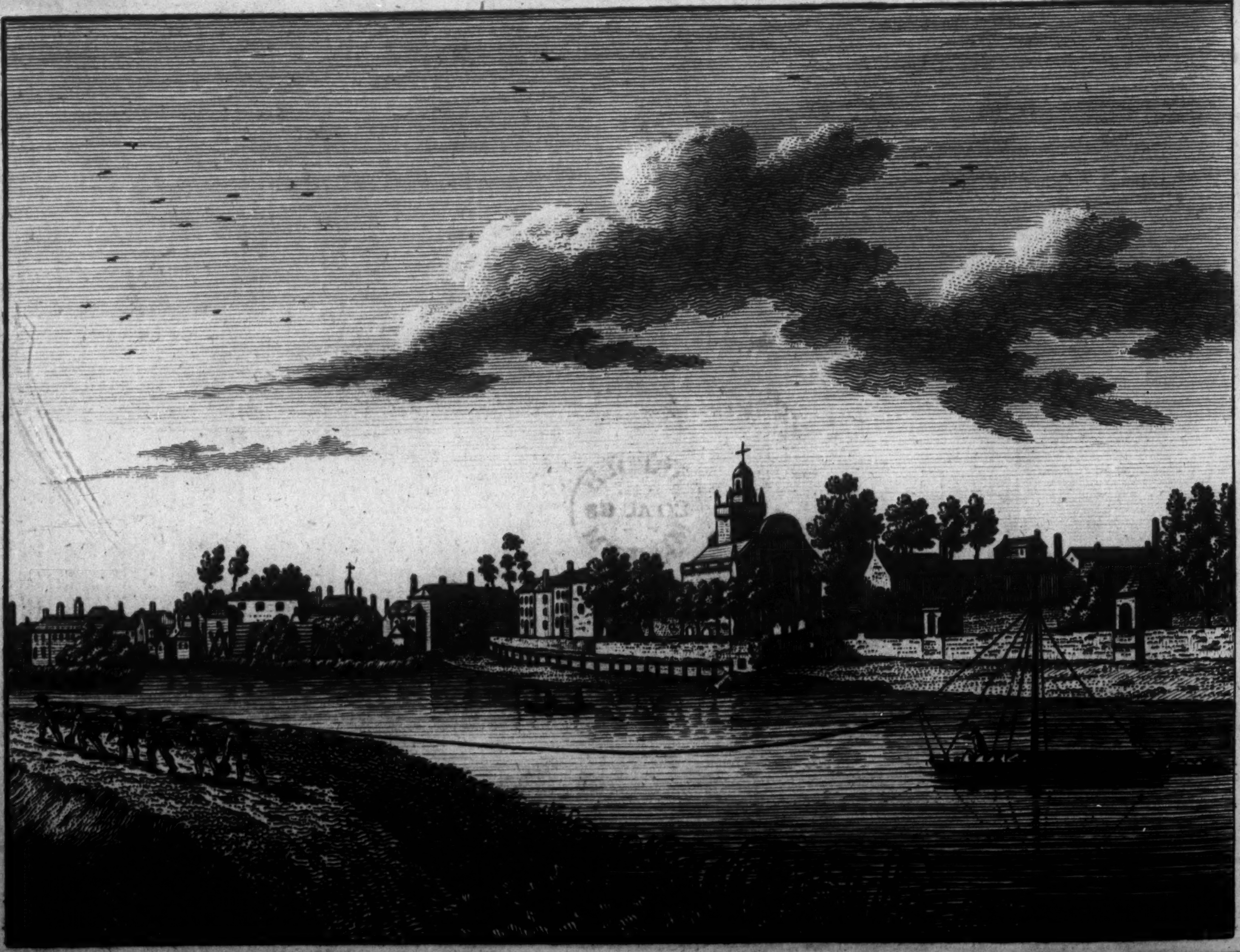


View *of* TWICKENHAM, *in* Middlesex.



View *of* ISLEWORTH, *in* Middlesex,
from the opposite Shore *in Richmond Gardens*.

London Published by Alex.r Hogg at the Kings Arms N.o 16, Paternoster Row, May 22. 1784.

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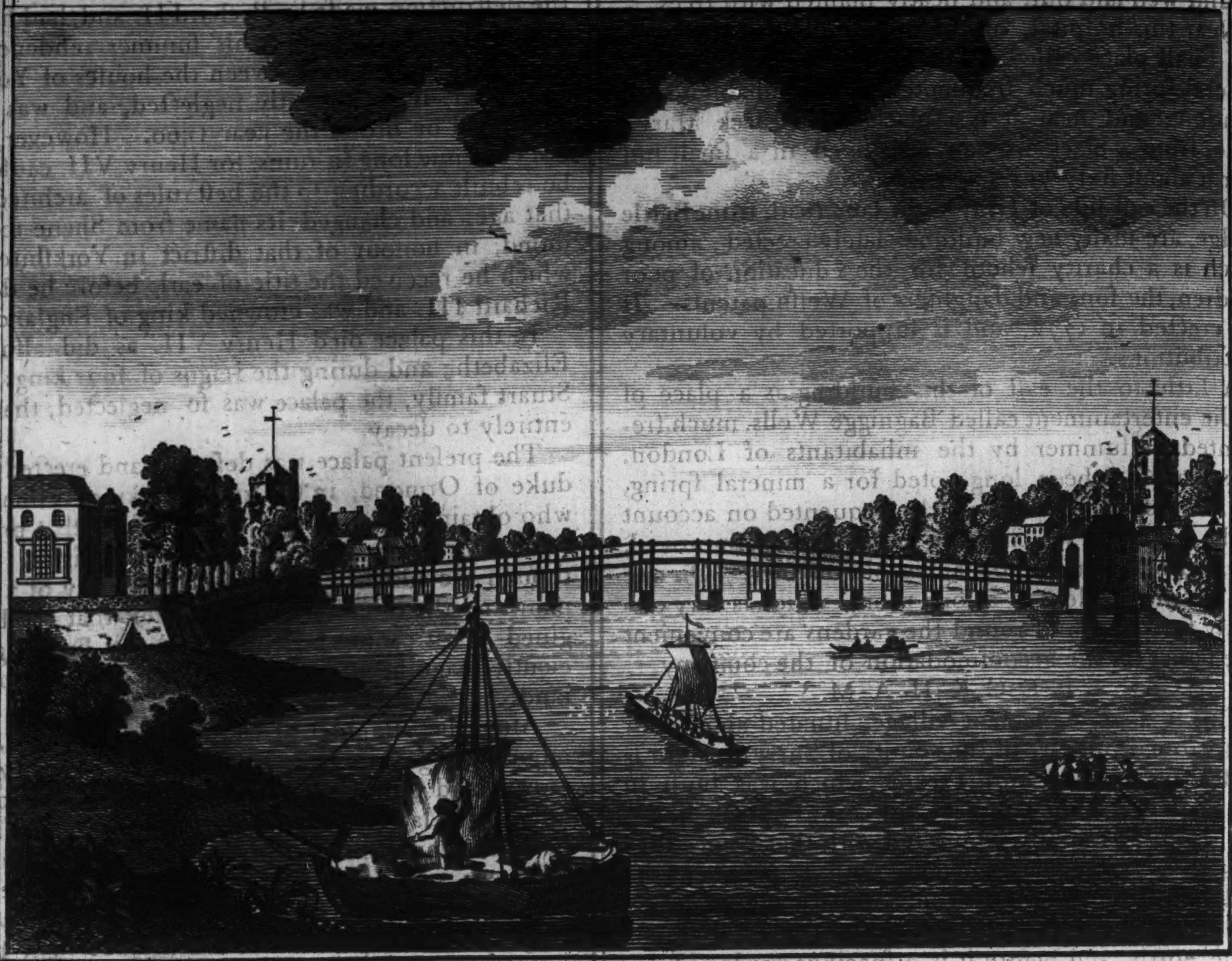
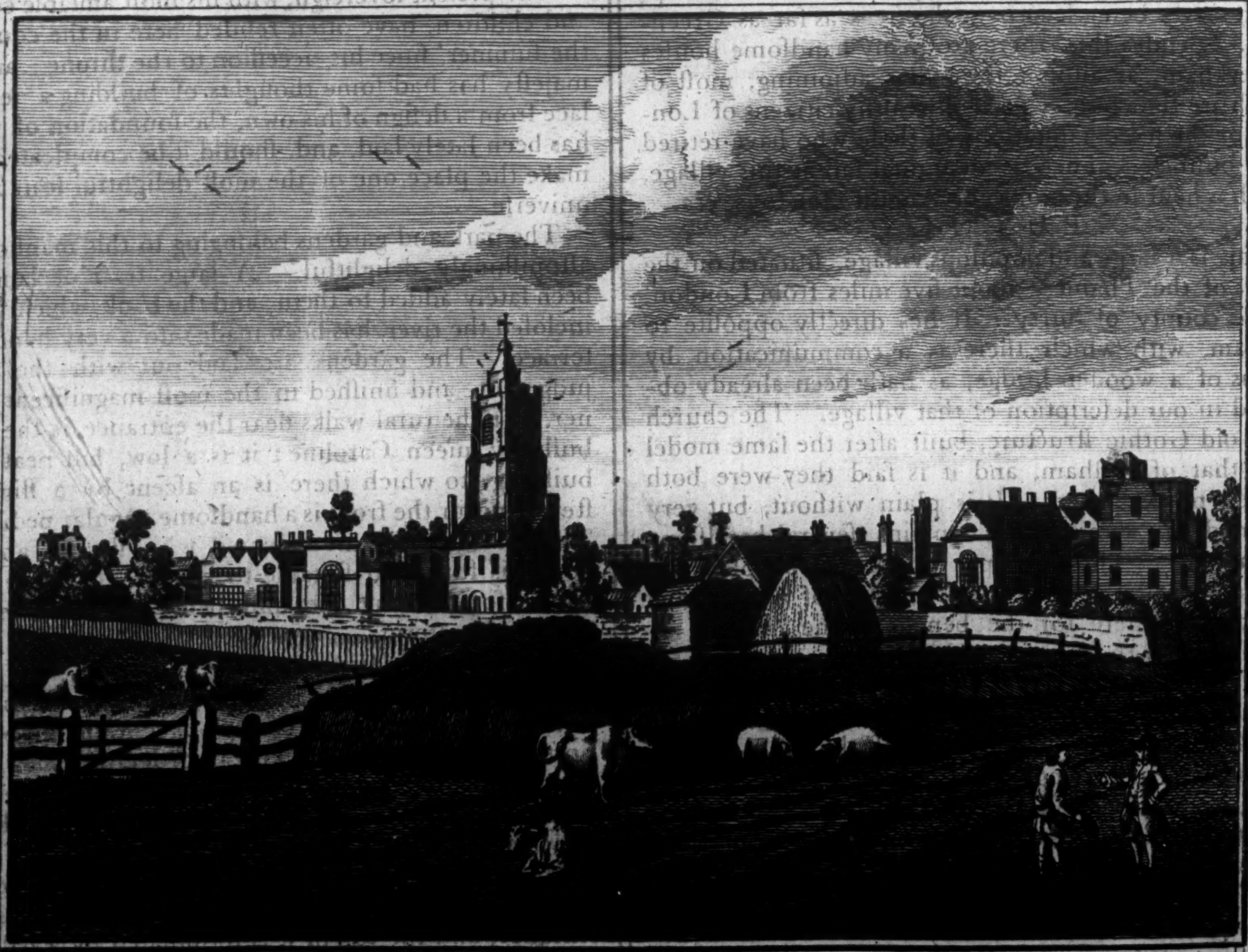


View *of* PUTNEY *and* FULHAM *the* former *in* Surry *and the* latter *in* Middlesex.



View *of* HACKNEY, *in* Middlesex.

Published by Alex. Hogg at the Kings Arms N.o 16 Paternoster Row.

culating patients before their admittance into that at Cold Bath Fields. This is a plain, but very neat and ſpacious edifice. In the center on the top is a cupola, and the whole is ſurrounded with a large piece of ground well laid out, and neatly planted with trees.

Near this hoſpital, on the oppoſite ſide of the road, is a ſmall place called Battle-bridge, where there is a mineral ſpring much frequented by the inhabitants of London; and near it is a place called Black Mary's Hole, from a black woman who lived in a ſmall hut near it about ſixty years ago.

On the eaſt ſide of Gray's-inn-lane road, from Battle Bridge, are many new buildings lately erected; among which is a charity ſchool for the education of poor children, the ſons and daughters of Welſh parents. It was erected in 1772, and is ſupported by voluntary contributions.

A little to the eaſt of this building is a place of public entertainment called Bagnigge Wells, much frequented in ſummer by the inhabitants of London. This place has been long noted for a mineral ſpring, but it is now more particularly frequented on account of the gardens, which have been greatly improved, and laid out in the moſt agreeable manner. On one ſide of the gardens is a long room, which is very elegantly fitted up, and round the gardens are convenient little boxes for the accommodation of the company.

PECKHAM.

This is a very pleaſant village, ſituated about four miles from London, in the county of Surry. Here is the ſeat of the late lord Trevor, which was built in the reign of king James II. by Sir Thomas Bond, who, being materially connected with that prince, was obliged to leave the kingdom with him, when the houſe was plundered by the populace, and became forfeited to the crown. The front of the houſe ſtands to the north, and before it is a ſpacious garden, from whence extend two rows of large elms at the end of which is a beautiful proſpect, terminated by a view of St. Paul's and the tower of London. The beauties of this proſpect are greatly increaſed by the maſts of the ſhips on the river being ſeen over the trees as far as Greenwich. Beſides this, there are many handſome houſes in Peckham, as alſo in the villas adjoining, moſt of which are the country ſeats of wealthy citizens of London, or the fixed habitations of thoſe who have retired from buſineſs. There is an annual fair at this village, which is held in the month of Auguſt, for toys, &c.

PUTNEY.

This is a large and populous village, ſituated on the banks of the Thames, about five miles from London, in the county of Surry. It lies directly oppoſite to Fulham, with which there is a communication by means of a wooden bridge, as hath been already obſerved in our deſcription of that village. The church is an old Gothic ſtructure, built after the ſame model with that of Fulham, and it is ſaid they were both erected by two ſiſters. It is plain without, but very commodious within, and contains ſeveral handſome monuments. The principal ſupport of this place depends on the citizens of London, many of whom have country ſeats here for the benefit of the air, and relaxation from the fatigues of buſineſs.

Adjoining to the village is Putney Heath, on which is a handſome public houſe remarkable for polite aſſemblies, and for having one of the moſt elegant bowling-greens in England.

RICHMOND.

This village is ſituated about ten miles from London, in the county of Surry; and, for its agreeable ſituation, and healthy air, is eſteemed the firſt village in England. It was antiently the ſeat of our monarchs, and from its ſplendor was called Shene, which, in the Saxon language, ſignifies bright and ſhining.

King Edward III. built a palace here, where he reſided the latter part of his life, and where he at length died for grief of his beloved and heroic ſon Edward the Black Prince. After the death of Edward III. it became the ſeat of his grandſon, Richard II. whoſe queen dying here, that prince conceived ſuch an averſion to the place, that he cauſed many parts of the palace to be defaced. Henry V. however, repaired the deſtruction made by Richard II. and, had he lived, intended to have made it his ſummer reſidence; but during the long wars between the houſes of York and Lancaſter, it was greatly neglected, and was at laſt conſumed by fire in the year 1500. However, it did not continue long in ruins, for Henry VII. cauſed it to be rebuilt according to the beſt rules of architecture in that age, and changed its name from Shene to Richmond, in honour of that diſtrict in Yorkſhire, from which he received the title of earl, before he defeated Richard III. and was crowned king of England.

In this palace died Henry VII. as did alſo queen Elizabeth; and during the reigns of four kings of the Stuart family, the palace was ſo neglected, that it fell entirely to decay.

The preſent palace was deſigned and erected by the duke of Ormond, in the reign of king William III. who obtained a grant of the place from that prince in reward for his bravery in ſeveral campaigns; but although the edifice is ſuitable to the dignity of a nobleman, and the ſituation the pleaſanteſt that can be imagined, yet it cannot be conſidered as a building ſufficiently magnificent for the reſidence of a king of England.

After the attainder of the duke of Ormond, in the reign of king George I. it became the property of the crown, and was the conſtant reſidence of the royal family. His late majeſty, when prince of Wales, reſided here, with his royal conſort and children, during the ſummer; and it was ſettled by act of parliament as a houſe for queen Caroline, in caſe ſhe had ſurvived the king. Great improvements were made to it by that princeſs, who frequently amuſed herſelf in a dairy-houſe and hermitage, which ſhe had cauſed to be erected in the park, where every thing conſpires to fill the mind with delight and admiration.

Our preſent ſovereign, with his moſt amiable conſort and children, have often reſided here in the courſe of the ſummer, ſince his acceſſion to the throne; and his majeſty has had ſome thoughts of building a new palace from a deſign of his own, the foundation of which has been lately laid, and, ſhould it be compleated, will make the place one of the moſt delightful ſeats in the univerſe.

The park and gardens belonging to this manſion are aſtoniſhingly delightful. A large tract of land has been lately added to them; and the bank, which before incloſed the river, has been made into a very handſome terrace. The gardens are laid out with the niceſt judgment, and finiſhed in the moſt magnificent manner. In the rural walks near the entrance, is the dairy built by queen Caroline: it is a low, but neat brick building, to which there is an aſcent by a flight of ſteps, and in the front is a handſome angular pediment. The walls within are covered with ſtucco, and the houſe is furniſhed ſuitable to a royal dairy, all the veſſels for holding the milk being china of the moſt beautiful patterns.

Oppoſite the dairy is a fine gravel walk that leads down to the Thames; and on a mount, near one ſide of the dairy, is a temple of curious workmanſhip, ſupported by pillars of the Tuſcan order, on the top of which is a circular dome and ball. Near the river is a wood, through which there is a walk to an elegant ſtructure called the Queen's Pavilion; and at a ſmall diſtance from this is another handſome edifice called the Duke's Summer-houſe, which has a lofty arched entrance, and the top of it is terminated by a ball.

The great ſummer-houſe is ſituated near the borders of the wood, and is a fine light airy building with lofty windows, from which there is a moſt delightful proſpect over the river to Sion-houſe, the ſeat of the duke of Northumberland. In this building are two beautiful paintings, which are greatly admired by the curious, and repreſent the taking of Vigo from the Spaniards by the duke of Ormond.

Near a pond, at the end of a labyrinth, is Merlin's Cave, a building in the Gothic taſte, and covered with thatch. In this place are two figures in wax, one of which repreſents Merlin like one of the Britiſh bards; and the other repreſents queen Elizabeth in the dreſs mentioned by ancient authors to have been worn by the Amazons. Here is alſo a very neat library, which principally conſiſts of modern books, all elegantly bound in vellum.

At a ſmall diſtance from this venerable-looking edifice is a large oval of about 500 feet in diameter, called the Foreſt Oval, from whence there is a view of the Hermitage, a moſt curious piece of architecture, and ſo ingeniouſly deſigned and finiſhed that it appears to have ſtood ſeveral centuries, although it was only erected by queen Caroline. This edifice has three arched doors; and the middle part, which projects a little, is adorned with a kind of ruinous angular pediment. On the top of it is a ſmall turret with a bell, to which there is an aſcent by a winding walk. The ſtones of this building appear as if laid together by accident, and the venerable look of the whole is augmented by a thick grove behind, which naturally fills the mind of the ſpectator with a pleaſing melancholy. The inſide is adorned with ſtatues of the following great men, who, by their writings, were an honour not only to their country, but to human nature, viz. Sir Iſaac Newton; Doctor Samuel Clarke, Mr. Wollaſton, author of that excellent work, entitled, "The Religion of Nature Delineated;" John Lock, Eſquire; and the Honourable Robert Boyle.

From this curious ſtructure we paſs through corn fields, and others covered with graſs, interſperſed in ſeveral parts with furze and broom, where nature appears under all the charms of variety. Theſe lead to an amphitheatre formed by elm trees, from whence there is a beautiful walk that extends about half a mile; and the gardens are terminated by a ſmall wilderneſs.

At the north-eaſt extremity of the gardens is the houſe which was often the reſidence of his late royal highneſs Frederick Prince of Wales, father to his preſent majeſty; and near it is another built by a Dutch architect, and originally deſigned for her royal highneſs the Princeſs Amelia.

The green at Richmond is exceeding pleaſant, and has many elegant buildings belonging to the nobility and gentry: at the weſt end are rows of lofty trees with a handſome gravel walk ornamented with convenient ſeats, ſome of which are open and others formed as alcoves.

The New Park, which was incloſed in the reign of king Charles II. is juſtly eſteemed one of the fineſt in England. In one part of it is an artificial mount, from whence there is a view of Windſor Caſtle and the city of London, together with a great number of very elegant ſeats.

This village is built in an aſcending form, and extends from the Thames to the new park, having the royal gardens ſloping on its ſide towards the river. The hill is terminated by a beautiful walk called the Queen's Terrace, which commands a more enchanting proſpect than can be conceived by human imagination: the many ſeats of the nobility and gentry, the beautiful villages and incloſures, and the river Thames winding along its ſhore, all conſpire to brighten the ſcene, and fill the mind with the moſt elevated notions of that Omnipotence who planned and preſerves the whole.

In Richmond is an alms-houſe for ten poor widows, built by Dr. Duppa, biſhop of Wincheſter in the reign of king Charles II. And there is another alms-houſe endowed with lands of a conſiderable value. Here are likewiſe two charity ſchools, one for thirty-two boys, and the other for thirty-two girls. Here is alſo a place of worſhip for the people called Methodiſts.

Among other ſeats in this village is a very elegant one belonging to Sir Charles Aſgill; from whence there is an advantageous view of the new bridge lately erected acroſs the Thames from Richmond to the oppoſite ſhore.

In the neighbourhood of Richmond are the two ſmall villages of Ham and Peterſham, at the firſt of which was a ſeat belonging to the duke of Lauderdale, one of the prime miniſters of Charles II. and principal manager of the affairs of Scotland during that reign.

In the village of Peterſham ſtood a beautiful manſion built by the late earl of Rocheſter, ſon of the great earl of Clarendon, who was lord high treaſurer in the reign of king James II. This noble building was unfortunately burnt down in the year 1720, and the flames raged with ſuch violence that the family, who were all at home, had ſcarce time to ſave their lives. The loſs of this elegant houſe, together with its rich furniture and curious paintings, was conſidered as very trifling when compared to that of the ineſtimable library of the earl of Clarendon, in which, among other curioſities, were many manuſcripts relating to the civil wars and tranſactions during the reign of Charles I. with many valuable papers concerning the ſecret embaſſies of the earl during the reign of Charles II.

The ground on which this houſe ſtood was purchaſed by the late earl of Harrington, who erected another for his country reſidence, from a deſign of the earl of Burlington. The front of this building, next the court, is but plain; but the ſouth front next the garden is bold and regular, and the apartments on that ſide are exceeding elegant. The gardens are well laid out, and there is an open ſlope of graſs, that leads up to a noble terrace, from whence there is a proſpect of the river Thames, the town of Twickenham, and all the fine ſeats round that part of the country. On the other ſide of the terrace is a plantation on a riſing ground; and on the ſummit of the hill is a fine ſummer-houſe, from whence there is a delightful and extenſive proſpect.

STRATFORD.

This was formerly a ſmall village, but is now of conſiderable extent, and contains a great number of very handſome buildings. It is ſituated in the pariſh of Weſtham, and is only parted from Bow in Middleſex by the river Lea, over which there is a ſtone bridge, as hath been particularly mentioned in our deſcription of that village.

Towards the latter end of the reign of Henry I. a convent was founded here for monks of the Ciſtertian order, who not liking the unhealthy ſituation of the place, removed to another houſe, in order to avoid the floods, which often threatened to overwhelm them. It was, however, repaired ſome time after, and remained in a flouriſhing ſtate till the general diſſolution, when its revenues amounted to 511l. 16s. per annum.

In the reign of Edward III. Ralph de Stratford, biſhop of London, obtained permiſſion to found a chauntry for ſecular prieſts, which he accordingly did in a caſtle he had erected in this village.

There are many handſome ſeats in Stratford and its neighbourhood, ſeveral of which belong to wealthy citizens of London, it being particularly convenient for thoſe who live eaſtward of the Royal Exchange. The principal part of the grounds about this place are let out to gardeners, or converted to the culture of potatoes; and great quantities of roots, herbs, and greens are daily ſent to the markets in London. On the whole, this village is in a very thriving condition, and has many good inns, with other places of public entertainment.

There are ſeveral ſmall but pleaſant villages in the neighbourhood of Stratford. The firſt of theſe is Weſt-ham, where there is a neat pariſh church, the living of which, is of conſiderable value, in the gift of the crown.

A little to the ſouth of Weſt-ham is Plaiſtow, where there are ſeveral genteel houſes; and about a mile farther is the village called Eaſt-ham, which is ſituated on an eminence, from whence there is an excellent view of the Kentiſh coaſt. The pariſh church is a ſmall Gothic edifice, and near it are ſeveral houſes belonging to the citizens of London.

STRETHAM.

This is a very pleaſant village, ſituated about ſix miles from London, in the county of Surry, and was formerly much celebrated for its medicinal waters. The manor belongs to the duke of Bedford, and the village was long diſtinguiſhed for the reſidence of the late doctor Hoadley biſhop of Wincheſter. Here is a very good pariſh church, as alſo a charity ſchool, and ſeveral neat houſes belonging to the gentry and citizens of London.

TOOTING.

There are two villages of this name ſituated near each other, and diſtinguiſhed by the epithets Upper and Lower. Upper Tooting lies in the road from Southwark to Epſom, about a mile and a half to the weſtward of Stretham. In this village is an alms-houſe founded in 1709, by the mother of Sir John Bateman, lord-mayor of London, for ſix poor women, who are placed here by the repreſentative of that family. There is alſo a meeting for Proteſtant diſſenters, with a houſe for the miniſter; and ſeveral agreeable ſeats belonging to merchants of London.

Lower Tooting is two miles ſouth-weſt of Wandſworth; and here the lord Gray and the earl of Lindſey had their ſeats in the laſt century.

At a ſmall village, called Martin, in this neighbourhood, Kenulph, king of the Weſt Saxons, was murdered in the houſe of a lady with whom he was deſperately in love. But it is ſtill more celebrated for a ſtately abbey erected here by Henry I. for canons regular of the order of St. Auguſtine, and dedicated to the bleſſed Virgin. It was one of the parliamentary, or mitred abbies, and the prior of it ſat in the houſe of lords. It was endowed with many valuable privileges, and received conſiderable benefactions, as appears by its valuation in the reign of Henry VIII. when the rents amounted to 957l. 15s. 5d. Some part of the walls are yet ſtanding, but nothing ſufficient to convey a proper idea of its antient grandeur.

TOTTENHAM.

This is a very antique and pleaſant village, ſituated on the weſt ſide of the river Lea, about five miles north of London. It is frequently called Tottenham High-croſs, from a croſs being erected here in memory of queen Eleanor, whoſe corpſe reſted on this ſpot, when ſhe was brought from Lincolnſhire, where ſhe died, to be interred in Weſtminſter-abbey. This croſs is ſtill ſtanding, and perfect as to its original form, though much decayed by time.

In antient times the manor of this place muſt have been very conſiderable, for when David king of Scotland was earl of Huntingdon he got a grant of it from his brother-in-law Henry I. and when his ſiſter queen Matilda founded the monaſtery of the Holy Trinity in London, king David ſettled this manor, with all its revenues, upon the prior and monks of that convent. At the general diſſolution of religious houſes, it was given to Howard, lord Effingham; but that nobleman being attainted, it became the property of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's. In this village is an alms-houſe, founded by one Zancher, a Spaniard, who was the firſt confectioner ever known in England. Beſides this there is a free-ſchool, as alſo a charity-ſchool for twenty girls, who are both cloathed and educated.

The lord Coleraine had formerly a ſeat in this village, with a conſiderable landed eſtate annexed to it; but his lordſhip dying without legitimate iſſue, it became the property of the crown, till ſome few years ago, when James Townſend, Eſq. alderman of London, having married a natural daughter of the lord Coleraine, his preſent majeſty made him a free grant of the whole eſtate, which he at preſent enjoys.

Tottenham is a very extenſive pariſh, and the living exceeding conſiderable. The church has a very romantic appearance, and is ſituated on the top of a hill, near which runs a ſmall ſtream called the Moſel. In popiſh times the devotees uſed to frequent a well in this pariſh, which the prieſt ſaid had the virtue of curing almoſt all diſorders. Many pretended miracles were wrought at this place; and as moſt of the patients were laid under contributions for the good of the holy mother church, the prieſts reaped conſiderable advantages.

Tottenham is at preſent a very agreeable village, and contains many good houſes belonging to the citizens of London; as alſo ſeveral genteel boarding ſchools for the education of youth.

Nearly adjoining to Tottenham, but farther to the north, is the village of Edmonton, which was formerly very ſmall, but by the great increaſe of buildings is now ſo conſiderable, that the gentry who reſide in it have a public aſſembly room. The form of the village is very irregular, the houſes being ſcattered along the road, and ſeparated by gardens and incloſures; but there are many good buildings, and ſeveral convenient public houſes for the accommodation of travellers.

TWICKENHAM.

This is a moſt delightful village ſituated on the banks of the Thames, about ten miles from London, in the county of Middleſex. It was the favourite reſidence of the celebrated Mr. Pope, who built a moſt beautiful houſe, and reſided here the principal part of his life, with his mother, who lived to a great age. This houſe is now inhabited by Sir William Stanhope, knt. of the Bath.

The church is a beautiful modern ſtructure, of the Doric order, and was built by the voluntary contribution of the inhabitants. Here is alſo a charity ſchool for fifty boys, who are cloathed and educated.

Twickenham is certainly a moſt agreeable village, and contains more elegant buildings than any other of the ſame ſize in England. At the upper end of it is a beautiful Gothic ſeat called Strawberry-hill, belonging to the honourable Mr. Walpole; and in another part of it is an elegant ſtructure called Marble-hall, belonging to the counteſs of Suffolk.

The park is exceeding pleaſant, and in it is an elegant ſeat, built by the late Mr. James Johnſon, who was principal ſecretary of ſtate for Scotland. It is a very ſtately houſe, with a front to the river Thames, and is built exactly after the model of the gentlemens country ſeats in Lombardy, having two galleries, with rooms going off on each ſide. The gardens are laid out in the moſt elegant taſte, and there is an octagon near the green houſe which is greatly admired. At the end of the parterre is a grotto, and the pleaſure-garden is terminated by a beautiful mount.

The elegant ſituation of this delightful village is conſiderably heightened by the river Thames, that glides on the ſide of it.

The principal part of the buildings in Twickenham, together with its beautiful church, ſtand on the ſide of this noble river; and when the whole village is viewed from it, the ſpectator is furniſhed with a more delightful ſcene than his imagination can paint, of elegance and ruſticity blended together.

WALTHAMSTOW.

This village is pleaſantly ſituated on the borders of Epping Foreſt, about five miles from London, in the county of Eſſex. The pariſh is very extenſive, and conſiſts of three manors, viz. the manor of the rectory, which, before the diſſolution of religious houſes, belonged to the monaſtery of the Holy Trinity near Aldgate; Walthamſtow-Frances, and Walthamſtow-Tony.

The church is a very antient edifice, and appears to have been firſt erected ſoon after the monaſtery of the Holy Trinity in 1112, and probably by the ſame foundreſs, viz. Matilda the wife of Henry I.

It is a large Gothic ſtructure dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and conſiſts of two aiſles, beſides the body; but theſe aiſles are of a later date, the north one being built about the beginning of the reign of Henry VIII.

by Sir George Monox, lord-mayor of London, who alſo built an alms-houſe for thirteen poor people. The ſouth aiſle is called Thorne's, from one Thorne, a merchant-taylor in London, and built by him much about the ſame time as the other. The ſteeple conſiſts of a ſquare tower, in the front of which is a clock; and on the top of it is a ſmall turret, terminated by a ball and vane.

In the pariſh of Walthamſtow were antiently ſeveral magnificent ſeats belonging to perſons of diſtinction, the moſt remarkable of which was that of Higham-hall, pleaſantly ſituated upon a riſing ground about half a mile north of Clay-ſtreet. This was a very ſpacious edifice; and in antient times, when the lords reſided upon their royalties, no place could be more admirably ſituated, as, from its being erected on the top of a hill, it had a beautiful proſpect over the whole extent of its juriſdiction; but there are now hardly any traces of its antient grandeur remaining.

In this village, and on the borders of the foreſt, are many elegant ſeats belonging to the citizens of London. The air is eſteemed exceeding healthy, and the ſituation is truly delightful. Country ſeats, farm-houſes and cottages are blended together, and the rural paths are ſo encompaſſed with trees and hedges, that nature ſeems to have contended with art who ſhould contribute moſt to enliven the ruſtic ſcene.

A little to the north-eaſt of Walthamſtow is another pleaſant village called Woodford, which we are told was for ſome time the reſidence of the pious Mr. Herbert, author of the Divine Poems. This was one of the manors belonging to king Harold, who gave it to Waltham-abbey. There are ſeveral good houſes in this village; and the church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is a plain but convenient building.

WANDSWORTH.

This is a very large village, ſituated between Batterſea and Putney, about ſix miles from London, in the county of Surry, and is ſaid to have received its name from the little river Wandle, that runs through it. There are many handſome ſeats in this village belonging to the gentry, and to thoſe citizens who have retired from the fatigues of buſineſs. Here is likewiſe a manufactory of copper, where ſeveral utenſils are made and ſold to the dealers in London. The church is an old Gothic ſtructure, and principally conſiſts of a plain ſquare tower. The inſide is very ſpacious, and in it are ſeveral antique monuments. Among other buildings in this neighbourhood is a very elegant one, the country reſidence of Mr. Van Neck, from whence there is a delightful proſpect, and particularly of this village.

We cannot leave this village without taking notice of Roehampton, which is one of the moſt agreeable places near London, and contains many handſome ſeats inhabited by ſome of the moſt diſtinguiſhed merchants in the city of London.

WANSTEAD.

This village is pleaſantly ſituated on the borders of Epping Foreſt, nearly adjoining to Woodford, and contains many elegant buildings belonging to the gentry and citizens of London. But theſe are all greatly eclipſed by the noble ſeat of earl Tilney, which is reckoned, both for the buildings and gardens, one of the moſt elegant manſions in England. It is conſtructed according to the beſt rules in the Corinthian order, and the front is entirely of Portland ſtone. Before the houſe is an octangular baſon, and on each ſide of it is a marble ſtatue on a pedeſtal, the one repreſenting Venus, and the other Hercules, with obeliſks and vaſes placed alternately. The portico in the center is ſupported by pillars of the Corinthian order, and under it is the grand entrance to the great hall, in which are a vaſt variety of ornaments and paintings by the beſt Italian maſters. To the left of the hall is the dining-room, which is twenty-four feet ſquare, and adjoining to it is the drawing-room of the ſame ſize. On the chimney of the drawing-room is the repreſentation of an eagle taking up a ſnake, elegantly cut in white marble. From this room there is an entrance into the bed-chamber, and from thence there is a paſſage into the ball-room, which is ſeventy-five feet by twenty-ſeven feet, and connects the whole front line of apartments. The ſaloon is decorated with ſeveral beautiful paintings, and all the rooms are richly furniſhed and ornamented with pictures, gilding, tapeſtry, and other rich hangings. This magnificent edifice was built by the late lord Caſtlemaine, after a deſign of that ingenious architect Mr. Campbell, author of Vitruvius Britanicus. The gardens were laid out before the houſe was begun, and are exceeding elegant. The green-houſe is a very handſome building furniſhed with ſtoves and artificial places for heat, with other conveniences that render it both uſeful and pleaſant. The garden front of the building is without a portico, but it has a pediment with a bas relief ſupported by ſix three quarter columns. In the pediment of the fore front are the arms of the Tilney family. Before the front of the houſe is a long viſta that reaches to the great road at Leighton-ſtone, and from the back front facing the gardens is an eaſy deſcent that leads to the terrace, and affords a moſt beautiful proſpect of the river, which is formed into canals; and beyond it the walks and wilderneſſes extend to a great diſtance, riſing up a hill, on the top of which the ſight is loſt by the woods; and the whole country, as far as the eye can reach, appears one continued garden.

The pariſh church of Wanſtead is a very neat edifice, and was ſome years ago rebuilt, chiefly by the munificence of Sir Richard Child, Bart. lord Viſcount Caſtlemaine. In the chancel is a very ſuperb monument erected to the memory of Sir Joſiah Child, grandfather to the late earl Tilney. The ſtatue of this gentleman, in white marble, is placed on a pedeſtal, and beneath is the figure of Bernard, his ſecond ſon. On each ſide is the figure of a woman in a mournful attitude, the one leaning her head on her hand, and the other wringing both her hands in all the agony of deſpair. Beſides theſe, there are ſeveral ſmaller figures, particularly one repreſenting a boy blowing up a bubble as an emblem of vanity. In ſhort, ſuch is the magnificence of this monument, and the juſtneſs of the workmanſhip, that inſtead of a country church, it would be far from diſgracing the more ſtately and venerable pile of Weſtminſter abbey.

WIMBLETON.

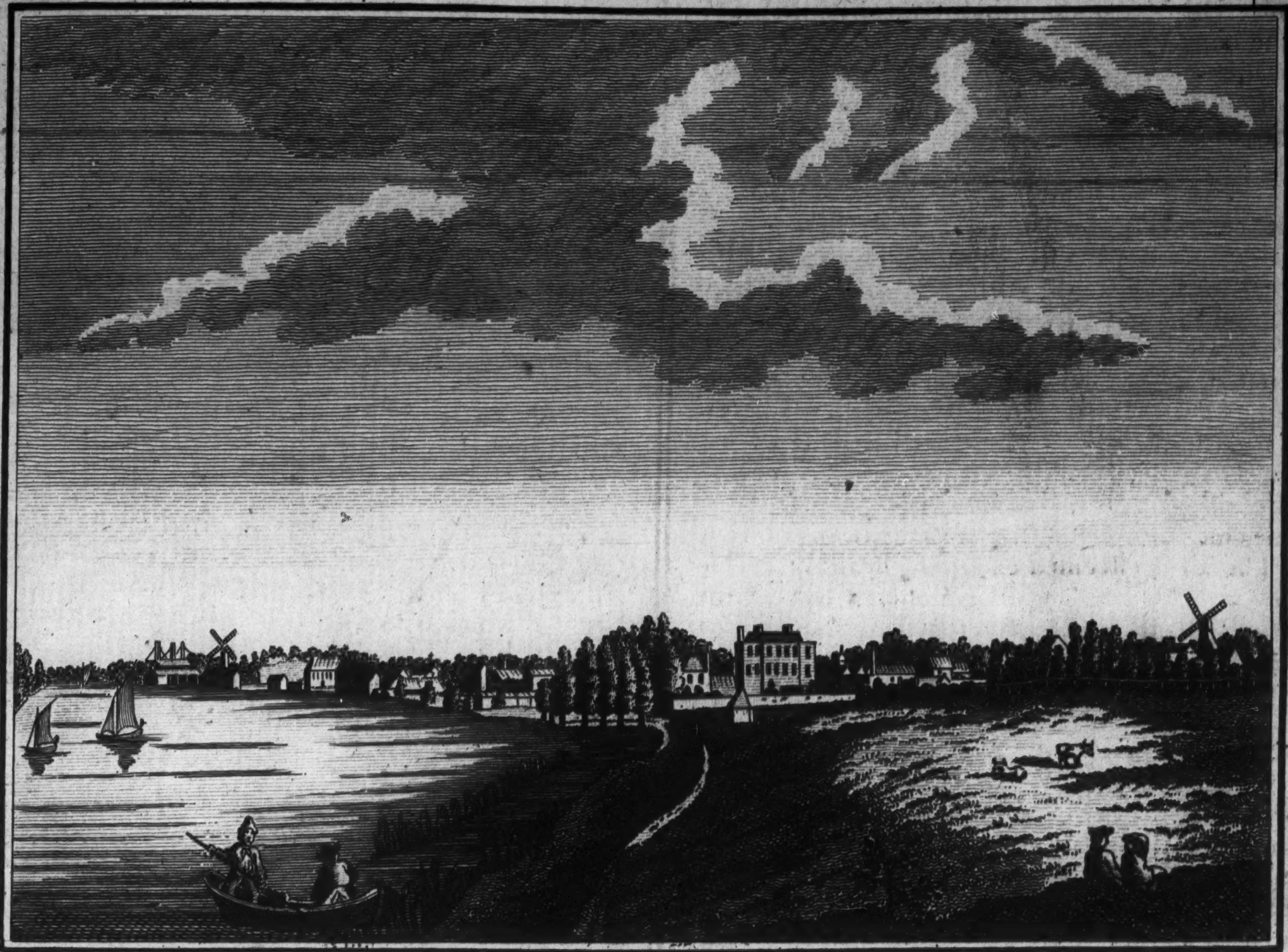
This village is ſituated about three miles and a half to the ſouth of Putney. It is a very antient village, and celebrated in hiſtory for a bloody battle fought here in the ſixth century, between Ceaulin king of the weſt Saxons, and Ethelbert king of Kent, wherein the latter was defeated.

The manor of Wimbleton formerly belonged to the crown; but queen Elizabeth gave it to Sir Thomas Cecil, ſon of lord Burleigh, who built a houſe on it in the year 1588. During the time of the civil wars, this houſe was given to general Lambert, from whom it paſſed to different proprietors, and was at laſt purchaſed by Sarah, ducheſs of Marlborough, who pulled down the old building, and erected a more magnificent one on the ſame ſpot. This building, after the death of the ducheſs, became the property of her grandſon John Spencer, Eſq. whoſe ſon, the preſent earl Spencer, reſides in it during the greateſt part of the ſummer.

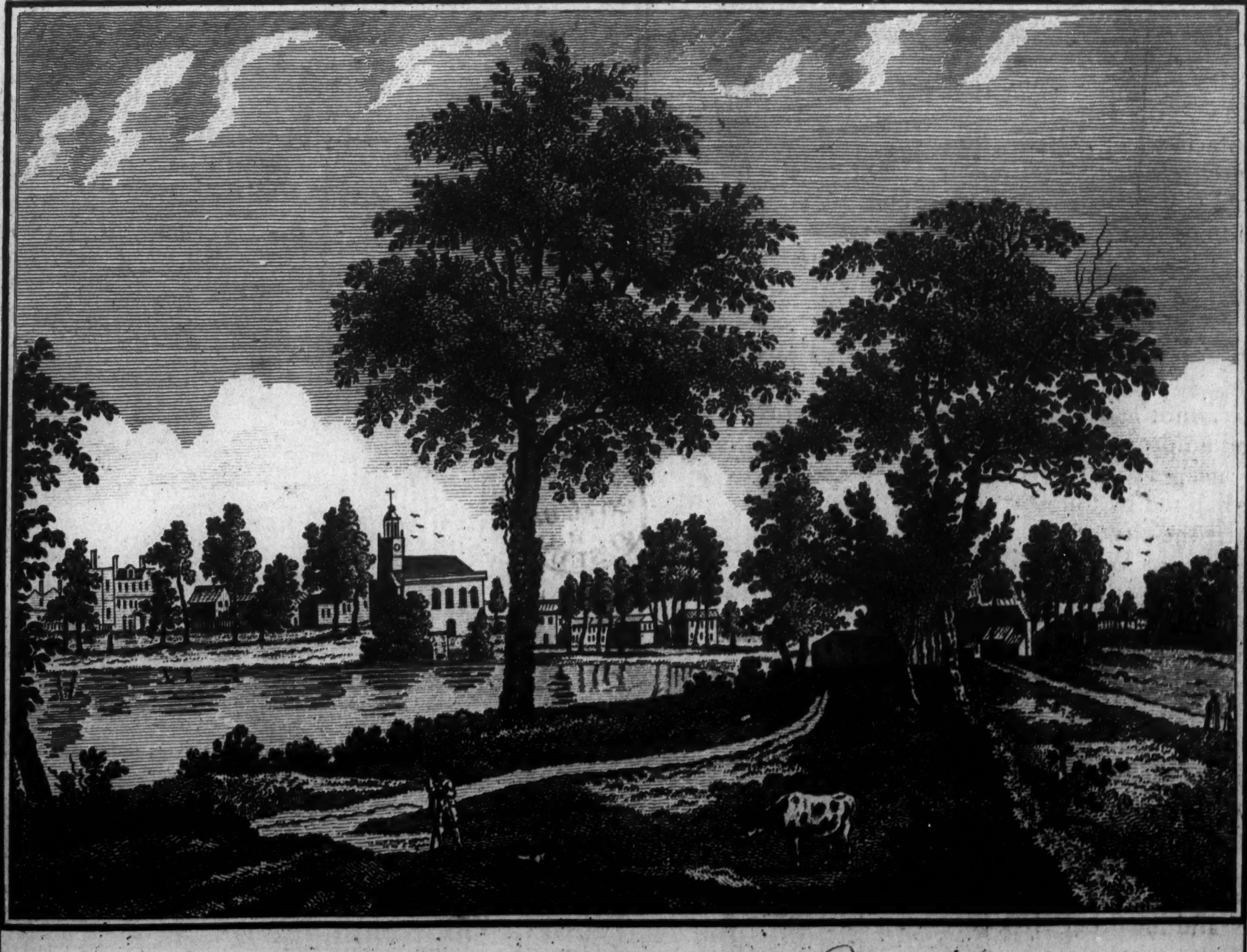
Here is a large common or heath, which is remarkable for being the ſpot where his majeſty often reviews ſuch regiments as are quartered near London; and on the ſides of this heath are ſeveral handſome ſeats belonging to the nobility and gentry.

WOOLWICH.

This place is ſituated on the banks of the Thames, about ten miles from London, in the county of Kent; and is principally inhabited by people employed either in military or naval affairs. Woolwich firſt began to flouriſh in the reign of queen Elizabeth, when the buſineſs of the royal navy increaſed; and there being a neceſſity for building larger ſhips than had been



View of WANDSWORTH in Surrey from Mr. Vanneck's.



View of CLAPHAM, in Surrey—from the Common.

-Published by Alexr. Hogg at the Kings Arms No. 16 Paternoster Row.

BRITISH 20 AU 68 MUSEUM

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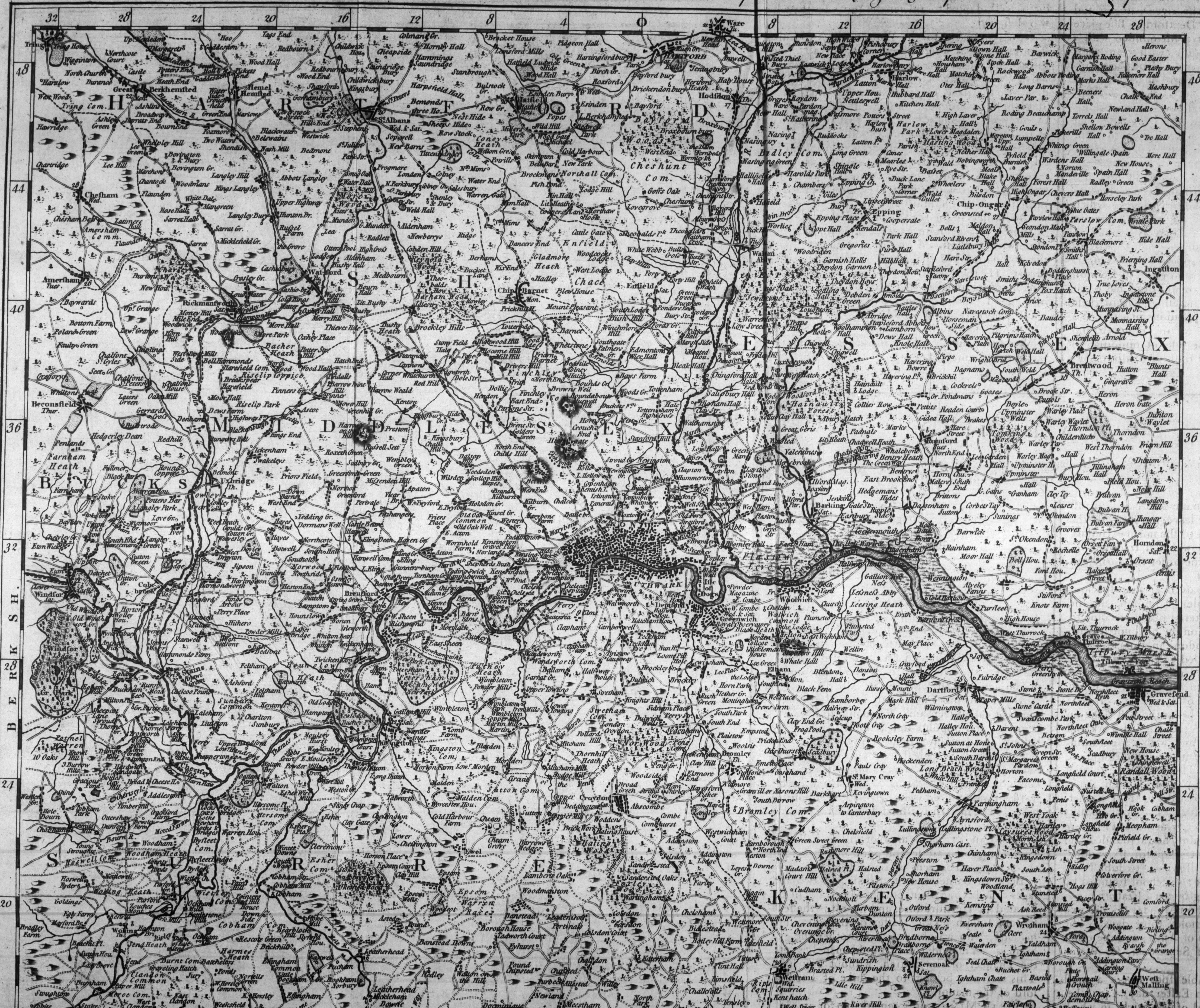
A NEW & CORRECT MAP of the COUNTRIES upwards of TWENTY MILES Round LONDON; Drawn from Modern Surveys & Engrav'd for THORNTON's History of LONDON &c.


H A R T F O R D
M I D D L E S E X
E S S E X
K E N T
S U R R E Y
B U C K S
B E R K S H.
LONDON
Southwark
St. Albans
Watford
Barnet
Enfield
Hertford
Ware
Hodsdon
Epping
Chip. Ongar
Ingatestone
Brentwood
Romford
Barking
Woolwich
Greenwich
Dartford
Gravesend
Farningham
Sevenoak
Westram
Croydon
Kingston
Epsom
Leatherhead
Darking
Reygate
Bletchingley
Guilford
Cobham
Chertsey
Staines
Windsor
Colebrook
Uxbridge
Rickmansworth
Beaconsfield
Amersham
Chesham
Berkhemsted
Tring
Hemel Hemsted
Brentford
Hounslow
Richmond
Cheshunt Com.
Enfield Chace
Epsom Warren Races
Bramley Com.

Longitude East & West from the Meridian of London.

N.B. The Borough Towns are distinguished by Stars, and the Market days and their Distances from London are annexed to each Town.

Downes sculp.

British Statute Miles

uſed in former times, new docks were made here for that purpoſe, the channel of the river being found much more commodious than at Deptford. The place where ~~there~~ the ſtores are kept is ſurrounded with a high wall, and every thing is adjuſted with the greateſt uniformity. In the rope walk, many hands are employed in making cables for the ſhips of war; and in the place called the Warren, there is always a prodigious quantity of cannon, and all ſorts of warlike inſtruments both for the navy and army. It is ſaid, that ſometimes there are not leſs than from ſeven to eight thouſand pieces of heavy cannon laid up in this place, beſides ſhells, mortars, balls, &c.

The royal regiment of artillery are conſtantly ſtationed at this place, and they are employed in making up bombs, carcaſes, grenadoes and cartridges; which are ſent to the army and ſhips of war in different parts, as occaſion may require. There is generally a guardſhip ſtationed here, eſpecially in times of war, to give notice, ſhould there be any appearance of danger.

The great number of people who go from London to Woolwich, either on buſineſs or pleaſure, has occaſioned a great increaſe of new buildings within theſe few years, and it is now a very populous place. At a ſmall diſtance from the town, on an eminence, has been lately erected a handſome pile of building, to ſerve as barracks for the royal train of artillery. It conſiſts of an elegant front, and two wings, and is perfectly well adapted to anſwer the purpoſes for which it was deſigned.

Nearly oppoſite to the Warren the two hulks are ſtationed, which were appointed by an act of parliament, paſſed in the year 1776, to receive ſuch criminals as were guilty of crimes, which, previous to that date, would have ſubjected them to tranſportation, and which government, on account of the emergency of the times, thought proper to change from baniſhment abroad, to hard labour at home.

The pariſh church is a modern edifice, and one of the fifty new ones ordered to be built by act of parliament in the reign of queen Anne. Here is alſo an academy, where young gentlemen are inſtructed in the principles of the military art, and are afterwards appointed cadets in the royal regiment of artillery.

It may not be improper to take notice here, that Woolwich has ſuffered greatly at different times from the inundations of the Thames; for in the reign of Henry III. the water roſe ſo high, that many of the inhabitants periſhed in their houſes; and in the reign of James I. another inundation happened, when ſeveral acres of ground were loſt by the waters not returning to their antient channel.

Woolwich has a weekly market on Friday, but it has not any annual fair.

CHAP. II.

Of the moſt remarkable Towns, Villages and Public Buildings that encircle this great Metropolis, from the Diſtance of TEN *to that of* TWENTY MILES.

IN order to ſurvey this extenſive circuit with all poſſible accuracy, we ſhall leave the ſkirts of the town at Highgate, and proceed to the north extremity of Twenty Miles; from whence we ſhall trace the reſpective towns and villages in the order they ariſe, till we have compleated the circuit.

On leaving Highgate we paſs over that ſpacious piece of ground called Finchley Common, on the north ſide of which the firſt material place we come to is Barnet, a large town ſituated on the high north road, about eleven miles from London, in the county of Hertford. It is ſometimes called High Barnet, from its being ſituated on a hill; and in antient records it is called Cheapen Barnet, from a great fair that was antiently held in it by a grant of Henry II. It is at preſent a very populous place, being the firſt ſtage on the great road from London to the cities of York and Cheſter. It has ſeveral good inns, with a great number of public houſes; and in its neighbourhood are many conſiderable farmers. The church is ſituated in the middle of the town, and is a very antient ſtructure; but it is only a chapel of eaſe to Eaſt Barnet, where the mother church is built. The body conſiſts of three aiſles; and in the tower, which is but low, are five bells. In this town is an alms-houſe founded and endowed by James Ravenſcroft, Eſq. for ſix widows, who have all a very decent allowance to ſubſiſt on. There is likewiſe an excellent free-ſchool founded by that great patroneſs of learning queen Elizabeth.

Barnet has a weekly market on Monday, as alſo two annual fairs, each of which holds three days. The firſt is on the 8th, 9th and 10th of April; and the other is on the 4th, 5th and 6th of September, for Welch and Scotch cattle.

Near Barnet is a memorable ſpot where a moſt dreadful battle was fought on Eaſter day, 1471, between IIII, Edward II. and the earl of Warwick, in which the latter was ſlain, with many of the principal nobility. See page 89.

As a memento of this ſingular defeat, an obeliſk was erected on the ſpot in the year 1740, by Sir Jeremy Sambroke; and on it is the following inſcription:

Here was
Fought the
Famous BATTLE
Between EDWARD
the 4th, and the
Earl of WARWICK
April the 14th,
Anno 1471,
In which the Earl
was defeated
and ſlain.

This obeliſk is ſituated a little to the north of Barnet, near where the two great roads divide, the one leading to Hatfield, and the other to St. Alban's.

About two miles north-eaſt from Barnet is an elegant ſeat called Derham's, belonging to the earl of Albemarle; and oppoſite to it is another fine ſeat, which belonged to the unfortunate admiral Bing.

Eaſt Barnet is a pleaſant village ſituated near Endfield Chace, and was formerly much frequented on account of a medicinal ſpring, which was diſcovered upwards of an hundred years ago on a neighbouring common. The church is a ſmall low edifice; but the rectory is very beneficial.

Near Eaſt Barnet is another village called WHETSTONE, in which are ſeveral good houſes belonging to the gentry and citizens of London.

Between Barnet and St. Alban's are two ſmall villages called NORTH and SOUTH MIMS. The former is ſituated in Hertfordſhire, and near it is the ſeat of the late Sir Joſeph Jekyll, maſter of the rolls, in right of his lady, who was heir to her brother the great lord Somers. The body of that nobleman lies interred in the chancel of the church, without any inſcription. This ſeat now belongs to the duke of Leeds, who is lord of the manor.

SOUTH MIMS is only remarkable for an alms-houſe built and endowed for ſix poor people, by James Hickſon, Eſq. who died in 1689, when he gave by his will to fifteen poor people of this pariſh, two ſhifts, one pair of hoſe, and a pair of ſhoes annually. For the payment of theſe, and other benefactions, he left ſeveral eſtates in this pariſh to the Brewer's company.

On one ſide of North Mims is a ſmall village called NORTHALL, which was once remarkable for a noble houſe built here in the reign of queen Elizabeth, by Henry Dudley earl of Warwick. King James I. gave 40l. per annum to this place as an acknowledgment for the ground he had taken out of it to lay into his park at Theobald's.

A little to the north of this village is the antient town of HATFIELD. It is ſituated in the county of Hertford, and is diſtant from London near twenty miles. It is a place of great antiquity, as appears from our hiſtories, where we read of an eccleſiaſtical ſynod being held in it ſo far back as the year 681. It was a royal demeſne under the Saxon kings, but it was given by king Edgar to the prior and convent of Ely.

In latter times the kings of England built a palace here, in which both Edward VI. and queen Elizabeth reſided before they ſucceeded to the throne. This palace is now the ſeat of the earl of Saliſbury; for in the reign of queen Elizabeth, the biſhop of Ely gave it to the crown in exchange for other lands, and king James I. gave it to the Cecil family, in whom it has ever ſince continued.

The church is a venerable Gothic ſtructure, built in the form of a croſs, and at the end of the chancel is an antient chapel. At the weſt end is a tower, in which is a ring of five large bells. There are many curious monuments in this church; and the living, which is a rectory, is in the gift of the earl of Saliſbury, and is reckoned one of the moſt valuable in England.

The town is built on the deſcent of a very ſteep hill, but does not contain any remarkable buildings except the ſeat of the earl of Saliſbury, which is ſituated on the top of it, and commands a moſt delightful proſpect.

Here are two charity ſchools well endowed, where the children of the poorer people are taught reading, writing, and accounts. The weekly market is on Thurſday, and they have two annual fairs for toys, viz. on the 23d of April, and 18th of October.

A little to the left of Hatfield is another antient town, called ST. ALBANS, ſituated on the river Vere, about twenty miles from London, in the county of Hertford. It is built in an irregular form; but the ſituation is both healthy and pleaſant, and there are many good inns in it for the accommodation of travellers, it being the great road to Coventry, Birmingham, Cheſter, and other parts.

This town is of ſuch antiquity, that it is generally ſuppoſed to be the place Caſſibelinus reſided in, who headed the Britiſh forces againſt the Romans, under the command of Julius Cæſar; at which time it was called by the Romans Verolanum, and in latter times Verulam.

When the Roman army croſſed the Thames, they marched to this place, in order to drive the Britons from the intrenchments which they had made in the woods; and their ſucceſs was ſo great, that they ſlew a great number of the people, took many priſoners, and plundered the whole neighbouring country.

After the Romans had made a ſettlement in the iſland, the inhabitants of Verulam entered into their legions as ſoldiers, and behaved with ſuch bravery, that the emperor made it a free city, by which the people were entitled to all thoſe privileges enjoyed by the natives of Rome. This appears evident, when we conſider that the famous queen Boadicea treated the inhabitants as enemies, ordering the place to be deſtroyed, and every one who ſhould be found belonging to it to be put to the ſword.

The town was afterwards rebuilt by order of Julius Agricola, who encouraged the people to erect temples and wear the Roman habits. He alſo introduced amongſt them the knowledge of the liberal arts, and they lived quietly under the Roman government till the reign of Diocleſian; at which time the Chriſtian religion was known and profeſſed by great numbers of people throughout all the empire.

The Chriſtians at length became ſo numerous, that even whole legions were compoſed of them; and, at the inſtigation of corrupt prieſts, the emperors were made to believe that they could not be faithful ſubjects, becauſe they would not conform to the eſtabliſhed religion. In conſequence of this vile inſinuation, the Chriſtians were perſecuted with great ſeverity, not only in thoſe parts near the capital, but even in Britain; for one Alban, who it is ſuppoſed was a Chriſtian miniſter to the converted Britons in Verulam, ſuffered death, with ſeveral other perſons; and from him the town was afterwards called St. Alban's.

When the doctrines taught by the learned Pelagius ſpread through this iſland, Germanus, a Gallican biſhop, was ſent into Britain, and he held a ſynod here, wherein he recommended that where heretics could not be confuted, they ought by all means to be extirpated. Theſe horrid reſolutions would have been doubtleſs reduced to practice, had not the Romans abandoned the iſland ſoon after; and the Britons were too much engaged in war, firſt with the Scots, and then with the Saxons, to have time to think of perſecuting thoſe who differed from them in religious principles.

After the Saxons were converted to Chriſtianity, Verulam became a very conſiderable place, and the bones of the Proto-Britiſh martyr having been diſcovered, a church was erected, where they were depoſited with the moſt diſtinguiſhed reverence. On the ſpot where this church ſtood, Offa king of Mercia afterwards founded and endowed one of the moſt ſtately abbies in the kingdom; on which the bones of *in* St. Alban were put into a ſhrine, whereon was written the following inſcription:

"Here lieth interred the body of St. Alban, a citizen of Old Verulam, of whom this town took its name, and from the ruins of which all the grandeur of this place aroſe. He ſuffered martyrdom January 17, 293."

This magnificent abbey was then conſidered as the firſt in England; for though Weſtminſter is ſaid to have had greater riches, yet the abbot of St. Alban's took place of all the others in the great council of the nation.

Some remains of this venerable abbey are ſtill to be ſeen; and the noble Gothic church is one of the moſt ſtately edifices in Europe. It was purchaſed by the inhabitants of the town of king Edward VI. for four hundred pounds, and converted into a pariſh church. In this building are many curious monuments.

The ſhrine of St. Alban ſtood on the eaſtern part of the church, where the archdeacon's court is now held, which was ſo rich, that it was plated over with ſolid gold; but the night before the commiſſioners came to take an inventory of the effects, ſome of the town's people broke into the church, and ſtole all the valuables they could meet with, which were never heard of after.

In the wall of the ſouth aiſle, near where St. Alban's ſhrine ſtood, is a monument to the memory of Humphry duke of Glouceſter, brother to Henry V. and regent of England during the minority of Henry VI. The monument is adorned with a ducal coronet, and the arms of France and England quartered: on each ſide of it are niches, in which were formerly figures of the kings of England; but only a few of theſe are now remaining on one ſide.

Some few years ago the vault where the duke lies was diſcovered, when the body was found in a ſtone coffin, and the fleſh of it, except the feet, was entirely perfect. On the wall at the eaſt end of the vault was a crucifix painted, with a cup on each ſide of the head, and another at the feet.

At the weſt end of the choir is a noble piece of Gothic architecture, and within theſe few years a very handſome altar-piece has been put up, at the expence of one captain Polehampton.

In the veſtry of this church are depoſited a great number of coins, and other pieces of Roman antiquities, dug out of the ruins of Old Verulam, which are exceeding curious, and well deſerving the attention of a traveller.

Beſides the abbey there are three pariſh churches in this town, viz. St. Peter's, St. Stephen's, and St. Michael's. In the latter is a very handſome monument to the memory of the great lord chancellor Bacon, who is repreſented ſitting in a chair in a thoughtful poſture; and beneath him is a Latin inſcription, the tranſlation of which is as follows:

" Francis Bacon, baron of Verulam, and viſcount St. Albans; or by his more known titles, the Light of the Sciences, and the Law of Eloquence; was thus accuſtomed to ſit, who after having unravelled all the myſteries of natural and civil wiſdom, fulfilled the decree of nature, *That things joined ſhould be looſed*, in the year of our Lord 1626, and of his age 66.

" This was erected to the memory of ſo great a man, by Thomas Meautys, who reverenced him while living, and admires him dead."

In this town was antiently a ſmall nunnery, with ſeveral chapels and chauntries; but they are all totally demoliſhed.

The late ducheſs of Marlborough built an elegant ſeat near the entrance of the town, which is now inhabited by her great grandſon, earl Spencer. She alſo founded ſeveral alms-houſes, and a charity-ſchool for children.

There was likewiſe in this town one of thoſe croſſes erected by Edward I. in memory of his queen; and the ducheſs of Marlborough erected a very handſome ſtatue of the late queen Anne, her royal miſtreſs. The ſtatue was carved by the ingenious Mr. Ryſbrack, and on the pedeſtal of it was an inſcription, deſcribing the character of that amiable princeſs. It was written by the ducheſs herſelf, who certainly had a better opportunity of knowing the queen than any other perſon whatever, as ſhe was her moſt intimate friend for many years. The inſcription was as follows:

" Queen Anne was very graceful and majeſtic in her perſon; religious without affectation. She always meant well. She had no falſe ambition, which appeared by her never complaining at king William's being preferred to the crown before her, when it was taken from the king her father, for following ſuch counſels, and purſuing ſuch meaſures, as rendered the Revolution neceſſary. It was her greateſt affliction to be forced to act againſt him, even for ſecurity. Her journey to Nottingham was never concerted, but occaſioned by the great conſternation ſhe was under at the king's ſudden return from Saliſbury.

" She always paid the greateſt reſpect to king William and queen Mary; never inſiſted upon any one circumſtance of grandeur, more than what was eſtabliſhed in her family by king Charles II. though, after the Revolution, ſhe was preſumptive heir to the crown, and, after the death of her ſiſter, was in the place of the prince of Wales.

" Upon her acceſſion to the throne, the civil liſt was not increaſed. The late earl of Godolphin, lord high treaſurer of England, often ſaid, that from accidents in the cuſtoms, and lenity in the collection, it did not ariſe one year with another, to more than five hundred thouſand pounds a year.

" She had no variety in her expences, nor bought any one jewel in the whole time of her reign.

" She paid out of her civil liſt many penſions granted in the former reigns, which have ſince been thrown upon the public.

" When a war was neceſſary to ſecure Europe againſt the power of France, ſhe contributed, in one year, towards the war, out of her civil liſt, one hundred thouſand pounds, in eaſe of her ſubjects.

" She granted the revenue ariſing from the firſt fruits, to augment the proviſions of the poorer clergy.

" She never refuſed her private charity to proper objects.

" Till a few years before her death, ſhe never had but twenty thouſand pounds a year for her privy purſe. At the latter end of her reign it did not exceed twenty-ſix thouſand a year; which was much to her honour, becauſe it is ſubject to no account. And as to her robes, it will appear by the records in the exchequer, that in nine years ſhe ſpent only thirty-two thouſand and fifty pounds, including the coronation expences.

" She was extremely well bred, treated her chief ladies and ſervants as if they had been her equals; her behaviour to all that approached her was decent and full of dignity, and ſhewed condeſcenſion without art or meanneſs.

" All this I know to be true.
" SARAH MARLBOROUGH.
" MDCCXXXVIII."

This ſtatue was ſome years ago removed from St. Alban's to Blenheim in Oxfordſhire; where it is preſerved as a matter of ſingular curioſity.

Near the entrance of St. Alban's, on the road from London, is a curious mill lately erected for poliſhing diamonds. It is a great improvement on all machines heretofore made for that purpoſe, and ſaves a conſiderable expence, as this is worked by water, and thoſe formerly uſed were either worked by men or horſes. The machine was invented by Mr. Potter of Coleman-ſtreet, London, who has brought the art of cutting and poliſhing diamonds to the greateſt perfection.

The town of St. Alban's is a particular diſtrict of itſelf, and its juriſdiction extends over ſeveral towns and pariſhes, even as far as Barnet. It ſends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor, high-ſteward, recorder, twelve aldermen, twenty-four aſſiſtants, a town-clerk, and other officers. It has a good weekly market on Saturday, as alſo three annual fairs; two of which are for the ſale of horſes, cows and ſheep, and the other for hiring of ſervants.

Near this town were fought two bloody battles between the houſes of York and Lancaſter; the firſt on the 22d of May 1455, in which the Yorkiſts were victors; and the ſecond, on Shrove-Tueſday, 1461, when queen Margaret overcame the Yorkiſts, who had then the king in their power and fought under the ſanction of his name. [For the particulars of theſe circumſtances, ſee page 85 and 87.]

The Saxon kings had a palace at Kingſbury, near St. Alban's, but it was demoliſhed during the civil wars in the reign of king Stephen. There was alſo an hoſpital at St. Julian's, near this place, for lepers, founded about the latter end of the 12th century, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. In latter times it was converted into a nunnery, and cardinal Wolſey procured a grant of its revenues for the uſe of Chriſt-church, Oxford.

Proceeding to the weſt from St. Alban's, we come to the town of HEMPSTEAD, ſometimes called HEMEL-HEMPSTEAD, a place very pleaſantly ſituated on a ſmall river called the Gade, and ſurrounded with hills. It was made a corporation by Henry VIII. and is governed by a bailiff, aſſiſted by ſome of the principal inhabitants. The church, which ſtands at a little diſtance from the town, is an antient Gothic ſtructure, with a ſquare tower, and a fine ſpire. In the tower is a ring of good bells, and in the church are ſeveral handſome monuments.

The weekly market is on Thurſday, and there is an annual fair on the Thurſday after Whitſunday, for all ſorts of cattle.

To the weſt of this town is that of BERKHEMSTED, commonly called GREAT BERKHEMSTED. This is a place of great antiquity, and was probably one of the Roman ſtations, becauſe great numbers of coins have been dug up at it, eſpecially near the caſtle, which was in great repute during the heptarchy, it being often the reſidence of the Mercian kings.

At the Norman conqueſt this town was of ſome importance, for the Conqueror having paſſed the Thames at Wallingford, marched towards this place; but Frederick the abbot of St. Alban's employed a great number of men to cut down the trees in the neighbouring woods in order to obſtruct his paſſage; and before he could proceed any further, the lords and other great men of the realm, came in a body, and demanded from William a confirmation of their antient laws. The Conqueror being intimidated, and fearing the conſequences, ſwore on the goſpels to maintain inviolate the laws of Edward the Confeſſor, upon which they ſubmitted quietly to his government. The Conqueror gave the manor of this place to his brother Robert, earl of Morton, but having afterwards devolved to the crown, it became a royal demeſne, and was endowed with very ample privileges.

When James I. ſucceeded to the throne of England, he ſent his children to be nurſed at this place, the air of it being eſteemed exceeding wholeſome. It was alſo incorporated by the ſaid prince, to be governed by two bailiffs and aſſiſtants, choſen annually. The remains of the caſtle ſhew it to have been a place of conſiderable ſtrength, it being encompaſſed by a moat that encloſes above four acres of land.

This town is very pleaſantly ſituated, being built on the ſide of a hill, with a good ſtreet of conſiderable length. There are many houſes in it; and the church is a large venerable Gothic ſtructure, the roof being ſupported by twelve pillars, on each of which there is the figure of a ſaint. In the church are the remains of ſeveral chapels, or oratories, where maſs was accuſtomed to be ſaid in popiſh times.

In this town is a free grammar ſchool, under the direction of the warden and fellows of All Soul's college, Oxford; but the maſterſhip is in the gift of the crown. They have alſo a charity-ſchool; and one Mr. Sayer left 1300l. for building and endowing an alms houſe for ſix widows. The weekly market is on Saturday, and they have three annual fairs, viz. on Shrove-Monday, Whitſun-Monday, and the 25th of July.

To the ſouth of Berkhemſted is a large village called King's Langley, once celebrated for being the ſeat of Edward III. who built a fine palace here, ſome remains of which are ſtill to be ſeen; and here his ſon Edmund, commonly called de Langley, was born, who with his wife Iſabel, daughter of Don Pedro king of Caſtile, lies buried in this church. King James I. gave it to his ſon prince Henry; but after his death it was alienated, and came into the hands of different proprietors.

This village is pleaſantly ſituated, and the church is a venerable Gothic ſtructure; but there are not any buildings in its neighbourhood that merit particular attention.

A little to the eaſt of this village is another called Abbots Langley. It is a very agreeable place, and formerly belonged to the abbey of St. Alban's, as appears from a grant of king John, who gave the manor of it to the monks, in order to find them in cloaths. The church is a handſome edifice, ſituated in the middle of the village, and at the weſt end is a fine tower.

Proceeding to the ſouth from theſe two villages, we come to that of Cashiobury, which has been long remarkable for the fine ſeat of the earl of Eſſex. The houſe is built in the form of a Roman H, and ſtands in a beautiful park. Oppoſite the front of it is a dry lawn, beneath which is a ſmall river, that winds through the park, and contains a great abundance of moſt kinds of fiſh. The woods on the eaſt ſide of the houſe were planted by the famous le Notre, who deſigned St. James's Park in the reign of Charles II. The proſpect of theſe woods from the houſe is truly delightful; and was the houſe to be rebuilt in the modern taſte, it would be one of the moſt agreeable ſeats in England.

A little to the eaſt of this village, is the town of Watford, which took its name from its ſituation on the Roman highway called Watling-ſtreet, that croſſes the river Colne at a ford near the town. It is a long irregular place, and in winter is exceeding dirty, particularly at the eaſt end; but a road has been raiſed a conſiderable heighth above the ordinary level of the ground, whereby the waters are now confined within proper bounds. The church, which ſtands at a little diſtance from the town, is an old building, with ſide aiſles, two chapels, and a ſquare tower.

Here is a charity-ſchool founded by Mrs. Fuller, in 1709, for forty boys, who are cloathed and inſtructed in learning. There are alſo ſeveral alms-houſes for poor aged perſons. The town is very populous, and in ſummer time exceeding pleaſant. The weekly market is on Tueſday, and there is an annual fair on Trinity Monday, for cattle and hiring of ſervants. It is diſtant from London 14 miles.

A little to the weſt of Watford is a place called Rickmansworth, which is of great antiquity, and was given by Offa king of Mercia to the abbey of St. Alban's. It is a ſmall town, and does not contain any other remarkable building but the church; which is a very handſome ſtructure, with a fine tower and a good ring of bells. The town is ſituated on a low marſhy ground; and on the ſtreams in the neighbourhood are ſeveral mills for grinding corn.

Here are two alms-houſes for widows, and a charity ſchool for twenty boys and ten girls. The weekly market is on Saturday, and there are three fairs, viz. on the 20th of July for horſes; the 24th of November, for horned cattle, hogs, &c. and on the Saturday before the third Monday in September, for hiring ſervants.

About a mile from this town is Moore Park, which formerly was the country reſidence of the duke of Monmouth. It is a fine ſeat, and the park and gardens are exceeding beautiful. It belonged to the late lord Anſon, but is now the country reſidence of Sir Laurence Dundaſs.

Proceeding from this place to the ſouth-eaſt, we come to Harrow on the Hill, ſituated about ten miles from London in the county of Middleſex. It is ſo called from its lofty ſituation, and is particularly noted for a noble free ſchool erected by one Mr. John Lyons, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and placed under the government of a certain number of truſtees, who are all gentlemen of property. The head maſter's ſituation at this ſchool is very valuable; for, beſides all the ſcholars on the foundation, there are always a great number of boarders, many of whom are ſons of the nobility and gentry. To divert the young gentlemen, on the fourth of Auguſt a ſelect number of them are dreſſed in the habits antiently worn by archers, and they ſhoot at a mark for a ſilver arrow, which is annually given for their encouragement.

The church in this village has a very lofty ſpire, and being ſituated on an eminence, it is ſeen at a great diſtance from ſeveral of the neighbouring counties.

To the ſouth-weſt of Harrow on the Hill is Uxbridge, a noted town for inns, being the firſt poſt ſtage from London to Oxford. It is pleaſantly ſituated on the river Colne, and is a very populous place. The government of it is veſted in two bailiffs, with other proper officers; and in its neighbourhood are many mills on the river for grinding corn. It is noted for the goodneſs of the flour, of which many waggon loads are ſent weekly to London.

The church is a poor mean ſtructure, and there is a ſtone bridge over the river, erected in the reign of Henry VI. It was at this place that king Charles I. entered into a treaty with a committee of the parliament in the the year 1644.

In the neighbourhood of Uxbridge are ſtill to be ſeen the remains of an antient camp, which is ſuppoſed to have been raiſed by the Britons when the Romans invaded this iſland. The weekly market is on Thurſday, and they have two annual fairs, viz. on the 31ſt of July, and the 10th of October.

Near Uxbridge are two villages called Hillington, or Hillingdon, and diſtinguiſhed by the epithets Great and Little; but neither of them contain any thing remarkable.

About four miles to the ſouth of Uxbridge is a ſmall village called King's Arbour, near which are the remains of two Roman camps.

A little to the north-weſt of this place is Colnebrook, ſo called becauſe it is ſituated on the river Colne, which divides Middleſex from Buckinghamſhire.

The road to Bath, and other parts, being through this town, there are ſeveral good inns in it; and the river, which divides itſelf into four ſtreams, has as many ſtone bridges over it; but neither theſe, nor any other buildings in the town deſerve particular notice. The weekly market is on Wedneſday; and there are two annual fairs, viz. on the 5th of April and 3d of May, being diſtant from London ſeventeen miles.

Near Colnebrook is a ſmall village called Ditton, where was formerly a ſeat belonging to the dukes of Montague; but it is now the property of a private gentleman.

In this neighbourhood is another ſmall village called Datchet. This place was famous in antient times for horſe races being kept near it, and we find it mentioned by Shakeſpear in his comedy of the Merry Wives of Windſor. In this village is a bridge over the river Thames, built in the reign of queen Anne, at the ſole expence of her majeſty.

A little to the weſt of this village is the town of Eaton, pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the Thames, and ſeparated from Windſor only by a bridge, which divides the two counties of Bucks and Berks. This town has been long famous for its college and ſchool, which are ſaid not to be exceeded by any other in England. The college was founded and endowed by Henry VI. in the year 1441, as a nurſery for King's College, Cambridge; and in it have been educated ſome of the greateſt men that ever did honour to their country. The buildings are in general old, and the chapel is in the Gothic taſte; but the great ſchool room is a modern building. Within theſe fifty years conſiderable ſums of money have been laid out in repairing it, and a fine library has been built for the reception of books, particularly two large collections left to it by lord chief juſtice Reeves, and Dr. Waddington late biſhop of Cheſter.

In the great court is the ſtatue of the royal founder, erected at the expence of Dr. Godolphin, dean of St. Paul's, and is ſaid to be a ſtriking likeneſs of that unfortunate prince.

The gardens are very ſpacious, extending almoſt to the river Thames; they are well planted with trees, and are beautifully variegated with borders and walks.

This village received conſiderable injury from Edward IV. who took away many of its manors; but he was perſuaded to reſtore them at the interceſſion of his favourite miſtreſs Jane Shore, ſince which time it has enjoyed its revenues without interruption.

The government of the college is veſted in a provoſt, a vice-provoſt, and ſix fellows. There are alſo two ſchool-maſters, with ſeventy ſcholars, two conducts, and an organiſt, who have all proper apartments to reſide in; the provoſt's houſe in particular is very noble, and ornamented with a beautiful and ſpacious garden.

The ſchool-room is divided into two parts, each of which has a maſter, with four uſhers. In the lower ſchool the children are received very young; but they are not admitted into the upper ſchool till they are all able to write elegant Latin, and have ſome knowledge of the Greek.

The ſcholars who are ſent from hence to King's College in Cambridge, are elected in the following manner. On the firſt Tueſday in Auguſt the provoſt and two fellows from King's College repair to Eaton, where being joined by the heads of Eaton College, the ſcholars in the upper ſchool are called before them, and examined as to their knowledge in the languages, after which twelve are choſen, and their names entered in a roll; but they are obliged to remain at Eaton till vacancies happen, when they are placed in the college according to their ſeniority. After they have ſtudied three years at Cambridge, they are entitled to fellowſhips, unleſs they marry, or accept of any eccleſiaſtical preferment.

The ſeventy ſcholars admitted on this foundation are nominated by the king, and are therefore diſtinguiſhed by the name of King's Scholars; but beſides theſe there are ſeldom leſs than three hundred others, ſons of the nobility and gentry, who are brought up here at the expence of their parents, and boarded with the maſters and fellows.

Beſides the college, there are many good buildings in Eaton, and the place for its ſize is very populous. They have a weekly market on Saturday; and there is an annual fair on Aſh-Wedneſday for cattle.

In the neighbourhood of Eaton is a village called Ankerwyke, where, in the reign of Henry II. a monaſtery was founded by Sir Gilbert de Montfichet for nuns of the Benedictine order; but it has long been totally demoliſhed.

Leaving Eaton, and paſſing the bridge, we enter the town of Windsor, which is delightfully ſituated on the banks of the Thames, in the county of Berks. It is a well inhabited town, and in it are many elegant buildings belonging to the nobility and gentry. The town is governed by a mayor, two bailiffs, and twenty-eight of the principal inhabitants, thirteen of whom are called benchers, who ſit in the Guildhall; and ten are called aldermen, from among whom the mayor is annually choſen.

The church is a ſpacious antient ſtructure, ſeated on the eaſt ſide of the High ſtreet, and dedicated to St. John the Baptiſt. In the ſame ſtreet is alſo the town-houſe, or Guildhall, which is a neat regular edifice built in the year 1686, and adorned with arches and columns of Portland ſtone. The hall, or room in which the corporation meet for the diſpatch of buſineſs, is ſpacious and well adapted to the purpoſe. The inſide is adorned with the portraits of many royal perſonages, and has been greatly improved by the nobility and gentry, who make uſe of it during the ſummer for ſubſcription aſſemblies; and in the winter, for a weekly card aſſembly. In a niche at the north end of this building is a ſtatue of queen Anne dreſſed in her royal robes, with all the other enſigns of majeſty; and in a niche on the ſouth ſide is a ſtatue of her conſort prince George of Denmark, dreſſed in a Roman military habit. In the area under the hall is held a weekly market on Saturdays, which is well ſupplied with all kinds of proviſions.

Windſor ſends two members to parliament, who are choſen by the corporation; and beſides their weekly market they have three annual fairs, viz. on Eaſter Tueſday, the fifth of June, and the fifteenth of October.

There are many elegant buildings in and about this town inhabited by the nobility, who conſtantly reſide here from the delightful ſituation of the place. But the moſt diſtinguiſhed building that renders this town particularly remarkable is, the royal caſtle, which for upwards of ſeven hundred years has been occaſionally the country reſidence of the kings of England.

This beautiful palace was firſt built by William the Conqueror, ſoon after his being eſtabliſhed on the throne of this kingdom. It was afterwards greatly improved by king Henry I. who added many new buildings, and ſurrounded the whole with a ſtrong wall. In this caſtle Henry II. held a parliament in the year 1170; and here king John reſided during the conteſt between him and the barons. King Edward I. and II. reſided here, more on account of its delightful ſituation, than its ſtrength. Edward III. was born here, and was for that reaſon called Edward of Windſor. This prince, having reſolved to make Windſor his ſummer reſidence employed the famous William of Wickham (afterwards archbiſhop of Canterbury), who had ſome ſkill in architecture, to prepare a deſign for a new palace which being done, the king was ſo pleaſed with it, that he ordered the old edifice to be taken down, and another erected on the ſame ſpot under the direction of Wickham.

This ſtructure was finſhed in ſo elegant a manner, notwithſtanding it was built in the Gothick taſte, that in all the additions made to it ſince, none of the firſt deſigns have been any way altered. Wickham, the architect of this building, cauſed the following inſcription to be engraven on a ſtone in the front of one of the towers:

This made Wickham.

The king, who appropriated the whole honour of the building to himſelf, was ſo incenſed that his favourite had nearly fallen into diſgrace, had he not found means to extricate himſelf, by telling the king that the words did not imply his being the founder of the palace, but, on the contrary, that the money and preferments (particularly the biſhoprick of Wincheſter and chancellorſhip of England, which he had procured) were all owing to his being employed by his majeſty to ſuperintend the works, ſo that he had not made the houſe, but the houſe had made him.

During the wars between the families of York and Lancaſter, when the nation was in a ſtate of diſtraction, this noble palace was much neglected; but Edward IV. during the latter part of his reign, made ſeveral additions, which were enlarged by Henry VII. Henry VIII. and queen Elizabeth. The caſtle ſuffered conſiderably during the civil wars; but ſoon after the reſtoration of Charles II. that prince cauſed it to be repaired, and reſtored it to its antient ſplendor. He was ſo fond of the place, that he uſually made it his ſummer reſidence, and ſpared no expence to make it worthy of being the ſeat of royalty. He enlarged the windows and made them uniform, furniſhed the apartments in the moſt elegant manner, decorated the rooms with fine paintings, and erected a magazine for a large quantity of ammunition and arms. Indeed that prince, who had an excellent taſte, took ſo much delight in it, that he left little to be added, except ſome few paintings, which were put up in the reigns of king James II. and king William, when the whole was compleated in the manner it now appears.

This noble edifice is ſituated on a high hill, which runs with a gentle aſcent, from whence there is a moſt delightful proſpect, the Thames and its beautiful meadows, together with the fields and foreſt, all conſpiring to fill the mind of the beholder with admiration. On the declivity of the hill is a fine terrace faced with a rampart of free ſtone, being in length one thouſand eight hundred and ſeventy feet, and juſtly eſteemed one of the nobleſt walks in Europe. It is covered with gravel, and has cavities with drains for receiving the water, ſo that it is fit to walk on immediately after the greateſt ſhowers. The proſpect from this terrace is ſo enchanting, that it is difficult to ſay whether art or nature have contributed moſt in diſplaying their beauties.

At the end of this walk is a gate built by king Charles I. which leads into the little park, ſo called to diſtinguiſh it from another adjoining of much greater extent. This park is ſurrounded by a brick wall; and is four miles in circumference. The fine ſhady walks are delightful beyond imagination, particularly that called Queen Elizabeth's Walk, where great numbers of genteel people reſort on the ſummer evenings. The park is well ſtocked with deer and other game, and in one part of it is an elegant lodge for the keeper.

The Caſtle is divided into two courts or wards, with a large round tower between them. The whole occupies about twelve acres of land, and the building has many towers and batteries for its defence.

The upper court conſiſts of a fine ſpacious ſquare, bounded on the weſt by the round tower; on the north by the royal apartments, St. George's Hall and the royal chapel; and on the eaſt and ſouth ſides by the apartments of the prince of Wales, and the great officers of ſtate. In the center of this ſquare is an equeſtrian ſtatue of king Charles II. in a Roman habit, placed on a marble pedeſtal; on the ſouth ſide of which are repreſented in baſſo relievo a variety of figures expreſſive of navigation. On the eaſt ſide is the royal cypher ſurrounded with the garter, and crowned with other ornaments. On the north ſide is repreſented a variety of fruits; and on the weſt is a ſhield.

The round tower which forms the weſt ſide of this upper court, contains the governor's apartments, to which there is an aſcent by a large flight of ſtone ſteps. This tower is built on the higheſt part of the mount, and the rooms in it are large and elegantly furniſhed. Among theſe is one called the Guard Chamber, in which is a neat and well diſpoſed collection of arms, as match-locks, (the firſt ever made) whole, half, and quarter-pikes, with bandaliers of various figures. Round the cornice are a number of breaſt-plates, with helmets over them, and ſeveral drums placed in proper order. Over the chimney is the ſtar and garter carved in lime, wood, and encompaſſed with daggers, and piſtols.

Adjoining to this apartment is another called the Dining-room, which is exceeding ſpacious, and very richly furniſhed. The pillars of the door that opens to this room are compoſed of pikes, on the top of which are two coats of mail, probably thoſe of John king of France, and David king of Scotland, who were priſoners here: they are both inlaid with gold, and are ornamented with fleur-de-lis's and thiſtles. On the ſtair-caſe leading to the dining-room ſtands the figure of a yeoman of the guard, painted in his proper dreſs, as if in waiting. Here are four pillars of pikes ornamented with bandaliers, carbines and match-locks. In the center is a handſome horſe ſhield encompaſſed with daggers and piſtols; as alſo ſeveral military pieces which belonged to king James the Firſt and king William. The dining-room is ornamented with very rich tapeſtry, which is diſperſed in ſix compartments, and repreſents the ſtory of Hero and Leander.

The bed-chamber is very elegantly furniſhed, and in it are ſix elbow chairs curiouſly ſtudded with ivory. The bed is of chintz complete, and the tapeſtry is richly wrought with gold and ſilver.

On the top of the tower are ſeventeen port-holes, in each of which is placed a piece of cannon, and on the leads is the royal ſtandard, which is 14 yards long, and eight broad, and is raiſed on all ſtate holidays. The union which is nine yards by ſix, is always raiſed when the governor is preſent. Againſt the wall on the leads is the following inſcription:

"A liſt of the counties to be ſeen on the top of
" this round tower. Middleſex, Eſſex, Hertford,
" Bucks, Oxford, Wilts, Hants, Surry, Suſſex, Kent,
" Bedford."

The lower court is larger than the upper, and divided into two parts by St. George's Chapel, which ſtands in the middle, and is reckoned the fineſt Gothic ſtructure in the univerſe. On the north or inner ſide of this court are the houſes and apartments of the dean and canons, minor canons, clerks and other officers; and on the ſouth and weſt ſides of it are the houſes of the poor knights of Windſor.

The inner cloiſters contain the houſes of ſeveral prebends, and at the lower end is a library well furniſhed with books, to which a conſiderable addition was made from a handſome collection given to it by the late earl of Ranelagh.

The houſes of the minor canons, which adjoin to theſe cloiſters, are built in the form of a horſe-ſhoe in alluſion to one of the badges of Henry VII. or his predeceſſor Edward IV. and are diſtinguiſhed by the name of the Horſe-ſhoe Cloiſters.

In this court are ſeveral towers, which contain apartments for the inferior officers of the crown, when the court is held at Windſor. Here is alſo the guard-chamber, where a court of record is held under the governor or conſtable.

The houſes of the poor knights conſiſt of thirteen on the ſouth-ſide, called the royal foundation; the other five at the weſt end of the court are called Sir Peter la Mair's Foundation. The charitable intention of king Edward III. the royal founder, was to provide only for ſuch as were weak in the body, and in low circumſtances, not having a ſufficiency to live in ſo genteel a manner as became a military profeſſion. Hence queen Elizabeth's ſtatutes obſerve, that in caſe there ſhould happen to fall to any of the alms-knights lands, rents, &c. to the yearly value of twenty pounds, then ſuch knights ſhould be immediately removed, and another alms-knight put in his room. Theſe poor knights have a penſion of eighteen pounds a year, and annually a gown of ſcarlet cloth and a mantle of blue or purple cloth, on the ſleeve of which is embroidered the croſs of St. George in a plain eſcutcheon.

Having thus noticed the outer parts of this antique building, we ſhall now proceed to the royal apartments, which, as hath been already mentioned, are ſituated on the north ſide of the upper court, and are called the Star Buildings, from their having the ſtar and garter in gold on the outſide.

The entrance to theſe apartments is through a handſome veſtibule, ſupported by columns of the Ionic order, between which are ſome antique buſts; and in a niche, at the foot of the ſtair-caſe, is a Roman ſlave picking a thorn out of his foot.

The grand ſtair-caſe conſiſts of three flights of ſtone ſteps, twelve in each flight, all of which are ſecured on the right with twiſted iron baluſtrades. In the dome is repreſented the ſtory of Phaeton petitioning Apollo to permit him to drive the chariot of the ſun. In the ceiling under the dome are the repreſentations of the four elements, one in each corner. In other parts of it are the winds ſupporting the clouds; and in the front is Aurora, with her nymphs in waiting, giving water to horſes. On the cornice are the ſigns of the Zodiac ſupported by the winds, with baſkets of flowers diſpoſed in the moſt beautiful manner. Beneath the cornice are twelve azure columns, painted, of the Corinthian order; and the compartments are adorned with the repreſentation of Phaeton's ſiſters transformed into poplar trees, with the transformation of Cygnus into a ſwan. Between the columns are niches, in which are repreſented Geography, Comedy, Tragedy, Poetry, Sculpture, Painting, Muſic, and the Mathematics, all painted in umber, and heightened with gold.

Over the door is a buſt of Venus in black marble, and on the front ſide of the ſtair-caſe is an oval that gives a view to the back ſtair-caſe, in which is repreſented, in the moſt maſterly manner, the ſtory of Meleagar and Atalanta.

The painting of the whole ſtair-caſe was deſigned and executed by Sir James Thornhill, in the reigns of queen Anne and king George I.

The firſt room we enter from the ſtair-caſe is called the *Queen's Guard Room*, in which are diſpoſed, in the moſt regular order, all kinds of warlike inſtruments, repreſenting the roſe, ſtar and garter, with other figures. The ceiling which was painted in the reign of king Charles II. repreſents queen Catharine ſeated on a throne in the form of a globe; ſupporting the arms of England with one hand, and the emblems of the four quarters of the earth with the other; whilſt deities are kneeling before her, preſenting their ſeveral offerings. The outer part is adorned with fine groups of figures, repreſenting the different heathen deities, together with the ſigns of the zodiac. On the coving over the door is Minerva; on the eaſt-ſide, Achilles; on the ſouth, Juno, with a peacock: and on the weſt, Venus, with her doves. Over the chimney is George Prince of Denmark on horſeback, by Dahl; and a view of ſhipping, by Vandevelde.

The next room is called the *Queen's Preſence Chamber*, and is ornamented in honour of the above mentioned Catharine of Portugal, by that ingenious artiſt Sir Peter Lely. On the ceiling is repreſented the queen, attended by the cardinal virtues. Above her is a curtain ſpread by Time; and while the happineſs of Britain is founded by Fame below, Juſtice is driving away the evil genius of envy, ſedition, and rebellion. The tapeſtry of this room is exceeding rich, and repreſents the figures of the primitive Chriſtians ſuffering martyrdom, among whom is that of the great apoſtle St. Paul. The paintings are, Judith and Holofernes, by Guido Reni; a Prometheus, by Palma; and a Magdalen, by Sir Peter Lely.

The Queen's Audience Chamber is finely painted by Guido Reni. It repreſents queen Catharine in the character of Britannia drawn in a car by ſwans to the Temple of Virtue, being guarded by the deities who preſide over the fruits of the earth. The grand canopy is of fine Engliſh velvet, ſet up by queen Anne; and the tapeſtry was made in Germany, and preſented to king Henry VIII. In this room are two pictures greatly admired, viz. a Magdalen expiring, by Caracci; and St. Stephen Stoned, by Rotterman.

The Ball Room is exceeding grand, and was deſigned by king Charles II. The ceiling is adorned with a repreſentation of that monarch giving liberty to Europe by the figures of Perſeus and Andromeda. On the ſhield of Perſeus is inſcribed *Perſeus Britannicus*: and over the head of Andromeda is written *Europa Liberata*. On the coving of the room is the ſtory of Perſeus and Andromeda, the four Seaſons, and the ſigns of the Zodiac. The tapeſtry of this room was made at Bruſſels, and placed here by king Charles II. The paintings are, the Roman Charity, the Arts and Sciences, a Madona, and a fine painting of Duns Scotus, by Spagnolletto.

The Queen's Drawing Room is finely decorated with different ſtories from the Pagan mythology, repreſenting the actions of the gods and goddeſſes, intermixed with flowers, and heightened with gold. The tapeſtry is exceeding rich, and repreſents the twelve months of the year. The paintings in this room are, Lot and his two daughters, after Tintoret; a Spaniſh family, by Titian; a ſleeping Venus, by Pouſſin; Lady Digby, by Vandyke; and a flower piece, by Verelſt.

The Queen's Bed Chamber is furniſhed in the moſt ſuperb manner; and on the ceiling is painted the ſtory of Diana and Eudymion, from Ovid. The bed of ſtate is rich flowered velvet made in Spital-fields by order of queen Anne; and the tapeſtry, which repreſents the harveſt ſeaſon, is alſo of Engliſh manufacture. This room is adorned with many fine paintings, among which are Herod's Cruelty, by Romano; Judith with the head of Holofernes, by Guido Reni; and the Holy Family, by Raphael.

The Queen's Dreſſing Room is adorned with paintings of Queen Henrietta, wife to king Charles I. Queen Catharine of Arragon and her daughter, by Vandyke; and the ducheſs of York, wife to king James I. by Sir Peter Lely. But the greateſt curioſity among theſe paintings is a portrait of the counteſs of Deſmond, who it is ſaid lived, within a few days, to the age of 150. In a cloſet in this room is kept the banner of France, which is annually preſented by the duke of Malborough as an acknowledgement of homage for the manor of Woodſtock, and Blenheim-houſe, which were given him by Queen Anne as a reward for his ſignal ſervices during the war.

Near the Dreſſing-room is the *Room of Beauties* ſo called from its being ſet apart for the portraits of ſuch ladies as were admired for their perſonal charms in the reign of king Charles II. Theſe fine pictures are fourteen in number, and were all done by Sir Peter Lely. They are as follow: The ducheſs of Somerſet; the ducheſs of Richmond; the ducheſs of Cleveland; the counteſs of Northumberland; lady Oſſory; lady Rocheſter; lady Denham; lady Sutherland; the ſiſter of lady Denham; lady Gramont; lady Birons; Mrs. Dawſon; Mrs. Knott; and Mrs. Middleton.

The Picture Gallery contains a great number of very curious paintings executed by the beſt maſters; among which are the following: King James I. and his queen, whole lengths, by Vanſomer. Prince George of Denmark, a ditto, by Dahl. Rome in Flames, by Guido Romano. A Roman Family, by Titian. The Pool of Betheſda, by Tintoret. The wiſe men making offerings to Chriſt, by Paul Veroneſe,

roneſe. The uſurers, an admirable piece, by the famous blackſmith of Antwerp. Perſeus and Andromeda, by Schievon. King Henry VIII. by Holbein. The founders of the different orders in the Romiſh church, by Titian and Rembrandt. The battle of Spurs in France in 1513, by Hans Holbein. The emperor Charles VI. by Sir Godfrey Kneller.—Over the chimney are the paintings of Arthur prince of Wales, Margaret queen of Scotland, and Mary queen of France, all children of Henry VII. done by Holbein.

In this gallery is a very curious amber cabinet preſented to queen Caroline, by the late king of Pruſſia. Here is likewiſe Queen Caroline's china cloſet, which is filled with a great variety of curious china elegantly diſpoſed, and the whole room is finely gilt and ornamented. In this cloſet is alſo a fine amber cabinet preſented to queen Anne by biſhop Robinſon, when he returned from the treaty of Utrecht.

The King's Cloſet contains many particulars; but the moſt diſtinguiſhed curioſity in it is a large frame of needle-work, ſaid to have been wrought by Mary Queen of Scots while a priſoner in Fotheringay-caſtle. The captive queen is repreſented ſupplicating for juſtice, with her ſon, afterwards king James I. ſtanding by her in all the appearance of youthful modeſty. In a ſcroll are worked theſe words, *Sapientiam amavi et exquiſivi à Juventute mea*, that is, "I have loved and ſearched after wiſdom from my youth." Behind the queen are the figures of Juſtice with a ſword, and Wiſdom with a ſerpent.—This piece lay a conſiderable time in the wardrobe, and was at length put up by order of queen Anne.

The ceiling of this room is painted with the ſtory of Jupiter and Leda; and over the chimney are three marble buſts. The paintings in it are, A Magdalen, by Caracci. A ſleeping Cupid, by Correggio. Titian's daughter, by himſelf; and a German lady by Raphael.

The King's Dreſſing Room is ornamented with the following paintings, viz. George Villars duke of Buckingham. King Charles II. Two children of Henry VII. and a naked Venus aſleep, by Sir Peter Lely. The ceiling of this room is painted with the ſtory of Jupiter and Danae; and the walls are adorned with repreſentations of ſome of the ſtories in Ovid's Metamorphoſes.

The King's Bed Chamber is hung with tapeſtry repreſenting the ſtory of Hero and Leander. The bed of ſtate is of fine blue cloth, richly embroidered with gold and ſilver, and was ſet up by king Charles II. On the ceiling that prince is repreſented in the habit of the garter, having a wreath of laurel over his head ſupported by Time, and Neptune, with the four quarters of the world paying homage to him. The paintings in this room are, St. Paul ſtoned at Lyſtra, by Paul Veroneſe; and king Charles II. in armour, when a boy, by Vandyke.

The King's Drawing Room. On the ceiling of this room is repreſented king Charles II. riding in a triumphal car drawn by the horſes of the ſun, and attended by Fame, Peace and the Polite Arts. Britannia and Neptune are paying obedience to the ſovereign, whilſt Hercules is driving away Ignorance, Sedition and Rebellion. In the other parts of the ceiling are repreſented the labours of Hercules, with feſtoons of fruit and flowers, the whole beautifully decorated with ſtone colour and gold. The paintings in this room are, A Venetian lady, by Titian. A Magdalen, by Carlo Dolci. Herodias's daughter, by the ſame. The Marquis of Hamilton, after Vandyke, by Hanneman. A Converted Chineſe, the capital piece of Sir Godfrey Kneller.

The King's Publick Dining Room. The carvings in this room were done by Mr. Gibbons, an ingenious artiſt in the reign of Charles II. and are exceeding rich, containing repreſentations of fowl, fruit and flowers, done to great perfection in lime wood. On the ceiling is painted the Banquet of the Gods, with a great variety of fiſh and fowl; and the ſeveral parts of the coving are finely heightened with gold. The paintings hung up here are very numerous, but the moſt material are the following: A picture of Still Life, by Girardo. Hunting the Wild Boar, by Snyders. The Marriage of St. Catharine, by Dawkers. A Family ſinging by Candle-light, by Quiſtin. Divine Love, by an unknown hand. A naval Triumph of king Charles II. by Verro. A Bohemian Family, by de Brie. Lacy, a famous comedian in the time of king Charles II. in three characters, by Wright.—Many of the paintings in this room are ſeen to the greateſt advantage by the reflection of the ſun.

The King's Audience Chamber is hung with tapeſtry, repreſenting ſome religious ceremonies of the Jews. The canopy, which is ſaid to be the richeſt ever made, is of green velvet, embroidered with gold. On the ceiling of this room is repreſented the eſtabliſhment of the church of England on the reſtoration of king Charles II. in the characters of England, Scotland and Ireland, attended by the cardinal virtues, while Religion triumphs over hypocriſy and ſuperſtition. The paintings are, Chriſt before Pilate, by Michael Angelo. The Diſciples viſiting Our Saviour's Tomb, by Scavoni. Peter, James and John, by Michael Angelo. The ducheſs of Richmond, by Vandyke.

The King's Preſence Chamber. The tapeſtry of this room repreſents the hiſtory of Queen Athaliah. On the ceiling is painted Mercury with a portrait of king Charles II. which he ſeems to ſhew with tranſport to the four quarters of the world, who are introduced by Neptune. Over the canopy is Juſtice ſhewing the arms of Britain to Thames and his river nymphs, with the ſtar of Venus, and this label, *Sydus Carolinum.* At the lower end of the room is Venus in a marine car drawn by tritons and ſea nymphs; and the whole is beautifully finiſhed in ſtone colour and gold. In this room are the following portraits: Henry duke of Glouceſter, brother to king Charles II. and the Counteſs of Dorſet, his governeſs; both by Vandyke. Father Paul, by Tintoret.

The King's Guard Chamber is a ſpacious and noble room, in which is a large magazine of arms, conſiſting of ſome thouſands of pikes, piſtols, guns, coats of mail, ſwords, halberts, bayonets and drums, moſt curiouſly diſperſed in colonades, pillars, circles, ſhields, and other devices, by Mr. Harris, formerly maſter gunner of this caſtle. The ceiling is finely painted in water colours. In one circle are Mars and Minerva; and in the other, Peace and Plenty. In the dome is alſo a repreſentation of Mars, and over the chimney-piece is a picture of Charles XI. king of Sweden on horſeback, as large as life, by Wyck.—At an inſtallation, the knights of the garter dine here in great ſtate, if the ſovereign is abſent.

From this room we proceed to *St. George's Hall*, reckoned one of the grandeſt apartments in Europe, and deſigned for the reception of the knights of the moſt noble order of the garter. The building is well executed, and the paintings finiſhed in the higheſt taſte. In the center of the ceiling is an oval, in which is a painting by Sir Peter Lely, repreſenting king Charles II. on horſeback in the habit of the order, attended by Religion and Piety holding the crowns of England, Scotland, and Ireland, over his head; and on each ſide of him are Mars and Mercury holding the emblems of Peace and War. On another part of the ſame oval is repreſented Religion and Eternity ſupporting regal government, whilſt Faction, Sedition and Rebellion are fleeing before Juſtice, Fortitude, Temperance, and Prudence. Towards the throne is repreſented, in an octagon, St. George's Croſs encircled with the garter, in the center of a ſtar of glory, the whole being ſupported by cupids, with this motto:

Honi soit qui mal y Pense.

On the ſame ceiling are repreſented all the other emblems of the order, together with the nine Muſes in conſort. The legend of St. George encountering the dragon is painted on the back of the throne, and below is the picture of king William III. in the habit of the order ſitting under a canopy. The aſcent to the throne is by five ſteps of fine marble, to which the painter has added five more in ſo ingenious a manner as to deceive the ſight, and induce the ſpectator to imagine them real marble. On the north ſide of this noble room are repreſented the victories and triumphs of Edward the Black Prince, in the manner of the antient Romans. The prince is marching in proceſſion, with his royal priſoners John king of France and David Bruce king of Scotland; and at the upper end of the hall is the founder of the order of the garter Edward III. that prince's father, receiving the priſoners. The banners of France and Scotland are diſplayed in the proceſſion; but the painter has been juſtly blamed for deviating from the ſolemnity of his ſubject, by introducing the counteſs of Saliſbury making garlands for the viſitor, and the comic ſcene of the Merry Wives of Windſor.

At the lower end of the hall is a noble muſic gallery, ſupported by ſlaves larger than the life, in proper attitudes: they are ſaid to repreſent a father and his three ſons taken priſoners by the Black Prince during his wars abroad. Over this gallery, on the lower compartment of the ceiling, is the collar of the order of the garter fully diſplayed. The painting of this gallery was done by Verro, and the colours are richly heightened and illuminated with gold.

This noble room, which is an hundred and eight feet in height, leads to the *King's Chapel*, which is a moſt beautiful place, and richly adorned. On the ceiling is repreſented the Aſcenſion; and the altar-piece is adorned with a noble painting of the Laſt Supper. The north ſide is ornamented with a repreſentation of Our Saviour's raiſing Lazarus from the dead, his curing the ſick of the palſy, and other miracles, beautifully painted by Verro; and in a group of ſpectators, the painter has introduced himſelf, with Sir Godfrey Kneller and Mr. Cooper, who aſſiſted him. The carvings are finiſhed in the higheſt perfection by the ingenious Mr. Gibbons, and repreſent figures of doves, pelicans, and other birds, in alluſion to different parts of the ſcripture hiſtory. The royal canopy, with the curtains and other furniture, are of fine crimſon velvet fringed with gold, and at the eaſt end are cloſets for the royal family.

The chapel of St. George, as hath been already mentioned, is ſituated in the middle of the lower court. It is the moſt compleat piece of Gothic architecture that can be met with, and perhaps the beſt finiſhed in the world. It was built by Edward III. for the uſe of the college, in honour of his new order of the garter, and dedicated to St. George the titular guardian of England.

When Edward IV. reſided at Windſor, this ſtructure was conſiderably enlarged by his order, but not compleated till the reign of Henry VII. when that prince finiſhed the whole as it now appears.

The architecture of the inſide has always been greatly admired for its neatneſs and beauty: the ſtone roof in particular is eſteemed an excellent piece of workmanſhip. It is an ellipſis ſupported by Gothic pillars, whoſe ribs and groins ſupport the whole ceiling, every part of which has ſome different device well finiſhed, particularly the arms of Edward the Confeſſor, Edward III. Henry VI. Edward IV. Henry VII. and Henry VIII. alſo the arms of England and France quarterly, the croſs of St. George, the roſe, portcullis, lion rampant, unicorn, &c.

In the ſouth aiſle is a chapel, in which is an antient piece of painting, repreſenting the Hiſtory of John the Baptiſt; and in the ſame aiſle are painted, on large pannels of oak, the portraits of Prince Edward, ſon to Henry VI. Edward IV. and V. and Henry VII. Theſe pannels are very neatly carved, and decorated with the ſeveral devices peculiar to each prince.

In the north aiſle is a chapel dedicated to St. Stephen, wherein the hiſtory of that ſaint is painted on the pannels, and well preſerved. In the firſt of theſe pannels St. Stephen is repreſented preaching to the people; in the ſecond, he is before Herod's tribunal; in the third, he is ſtoning; and in the fourth, he is repreſented dead. At the eaſt end of this aiſle is the chapter-houſe of the college, in which is a portrait of Edward III. in his robes of ſtate, holding in his right hand a ſword, and bearing the crowns of France and Scotland, in token of the many victories he gained over thoſe kingdoms.

The choir is exceeding curious, and much admired by foreigners as well as natives. On each ſide of it are the ſtalls of the ſovereign and knights companions of the moſt noble order of the garter, with the helmet, mantling, creſt and ſword of each knight ſet up over his ſtall, under a canopy of antient carving curiouſly wrought. Over the canopies are affixed the banner or arms of each knight properly blazoned on ſilk: and on the back of the ſtalls are the titles of the knights, with their arms neatly engraved and blazoned on copper.

The ſovereign's ſtall is on the right hand on entering the choir; it is covered with purple velvet and cloth of gold, with a canopy and compleat furniture of the ſame valuable materials: his banner is likewiſe of velvet, and his mantling of cloth of gold.

The prince's ſtall is on the left, and has no diſtinction from thoſe of the reſt of the knights companions, the whole ſociety, according to the ſtatutes of the inſtitution, being companions and colleagues equal in honour and power.

At the reſtoration, king Charles II. cauſed the altar-piece to be adorned with cloth of gold, which remained till the reign of queen Anne, when ſome workmen being employed to remove the wainſcot from one of the chapels, they found concealed behind it a fine painting of the Laſt Supper, which being repaired by Verro and Sir James Thornhill, was put up at the altar.

Near the altar is the Queen's Gallery, for the accommodation of the ladies to ſee the ceremonies of inſtallment.

Several royal and other diſtinguiſhed perſonages have been interred in this chapel. In a vault under the pavement of the choir lie the bodies of Henry VIII. and Jane Seymour his queen; alſo king Charles I. and a daughter of Queen Anne.

In the ſouth aiſle, near the door of the choir, lie the remains of the unfortunate Henry VI. His tomb was repaired by order of Henry VIII. and the arch near which he was interred was ſumptuouſly decorated with the royal enſigns and other devices; but they are now greatly defaced.

Here is alſo a monument to the memory of Edward earl of Lincoln, lord high admiral of England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The monument was erected by his lady, who was alſo interred in the ſame place. It is of fine marble, and the tomb is ſupported by pillars of the moſt beautiful porphyry.

Charles Somerſet, earl of Worceſter in the reign of Henry VIII. and his lady, are both interred within a neat ſcreen of braſs-work: as alſo his deſcendant Henry Somerſet duke of Beaufort and knight of the garter, who died in 1699.

Here are likewiſe the tombs of Sir George Manners, the lord Haſtings, chamberlain to Edward IV. and ſeveral other diſtinguiſhed perſonages.

In the reign of James II. this fine chapel was uſed for the exerciſe of the Popiſh religion, maſs being publickly ſaid in it, and the pope's nuncio received in pontifical triumph. But ſuch has been the general hatred to the principles on which that religion is founded, that maſs not been ſaid in it ſince that time. hath

Having thus deſcribed every diſtinguiſhed particular belonging to this royal caſtle, it may not be improper, before we leave it, to give ſome account of the origin and inſtitution of the knights of the garter, with the ceremonies of inſtallation, this being the ſeat for receiving the honour of that moſt illuſtrious order.

Banners and enſigns, or, as they are now called, colours and ſtandards, are of great antiquity, and, according to the beſt writers on heraldry, were firſt uſed by different tribes of people in order to preſerve their proper diſtinctions, when they went out to battle under the command of one common leader. They were afterwards given to ſuch as behaved with the greateſt bravery in the field; and on them their actions were repreſented by different emblematical figures.

When Edward III. laid claim to the crown of France, and landed an army in that kingdom to ſupport his title, his ſucceſs was equal to his wiſhes; and as a reward for the ſervices performed by his gallant officers, as well as to ſtimulate others to engage in heroic atchievements, he inſtituted the order of the garter, under the auſpicious patronage of St. George, whoſe croſs was to be the enſign worn by every knight. The garter was to imply unity and aſſociation, whereby every knight was bound to promote the glory of God, the honour of the ſovereign, and the intereſt of the nation. And being thoroughly convinced that his claim to the crown of France was juſt, he ordained that the motto ſhould be, *Honi ſoit qui mal y penſe*; by which is meant, that he wiſhed evil to thoſe who thought evil of his pretenſions.

The principal officer belonging to this moſt noble order is Garter King at Arms, who has the direction of all the ceremonies uſed at the inſtallment of knights; and he is bound by oath to ſee its honour and dignity ſupported, according to the intention of the royal founder.

When the king appoints a day for the inſtallation of one or more knights, the commiſſioners meet early in the morning in the dean of Windſor's great chamber, dreſſed in the ſumptuous habit of the order, where Garter and the other officers of the order likewiſe attend in their robes; but the knights elect are only dreſſed in their under habits, holding their caps and feathers in their hands.

From hence the knights walk two and two in proceſſion to St. George's Chapel, preceded by the poor knights, prebends, heralds, purſuivants, and other officers of the order, in their ſeveral habits, where being arrived, the knights elect ſeat themſelves in chairs behind the altar, after which they are reſpectively introduced with great ceremony into the Chapter-houſe, when the knights commiſſioners (Garter and the other officers attending) inveſt them with the ſurcoat or upper habit of the order, whilſt the regiſter reads the following admonition:

"Take this robe of crimſon to the increaſe of your " honour, and in token or ſign of the moſt noble " order you have received, wherewith you being de" fended, may be bold, not only ſtrong to fight, but " alſo to offer yourſelf to ſhed your blood for Chriſt's " faith, and the liberties of the church, and the juſt " and neceſſary defence of them that are oppreſſed " and needy."

This being done, Garter preſents the crimſon velvet girdle to the commiſſioners, who fix it on, and alſo gird on the ſword and hanger.

When theſe formalities are ended, the knights elect walk ſeparately in proceſſion to the choir, attended by the commiſſioners, poor knights and officers. Garter King at Arms walks in the middle, carrying a crimſon velvet cuſhion, and upon it the collar, mantle, hood, garter and George. The Regiſter, with the New Teſtament, and the oath fairly written on parchment, walks on his right hand, and the Black Rod on his left, dreſſed in his proper habit.

On entering the choir, after reverence made to the altar, the knights are conducted to their ſeveral ſtalls, under their reſpective banners, and other enſigns of honour. One of the officers of the order then holding the New Teſtament open, the knight elect places his right-hand upon it, and the Regiſter reads the oath, which is expreſſed in theſe terms: "You being choſen " to be one of the honourable company of this noble " order of the Garter, ſhall promiſe and ſwear by the " Holy Evangeliſts by you here touched, that witting" ly, you ſhall not break any ſtatute of the ſaid order, " or any articles in them contained, the ſame being " agreeable, and not repugnant to, the laws of Al" mighty God, and the laws of this realm, as far as to " you belongeth and appertaineth: So help you God, " and his holy word."

After the oath is taken, the commiſſioners inveſt the knight with the mantle of the order, during which the regiſter reads the admonition, "Receive this robe, &c." Garter then preſents to the commiſſioners the hood, and they put it over the knight's right ſhoulder, bringing the tippets acroſs his breaſt, and tucking them under the belt.

This being done, Garter preſents the Great Collar and George, which are hung over the mantle and hood, while the Regiſter reads the following admonition: " Wear this collar about thy neck, adorned with the " image of the Bleſſed Martyr and ſoldier of Chriſt, " St. George; by whoſe imitation provoked, thou " mayeſt ſo paſs over both proſperous and adverſe " encounters, that having ſtoutly vanquiſhed thy " enemies, both of body and ſoul, thou mayeſt not " only receive the praiſes of this tranſient combat, but " be crowned with the palm of eternal victory."

Garter then preſents the ſtatute book, which the commiſſioners deliver to the knight, after which they place his cap and feathers on his head, and ſeat him in his ſtall. This being done, the officers of the order retire, and ſtand before their ſeats; while the knight thus inſtalled riſes, and bows firſt toward the altar, and then to the ſovereign's ſtall.

Prayers now begin, and the proper ſervice is read in rememberance of their pious predeceſſors; and when theſe words, are pronounced, "Let your light ſo ſhine," &c. the poor knights leave their ſeats, make their reverence, and walk up near the altar, where they place themſelves as before, and are followed by the purſuivants and other officers of arms.

The ſolemnity of the inſtallation being thus over, and prayers ended, the grand proceſſion begins in the following manner: Firſt, the poor knights of Windſor.—The Choriſters of St. George's Chapel.—The Canons of Windſor.—The officers of the noble order of the Garter.—The dean of Windſor.—The Regiſter of the order, with the Garter king at arms on his right hand, and the Uſher of the Black Red on his left.—The royal band of muſic.—The knights companions according to their ſeniority, having their trains borne by proper perſons.

The proceſſion begins at the choir, and paſſing out at the ſouth door, moves with great ſolemnity through the different rooms of the Caſtle till they arrive at St. George's Hall, where the knights having ſome time reſted themſelves, a grand entertainment is provided, and ſerved up for them, if the ſovereign is preſent; but if not, they dine in the guard-chamber, into which the new knights are introduced with great ceremony, the whole band of muſic playing before them. During dinner Garter proclaims the names and titles of the new knights, after which the company retire to undreſs; and the evening is concluded with a ball for the ladies.

Before we leave Windſor, we muſt take notice of the great park, to which there is a paſſage from the leſſer one that ſurrounds the caſtle. This great park is fourteen miles in circumference, and is well ſtocked with all manner of game. It lies on the ſouth ſide of the town, and opens by a very noble road, the ſides of which are planted with trees. This road leads to a delightful hill, on the ſummit of which is Cranburn Lodge, the country reſidence of his late royal highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, who greatly improved the natural beauties of the park, by large plantations of trees, extenſive lawns, and ſpacious canals; in the execution of which he expended very conſiderable ſums, and employed many hundreds of the poor in the neighbourhood of Windſor. This delightful ſeat is now occupied by his royal highneſs the duke of Glouceſter.

On the eaſt ſide of Windſor is a fine ſeat belonging to the duke of St. Alban's, with very ſpacious gardens laid out in the moſt elegant taſte. And on the ſouth ſide is a very handſome houſe built by Sir Edward Walpole, the gardens belonging to which are deſigned with great taſte, and laid out in the moſt elegant manner.

On the banks of the river is likewiſe an elegant ſeat belonging to the honourable James Bateman, Eſq. This houſe is very handſomely furniſhed, and contains a great number of ſingular curioſities, as alſo many beautiful paintings executed by the beſt maſters. The gardens are very ſpacious, and well laid out.

Near Windſor is a village called Taplow, the beautiful ſituation of which has induced many gentlemen of fortune to build houſes, and conſtantly reſide in it. The manor houſe is an antient noble ſtructure ſituated on the ſummit of a hill, and commands a moſt delightful proſpect over the country and the river Thames. This houſe formerly belonged to the Right Hon. the earl of Inchiquin, who after reſiding in it ſome time, removed to Clieſden-houſe in the neighbourhood.

Clieſden-houſe was erected by George Villiers duke of Buckingham in the reign of Charles II. and came by marriage to the late earl of Orkney, who made ſeveral conſiderable improvements in the houſe and gardens. The houſe is a ſtately edifice, and the rooms ſpacious and noble. In the front of it is raiſed a noble terrace, ſaid to be higher even than that of Windſor Caſtle; however, it is certain that the proſpect from thence is no leſs beautiful and extenſive. The rooms of the houſe are very elegantly furniſhed; and the grand chamber is adorned with beautiful tapeſtry. Theſe two ſeats are now the property of Captain O'Brien, who married the Earl of Inchiquin's daughter.

The foreſt at Windſor is an extenſive tract of land, and in different parts of it are delightful valleys, ſeveral of which are ornamented with handſome buildings belonging to the nobility and gentry. The foreſt is a royal chace, and has been uſed as ſuch ever ſince the Norman Conqueſt.

About four miles from Windſor is a ſmall village called Bray, which, though it hath not any thing remarkable, is yet particularly noticed from the incumbent belonging to it in the ſixteenth century, whoſe conduct gave riſe to a proverbial expreſſion that has been ever ſince preſerved; namely, when any time-ſerving perſon complies with different modes of government, for the ſake of pecuniary emoluments he is called or compared to "the vicar of Bray." The ſtory is thus related: When king Henry VIII. ſhook off the papal ſupremacy, the vicar of Bray preached in the moſt zealous manner againſt the innovations and encroachments made by the court of Rome, and when the five articles were publiſhed, he vindicated idolatry, with all the ſtrength of proſtituted logic. In the reign of Edward VI. when the proteſtant religion was eſtabliſhed by act of parliament, the vicar unpreached all his former principles, and became a ſtrenuous advocate for the reformation. On the acceſſion of queen Mary he renounced the doctrines of the church of England, and became a zealous papiſt, inveighing with great bitterneſs againſt all thoſe worthy perſons, who abhorred the Romiſh religion. He enjoyed his benefice till the reformed religion was eſtabliſhed in the reign of queen Elizabeth, when he once more changed with the times, and enjoyed his vicarage till his death. It is little to be wondered at that ſuch a character, utterly devoid of every principle, except avarice, ſhould often meet with reproach; but ſo inſenſible was he of every thing that bore the name of moral honeſty, that inſtead of being in the leaſt affected by it, his conſtant anſwer was, "I will live and die vicar of Bray."—Pity it is that daily experience convinces us, there are many ſuch characters as theſe, though, when properly conſidered, there are not any of a more diabolical nature, as they deſtroy all that confidence between man and man which is the bond of human ſociety.

Leaving Windſor and its neighbourhood, and proceeding a little to the ſouth eaſt, we come to Egham, a ſmall town pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the Thames. In this town are ſeveral good inns for the accommodation of travellers. Here are likewiſe a noble charity-ſchool and an alms-houſe built and endowed by Baron Denham, ſurveyor of the works to king Charles II. for five poor old women, each of whom has a commodious apartment and a good orchard. The parſonage houſe was formerly the ſeat of Sir John Denham, who rebuilt it. Sir John was father to the poet of that name, who made this ſpot his principal place of retirement.

Nearly oppoſite to Egham is Stanes or Staines, a very pleaſant town ſituated on the banks of the Thames, about 16 miles from London, in the county of Middleſex. It derives its name from the Saxon word *Stana*, i. e. a ſtone, becauſe a ſtone was antiently ſet up here to mark the bounds of the juriſdiction of London upon the river Thames. It is at preſent a very populous town, and has a bridge over the river, with many good inns for the accommodation of travellers. It is a royal demeſne, and governed by two conſtables appointed by the high ſteward, with other proper officers. The pariſh church is a plain, but convenient building, and is ſituated at a conſiderable diſtance from the town. The weekly market is on Friday, beſides which they have two annual fairs, viz. on the 11th of May, for cattle; and on the 19th of September for toys.

To the ſouth of Staines, on the oppoſite ſide of the river, is the town of Chertsey, pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the Thames, in the county of Surry. This town is of ſuch antiquity, that it had a monaſtery founded in it almoſt as ſoon as the Saxons were converted from Paganiſm; but the Danes, after murdering the eccleſiaſtics, burnt it to the ground. The monaſtery, however, was rebuilt by king Edgar, who granted it many privileges, and in ſucceeding times it received great benefactions, as appears by the ſtate of it at the diſſolution of religious houſes, when the rents amounted to 744l. King Henry VI. was buried in this place, though afterwards removed to Windſor by order of Henry VII.

Chertſey is at preſent a large and populous town, and carries on a great trade in making of malt, large quantities of which are ſent down the river to London. It has a bridge over the Thames to Shepperton in Middleſex, and is governed by a bailiff appointed by letters patent from the Exchequer, who enjoys the place for life; nor can any writ be executed either in the town or hundred, unleſs directed to, and endorſed by him. This town is celebrated for having been the place of retirement of the ingenious Mr. Cowley, who refuſed many preferments at court, to enjoy the pleaſures of a country life.

The weekly market at Chertſey is on Wedneſday; beſides which, they have four annual fairs, viz. on the firſt Monday in Lent, the 14th of May, the 6th of Auguſt, and the 25th of September.

Near this town is a place called Cowey Stakes, where it is generally believed Julius Cæſar croſſed the Thames when he led the Roman army into the territories of Caſſivelanus, who had encamped his forces on the oppoſite ſhore. The Britons did every thing in their power to oppoſe the Romans by driving ſtakes into the bed of the river, and fencing the banks with wood, but the diſcipline of the legions overcame them. Bede, who lived in the eighth century, tells us, that ſome of the ſtakes were then to be ſeen, and that they were as thick as a man's thigh.

Shepperton, which is only divided from Chertſey by a bridge, is a very pleaſant country village, and much frequented in ſummer by many people from London, who go there to enjoy the pleaſure of angling. Several remains of Roman antiquities have been found here, and probably the Romans might have ſometimes paſſed the river at this place.

To the ſouth-eaſt of Chertſey is WEYBRIDGE, a very pleaſant village, ſituated on the river Wey. Near this village are ſeveral country ſeats of the nobility and gentry, particulary one called OATLANDS, belonging to his Grace the Duke of Newcaſtle. The building is exceeding elegant, and delightfully ſituated in the middle of a fine park. Near the houſe is a handſome terrace, from which there is a noble proſpect over the Thames and the neighbouring country; and beſides the terrace, there is a ſerpentine river ſo curiouſly contrived, that it deceives the beholder, who at firſt ſight thinks it natural.

On the north of Oatlands is WALTON ON THAMES, ſo called from its ſituation on the banks of the river. It is a very agreeable village, and is particularly noted for its curious bridge erected at the ſole expence of Samuel Dicker, Eſq. in the year 1750. This bridge conſiſts of four ſtone piers, between which are three large truſs arches of beams and joiſts of wood, ſtrongly bound together with mortiſes, iron pins and cramps; beſides theſe there are five other arches of brick work on each ſide, to render the aſcent and deſcent the more eaſy. The center arch is exceeding large, and when viewed from the river ſide affords an agreeable proſpect of the country, beautifully diverſified with wood and water, which is ſeen through it to a conſiderable diſtance. The extenſive compaſs of this great arch to the ſpectator below produces a very uncommon ſenſation of awe and ſurprize; and he is ſtill farther aſtoniſhed on obſerving that all the timbers appear as if falling, there not being one upright piece to be ſeen. In paſſing over the bridge, the vacant interſtices between the timbers yield at every ſtep a variety of proſpects, which, at the center, are ſeen at ſtill greater advantage. But though each ſide is well ſecured by the timber and rails to the height of eight feet, yet as it affords only a parapet of wide lattice work, and the apertures ſeem even to the eye large enough to admit the paſſage of any perſon through, thoſe not accuſtomed to ſuch views cannot approach the ſide without being ſenſibly alarmed. The openings, indeed, are purpoſely left to admit a free paſſage for the air, in order to keep the timbers the more ſound, and that the leaſt decay may be the more eaſily ſeen and amended.

This bridge has been of infinite convenience to the nobility and gentry in the neighbourhood, and in conſequence of it the roads on both ſides are greatly improved, particularly on the Surry ſide.

Walton depends chiefly on the great number of barges that are continually going up and down the river. They have no weekly market, but a ſmall annual fair on the Wedneſday in Eaſter week.

Near this place are the remains of an antient Roman camp, which extend over twelve acres of land, and are ſurrounded by a deep ditch that reaches in ſeveral places to a conſiderable extent. This work is ſuppoſed to be one of the moſt antient Roman forts in the iſland, and probably firſt raiſed at the time of Cæſar's ſecond invaſion.

To the north of Walton are two ſmall villages called EAST and WEST MOULSEY, and ſo denominated from the river Mole that runs between them into the Thames. At Weſt Moulſey is a ferry over the river to Hampton town, which is a ſmall, but very agreeable place. Eaſt Moulſey is ſituated oppoſite to Hampton court, with which it communicates by a very neat bridge, where a toll is paid as well by foot paſſengers, as for horſes, carriages, &c.

Croſſing the Bridge at Eaſt Moulſey, we come to the royal palace called HAMPTON COURT. This palace was firſt built by the great Cardinal Wolſey, who reſided in it ſome time in all the ſplendor of a prince; but ſome of his enemies having endeavoured to repreſent him to the king as too powerful a ſubject, the Cardinal gave it to Henry in exchange for the palace at Richmond. At preſent little of the original building remains; for it has been much enlarged and improved, particularly by king William and queen Mary, who delighted much in the ſituation, and built the magnificent front facing the park. This edifice is encompaſſed in a cemi-circle form by the Thames, and, were the whole properly improved, it would not be exceeded by any palace in Europe.

In the back front of the palace, next the garden, is a pediment, in which is repreſented the triumphs of Hercules; and near it is a large oval baſon. At the entrance of the grand walk are two large marble vaſes, one of which was executed by Mr. Cibber, the father of the poet; but the other was done by a foreigner. That on the right hand repreſents the triumphs of Bacchus; and that on the left, Amphitrite and the Nereids. There are alſo two large vaſes at the bottom of the walk, one of which repreſents the Judgement of Paris, and the other Meleagar hunting the wild boar.

In the parterres are four fine braſs ſtatues, which formerly ſtood at the bottom of the canal facing the parade in St. James's Park, but were brought to this place in the reign of queen Anne. One of theſe ſtatues is an original, and was brought from Rome, being the workmanſhip of Agaſias Deſitheus of Epheſus. The ſecond is a young Apollo; the third a Diana; and the fourth, Saturn going to devour one of his own children.

In the privy garden, on the ſouth ſide of the palace, is a fountain, with two grand terrace walks, from whence there is a fine proſpect of the river Thames, and the adjacent country.

On the north ſide is the Tennis court, beyond which is the wilderneſs, and a paſſage leading to the great garden.

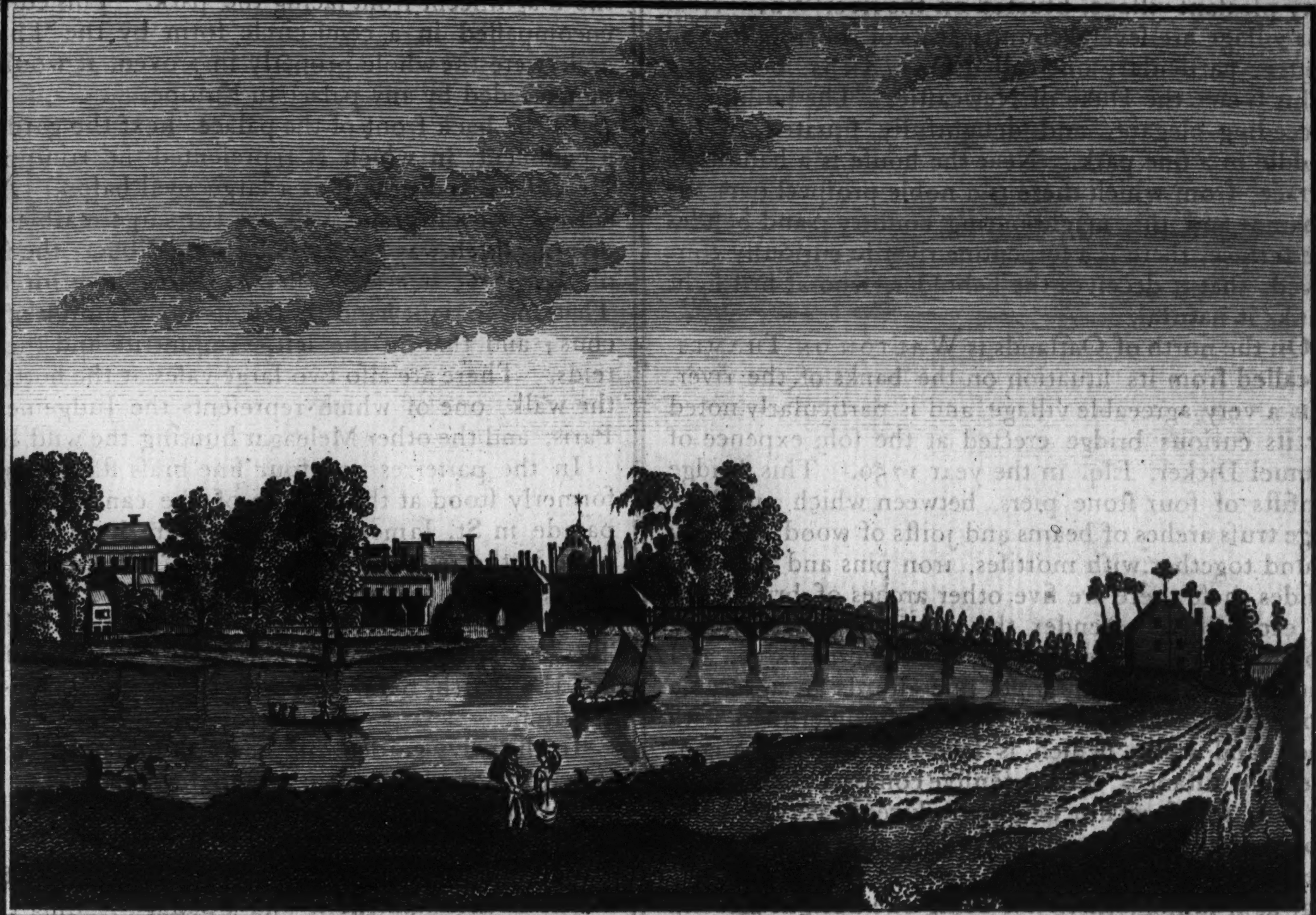
At the entrance to the palace are large brick piers, ornamented with the figures of a lion and unicorn, each holding the arms of Great Britain, with their appendages properly quartered. The court-yard is very ſpacious, having on each ſide of it ſtables, and other offices, for his majeſty's domeſticks. Beyond it is the original portal, one of the pieces firſt built by Wolſey. It is adorned with the heads of Tiberius and Vitellius on the one ſide, and on the other with thoſe of Trajan and Adrian.

Beyond this portal is a large quadrangle that leads to another, in which is a fine aſtronomical clock made by the famous Tompion, one of the greateſt artiſts in his time; and on it are repreſented the twelve ſigns of the zodiac, with the riſing and ſetting of the ſun.

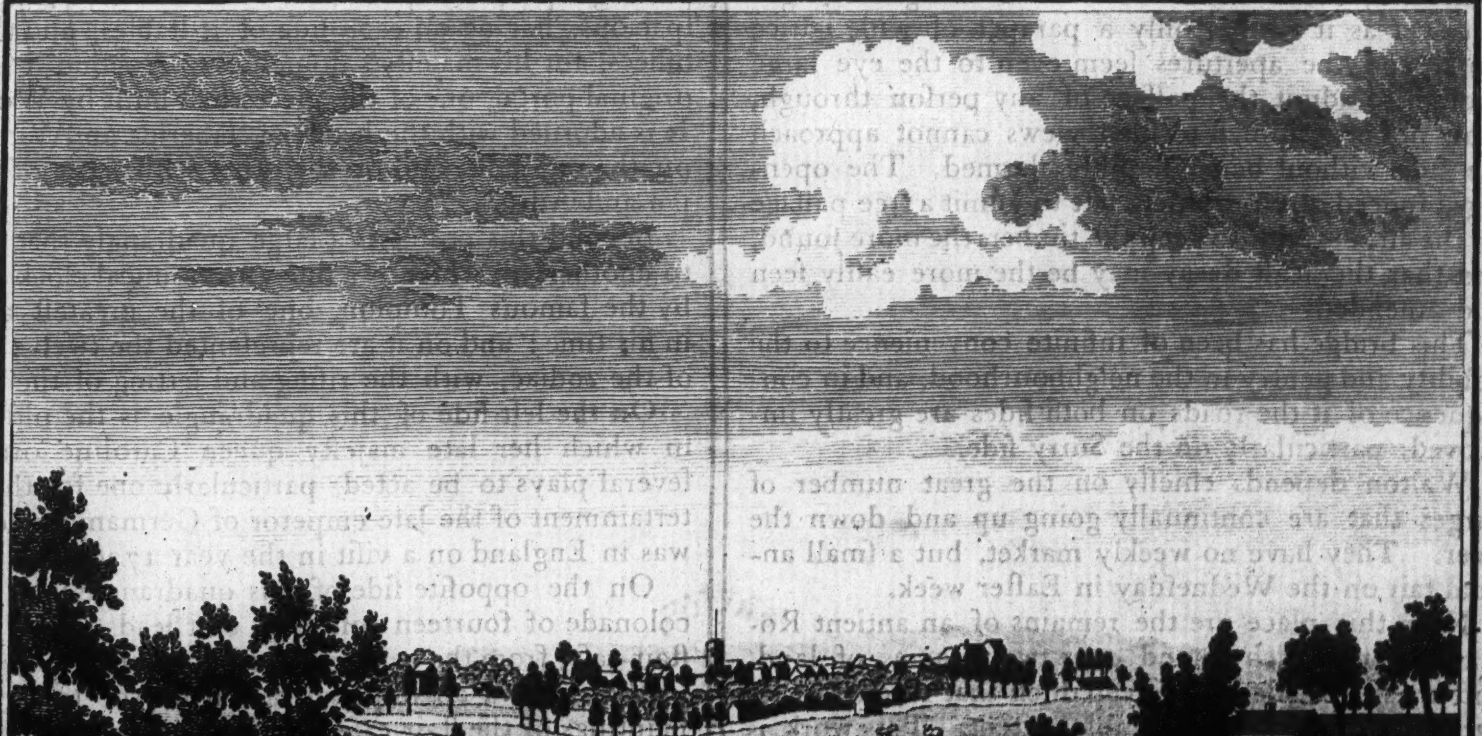
On the left ſide of this quadrangle is the old hall, in which her late majeſty queen Caroline ordered ſeveral plays to be acted, particularly one for the entertainment of the late emperor of Germany, when he was in England on a viſit in the year 1730.

On the oppoſite ſide of this quadrangle is a ſtone colonade of fourteen columns, that leads to the great ſtair-caſe, from the ceiling of which hangs a large glaſs lanthorn, with an imperial crown on the top. The paintings of the ſtair-caſe are exceeding beautiful, and were executed by Verro, an Italian artiſt. On the left ſide are repreſented Apollo and the nine muſes, at whoſe feet ſits the god Pan with his unequal reeds, and a little below is the goddeſs Ceres, holding in one hand a wheatſheaf, and with the other pointing to loaves of bread. At the feet of Ceres is Flora ſurrounded by her attendants, and holding in her right hand a chaplet of flowers. Near her are the two river gods, Thame and Iſis, with their urns, and in the center is a large table decorated with flowers.

On the ceiling are Jupiter and Juno, with Ganymede riding on Jupiter's eagle, and offering the cup; and in the front is Juno's peacock. One of the Parcæ, with her ſciſſars in her hand, ſeems to wait for Jove's orders to cut the thread of life. Theſe figures are covered with a fine canopy ſurrounded with the ſigns of the zodiac, and by ſeveral zephyrs with flowers in their hands; and on one ſide of them is Fame with her two trumpets. Beneath is a beautiful figure of Venus riding on a ſwan, Mars addreſſing himſelf to



View *of* HAMPTON COURT, *from the* opposite Shore *of the* River Thames.



View *of* CHERTSEY, *in* Surrey.

Published by Alexr. Hogg at the Kings Arms No. 16 Paternoster Row

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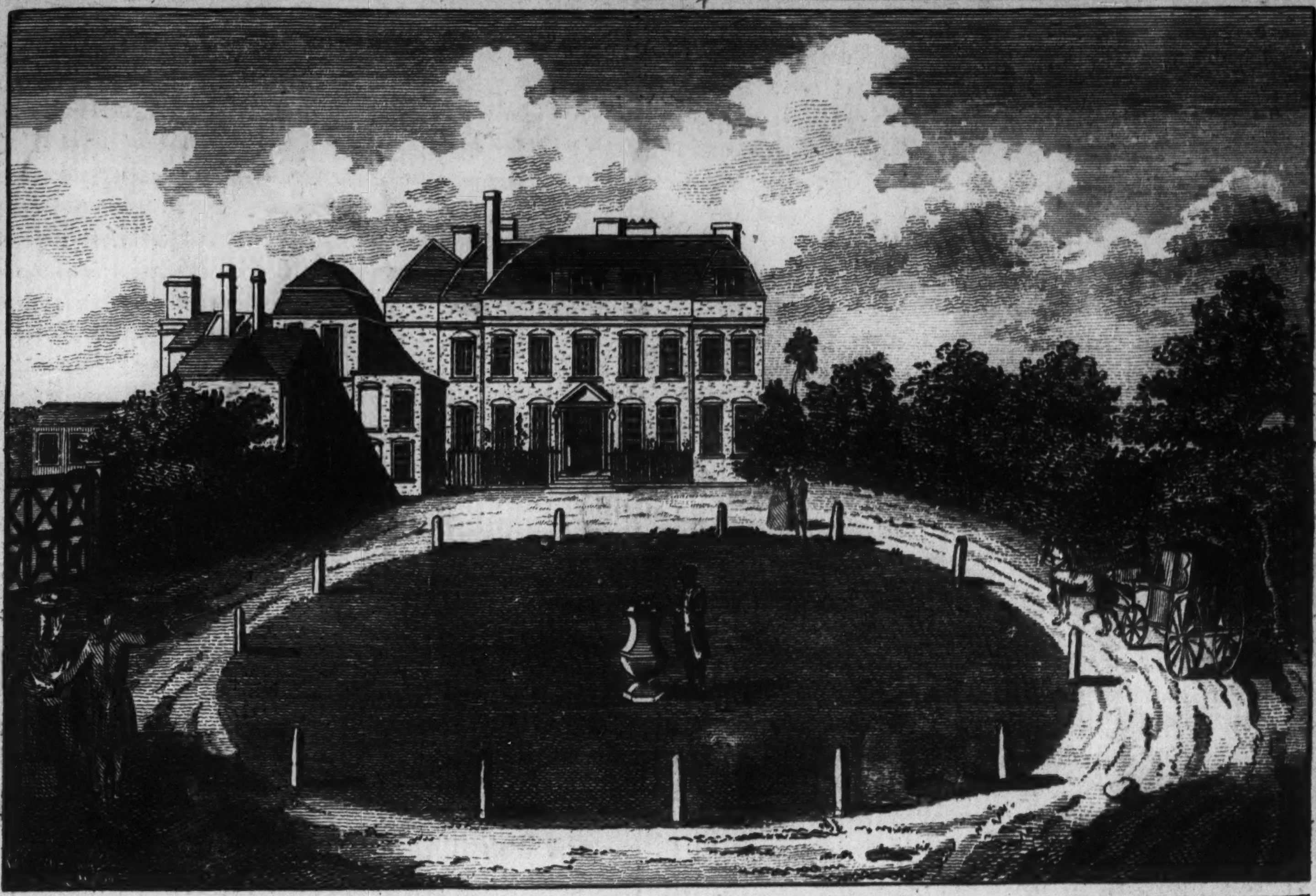
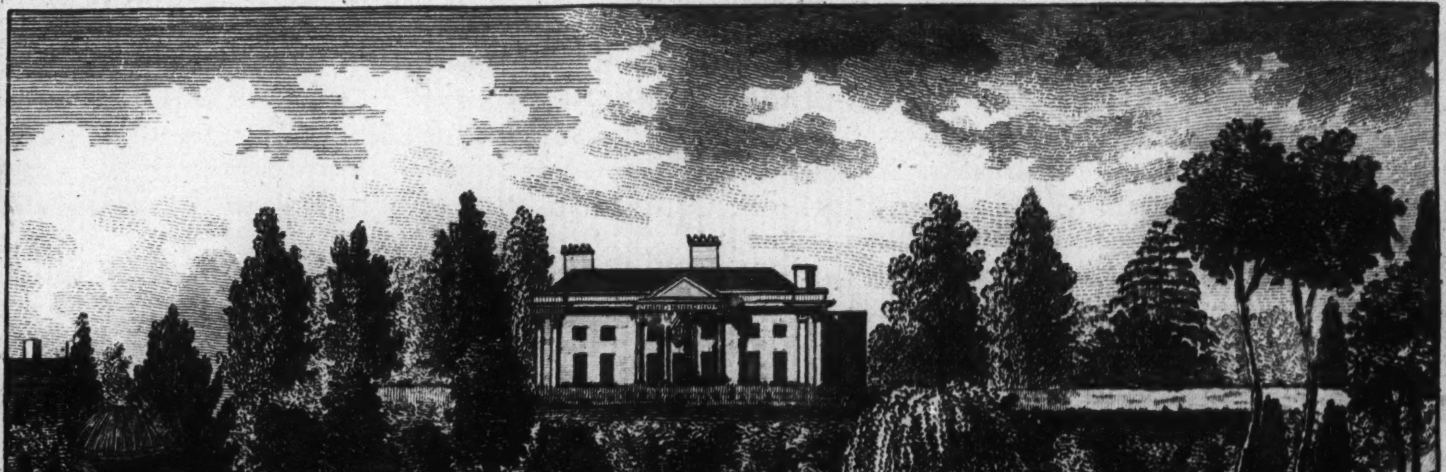


View *of the* Seat *of* ADMIRAL KEPPEL *at* BAGSHOT *in* Surrey.



View *of the* Seat *of the late* DAVID GARRICK Esq^{r}. *at* HAMPTON,
with the Temple *of* Shakespeare.

London Published by Alex^{r}. Hogg at the Kings Arms. N^{o}. 16 Paternoster Row.

her as a lover, and Cupid riding on another ſwan. On the right hand are Pluto and Proſerpine, Cœlus and Terra, Cybele crowned with a tower, and other figures. In the front are Neptune and Amphitrite, with two attendants who are ſerving them with wine. Bacchus is leaning on a rich ewer, and being accompanied by his attendants, places his hand on the head of Silenus, who ſits on an aſs that is fallen down, he ſeeming to catch at a table, to which Diana above is pointing with her finger. The table is ſupported by eagles; on one ſide of it ſits Romulus the founder of Rome, with a wolf, and on the other ſide of it is Hercules leaning on his club. Between them is Peace holding in her right hand a laurel, and in her left a palm branch over the head of Æneas, who ſeems inviting the twelve Cæſars (among whom is Julian the apoſtate) to a celeſtial banquet. Over their heads hovers the genius of Rome with a [illegible] and a bridle, the latter the emblem of government, and the former that of deſtruction.

From the top of the ſtairs we enter the guard chamber, which is [illegible] and contains a great quantity of arms, curiouſly diſpoſed in various forms. [illegible]

The King's Firſt Preſence Chamber is hung with rich tapeſtry, and from the ceiling hangs a luſtre of thirteen branches. King William III. is here painted in armour, mounted on a white horſe, trampling on trophies of war, by which lies a flaming torch. [illegible] and Peace ſupporting his helmet, which is decorated with laurel. Beneath appear Neptune and his attendants by the ſide of a rock, welcoming the hero to ſhore, and at a diſtance is ſeen a fleet of ſhips, their ſails ſwelled with the eaſt wind. In the front is Plenty with a cornucopia, offering him an olive branch, and Flora preſenting him with flowers. Over the chimney of this room is a whole length painting of the Marquis of Hamilton, lord ſteward of the houſhold to King Charles I. finely executed by Van Somer.

In the ſecond Preſence Chamber over the chimney is a whole length painting of Chriſtian IV. King of Denmark, by Van Somer. Here are likewiſe two fine marble tables, with two elegant glaſs [illegible] of gilt ſtands. The tapeſtry of this room is ancient, but very rich; the lights being all gold, and the ſhadows ſilk. The ſubjects repreſent Hercules and the Hydra, and Midas with his aſs's ears.

The tapeſtry in the third room repreſents part of the ſtory of Abraham. Over the chimney is a whole length picture of Elizabeth queen of Bohemia, daughter of King James I. and over each of the doors is a Madona, by Dominico Feti.

In the fourth room is a very ancient but rich piece of tapeſtry, repreſenting Abraham ſending his ſervant to ſeek a wife for his ſon Iſaac. Over the chimney is an admirable whole length of King Charles I. by Vandyke; and over the doors are two capital pictures; the one, David with Goliah's head, by Feti, and the other, the Holy Family, by Corregio.

The King's State Bedchamber is exceeding elegant and very richly furniſhed. The bed is of crimſon velvet, laced with gold, and on the top of the canopy are plumes of white feathers. The tapeſtry repreſents the hiſtory of Joſhua, about which are eight large ſilver ſconces chaced with the judgment of Solomon. The ceiling of this room is painted by Verrio, and repreſents Endymion lying with his head in the lap of Morpheus, and Diana admiring him as he ſleeps. Over the doors are flower pieces by Baptiſt; and over the chimney is a whole length of the late ducheſs of York, by Van Somer.

In the King's Private Bedchamber the bed is of crimſon damaſk; and the tapeſtry repreſents the battle of Solebay, between the Scots and the [illegible].

The King's Dreſſing Room is hung with ſtraw-coloured India damaſk, as are likewiſe the chairs, ſtools, and ſcreen. The ceiling is painted by Verrio, and repreſents Mars ſleeping in Venus's lap, with ſeveral cupids ſtealing away his armour, ſword, and ſpear, and others binding his legs and arms with fetters of roſes. Over the doors are flower pieces by Baptiſt.

Over each door of the King's Writing Cloſet [illegible] and over the chimney is a [illegible] variety of birds, by [illegible].

[illegible] Queen Mary's Cloſet is hung with needle-work, ſaid to have been wrought by the hands of that princeſs. The chairs and ſcreens are ſaid to have been her work. Over the chimney is a piece repreſenting Jupiter's throne, the thunder, and his eagle at the [illegible], by Raphael.

The Queen's Gallery is ſeventy feet long and twenty-five wide, and is hung with ſeven pieces of tapeſtry, repreſenting the hiſtory of Alexander the Great, from the paintings of Le Brun.

The Queen's Bedchamber is exceeding elegant. The bed is of crimſon damaſk, and [illegible] The ceiling was painted by Sir James Thornhill, and repreſents Aurora riſing out of the ocean, in a chariot drawn by four white horſes. In this room are the following pictures: King James I. whole length, by Van Somer; Anne his conſort, ditto. Princeſs Elizabeth [illegible] ditto. Henry prince of Wales, whole length, by Vandyke. George I. and II. Queen Caroline, and Frederick prince of Wales.

The Queen's Drawing Room is hung with green damaſk, on which are placed nine pictures repreſenting the triumph of Julius Cæſar, painted in water colours upon canvas, by Andrea Mantegna. The ceiling of this room is painted by Verrio. In the centre of it is repreſented Queen Anne in the character of Juſtice, holding the ſcales in one hand, and a ſword in the other; [illegible] her head is a crown ſupported by [illegible] Neptune and Britannia. [illegible]

[illegible] the ducheſs of Lenox and Margaret Queen of Scots, both full lengths, by Holbein.

In the Prince of Wales's [illegible] over the doors, are Gutzman and Gondamor, two Spaniſh ambaſſadors. Over the chimney is Lewis XIII. with a walking ſtick in his hand, and a dog by his ſide. Theſe were all done by Holbein. The tapeſtry in this room repreſents the ſtory of Tobit and Tobias.

In the Prince's Drawing Room, over the chimney, is the duke of Wirtemburgh, and over the doors the wife of Philip II. King of Spain, and Count Mansfeld, general of the Spaniards, whole lengths, by Holbein. The tapeſtry of this room repreſents [illegible] the Prince's Bedchamber is [illegible] with many [illegible] paintings. Among others are the following, viz.

Over the chimney, a whole length of the duke of Lunenburgh, grandfather to King George I. Over the doors Philip II. King of Spain, the mother of Chriſtian IV. King of Denmark, and a whole length of the Prince of Parma, governor of the Netherlands, all by Holbein.

In the private dining room are four pictures of the defeat of the Spaniſh Armada, by Vandevelde; [illegible] late Queen of England, by Vandyke.

In the Admirals' [illegible] are pictures of the following celebrated admirals, viz. Sir George Rooke, Sir Cloudeſly Shovel, Sir John Leake, Lord Torrington, Admiral Churchill, [illegible] Sir John Jennings, Sir Thomas Hopſon, Admiral Beaumont, Sir Thomas Dilks, Admiral Benbow, Admiral Whetſtone, Admiral [illegible], Admiral Graydon, Admiral Munden.—All theſe paintings were executed by Dahl and Sir Godfrey Kneller.

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her as a lover, and Cupid riding on another ſwan. On the right hand are Pluto and Proſerpine, Cœlus and Terra, Cybele crowned with a tower, and other figures. In the front are Neptune and Amphitrite, with two attendants who are ſerving them with fruit. Bacchus is leaning on a rich ewer, and, being accompanied by his attendants, places his left hand on the head of Silenus, who ſits on an aſs that is fallen down, he ſeeming to catch at a table, to which Diana above is pointing with her finger. The table is ſupported by eagles; on one ſide of it ſits Romulus the founder of Rome, with a wolf; and on the other ſide of it is Hercules leaning on his club. Between theſe is Peace holding in her right hand a laurel, and in her left a palm branch over the head of Æneas, who ſeems inviting the twelve Cæſars, (among whom is Spurina the ſooth-ſayer) to a celeſtial banquet. Over their heads hovers the genius of Rome, with a flaming ſword and a bridle; the latter the emblem of government, and the former that of deſtruction.

From the top of the ſtair-caſe we enter the guard-chamber, which is a very ſpacious room, and contains a great quantity of arms curiouſly placed in various forms. This leads to the royal apartments, which are all elegantly furniſhed, and ornamented with a great number of curious paintings executed by the beſt artiſts.

The King's Preſence Chamber is hung with rich tapeſtry, and from the ceiling hangs a luſtre of thirteen branches. King William III. is here painted in armour on horſeback, trampling on trophies of war, by which lies a flaming torch. In the clouds are Mercury and Peace ſupporting his helmet, which is decorated with a laurel. Beneath appear Neptune and his attendants by the ſide of a rock, welcoming the hero to ſhore; and at a diſtance is ſeen a fleet of ſhips, their ſails ſwelled with the eaſt wind. In the front is Plenty with a cornucopia, offering him an olive branch, and Flora preſenting him with flowers. Over the chimney of this room is a whole length painting of the marquis of Hamilton, lord ſteward of the houſehold to king Charles I. finely executed by Van Somer.

In the ſecond Preſence Chamber, over the chimney, is a whole length painting of Chriſtian IV. king of Denmark, by Van Somer. Here are likewiſe two fine marble tables, with two elegant pier glaſſes, and two pair of gilt ſtands. The tapeſtry of this room is antient, but very rich: the lights being all gold, and the ſhadows ſilk. The ſhadows repreſent Hercules and the Hydra; and Midas with his aſs's ears.

The tapeſtry in the next room repreſents part of the ſtory of Abraham. Over the chimney is a whole length picture of Elizabeth queen of Bohemia, daughter of king James I. and over each of the doors is a Madona, by Dominico Feti.

In the fourth room is a very antient but rich piece of tapeſtry, repreſenting Abraham ſending his ſervants to procure a wife for his ſon Iſaac. Over the chimney is an admirable whole length of king Charles I. by Vandyke; and over the doors are two capital pictures; the one, David with Goliah's head, by Feti; and the other, the Holy Family, by Correggio.

The King's State Bedchamber is exceeding elegant, and very richly furniſhed. The bed is of crimſon velvet, laced with gold, and on the top of the canopy are plumes of white feathers. The tapeſtry repreſents the hiſtory of Joſhua, about which are eight large ſilver ſconces chaced with the Judgement of Solomon. The ceiling of this room is painted by Verro, and repreſents Endymion lying with his head in the lap of Morpheus, and Diana admiring him as he ſleeps. Over the doors are flower pieces, by Baptiſt; and over the chimney is a whole length of the late ducheſs of York, by Van Somer.

In the King's Private Bedchamber the bed is of crimſon damaſk; and the tapeſtry repreſents the battle of Solbay, between the Scots and the Borderers.

The King's Dreſſing Room is hung with ſtraw-coloured India damaſk, as are likewiſe the chairs, ſtools, and ſcreen. The ceiling is painted by Verro, and repreſents Mars ſleeping in Venus's lap, with ſeveral cupids ſtealing away his armour, ſword, and ſpear, and others binding his legs and arms with fetters of roſes. Over the doors are flower pieces, by Baptiſt.

Over each door of the King's Writing Cloſet is alſo a flower piece, by Baptiſt; and over the chimney is a painting of a great variety of birds, by Boudagne.

The room called Queen Mary's Cloſet is hung with needle-work, ſaid to have been wrought by the hands of that princeſs. The chairs and ſcreens are likewiſe ſaid to have been her work. Over the chimney is an old painting, repreſenting Jupiter's throne, near which is the thunder, and his eagle in the clouds, by Raphael.

The Queen's Gallery is ſeventy feet long and twenty-five wide, and is hung with ſeven pieces of tapeſtry, repreſenting the Hiſtory of Alexander the Great, from the paintings of Le Brun.

The Queen's ſtate Bedchamber is exceeding elegant. The bed is of crimſon damaſk, and, beſides other furniture, there is a handſome glaſs luſtre, with ſilver ſockets. The ceiling was painted by Sir James Thornhill, and repreſents Aurora riſing out of the ocean in her golden chariot drawn by four white horſes. In this room are the following pictures, viz. King James I. a whole length, by Van Somer. Queen Anne, his conſort, ditto. Princeſs Elizabeth their daughter, ditto. Henry prince of Wales, a whole length, by Vandyke. George I. and II. Queen Caroline, and Frederick prince of Wales.

The Queen's Drawing-Room is hung with green damaſk, on which are placed nine pictures repreſenting the triumph of Julius Cæſar, painted in water colours upon canvas, by Andrea Mantegna. The ceiling of this room is painted by Verro. In the center of it is repreſented Queen Anne in the character of Juſtice holding the ſcales in one hand, and a ſword in the other. She is dreſſed in a purple robe lined with ermine, and over her head is a crown ſupported by Neptune and Britannia.

The tapeſtry in the Queen's State Audience Room repreſents the children of Iſrael carrying the twelve ſtones to the river Jordan. Among other paintings in this room are, the ducheſs of Lenox and Margaret Queen of Scots, both full lengths by Holbein.

In the Prince of Wales's Preſence chamber, over the doors, are Guzman and Gundamor, two Spaniſh ambaſſadors. Over the chimney is Lewis XIII. with a walking ſtick in his hand, and a dog by his ſide. Theſe were all done by Holbein. The tapeſtry in this room repreſents the ſtory of Tobit and Tobias.

In the Prince's Drawing Room, over the chimney, is the duke of Wirtemburgh; and over the doors the wife of Philip II. king of Spain, and Count Manſfield general of the Spaniards, all whole lengths, by Holbein. The tapeſtry of this room repreſents Elymas the ſorcerer ſtruck with blindneſs.

The Prince's Bed-chamber is of green damaſk, and adorned with many beautiful paintings. Among others are the following, viz.

Over the chimney a whole length of the duke of Lunenburgh, grandfather to king George I. Over the doors Philip II. king of Spain, the conſort of Chriſtian IV. king of Denmark, and a whole length of the prince of Parma, governor of the Netherlands; all by Holbein.

In the private dining-room are four pictures of the defeat of the Spaniſh Armada, by Vandevelde; and over the chimney is a fine painting of the lord Effingham Howard, lord high admiral of England, by Vandyke.

In the Admiral's Gallery are pictures of the following celebrated admirals, viz. Sir George Rooke. Sir Cloudeſly Shovel. Sir John Leake. Lord Torrington. Admiral Churchill. Sir Strafford Fairborne. Sir John Jennings. Sir Thomas Hopſon. Admiral Beaumont. Sir Thomas Dilks. Admiral Bembo. Admiral Whetſtone. Admiral Wiſhart. Admiral Graydon. Admiral Munden.—All theſe paintings were executed by Dahl and Sir Godfrey Kneller.

In the Room of Beauties are paintings of the moſt admired ladies in the laſt century. Theſe are, Lady Peterborough. Lady Ranelagh. Lady Middleton. Miſs Pitt. The ducheſs of St. Alban's. Lady Eſſex. Lady Dorſet. The ducheſs of Grafton; and Queen Mary—The laſt was painted by Wiſſing, and the reſt by Sir Godfrey Kneller.

In the Cartoon Gallery were placed the celebrated cartoons of Raphael; but theſe, as hath been already mentioned, were ſome years ago removed to the Queen's Palace. Over the chimney-piece in this gallery is a fine bas relief in white marble of Venus drawn in her chariot, and attended by ſeveral cupids.

We now come to the Queen's Stair-caſe, the ceiling of which is painted by Vick. Here are king Charles II. and Catherine his queen, with the duke of Buckingham repreſenting Science in the habit of Mercury, while Envy is ſtruck down by naked boys.

From this ſtair-caſe, we leave the royal apartments, and enter another quadrangle, in the center of which is a round baſon, and four large lamps on pedeſtals of iron work. On the right hand of this quadrangle, over the windows, are the twelve labours of Hercules, in Freſco.

This palace might be conſidered as the moſt beautiful in England, were the architecture of it but of one piece: but two of the quadrangles being Gothic, and the other from an elegant deſign of Sir Chriſtopher Wren, the whole is exceeding irregular. The royal apartments, however, are very commodious, and the ſituation of the palace and gardens truly delightful.

Beſides the palace, there are in this neighbourhood ſeveral elegant ſeats belonging to the nobility and gentry; and ſince the bridge was erected here over the Thames, conſiderable improvements have been made to this part of the country.

Leaving Hampton-Court, and its beautiful gardens, we proceed to the town of KINGSTON, ſituated on the banks of the Thames, about twelve miles from London, in the county of Surry. This town was a place of great repute under the Saxon kings, and received its name, from many of thoſe monarchs being crowned here on a ſtage erected for that purpoſe in the market-place. In the reigns of Edward II. and Edward III. it received ſummonſes to ſend members to parliament, but neglecting to pay them for their attendance, that privilege was taken away.

This town was alſo eſteemed, in latter ages, as appears by a palace being built near it by Richard Nevil, the great Earl of Warwick, who generally reſided here when he was concerting ſchemes to dethrone one king, and ſet up another. It is a large thriving and populous town, and the aſſizes for the county of Surry are frequently held here, when great numbers of people reſort to it as well from London as other parts.

The church is a ſpacious edifice, and in it are the pictures of ſuch of the Saxon kings as were crowned here. In St. Mary's chancel is the picture of king John, in memory of that prince's firſt granting them a charter of incorporation.

Here is a free grammar-ſchool founded and endowed by Queen Elizabeth, where youth are inſtructed in the claſſics: and in the reign of Charles II. one Mr. Cleave, an Alderman of London, founded an alms-houſe for ſix men and ſix women, for whoſe ſupport he left an eſtate of eighty pounds per annum. The ſame gentleman alſo eſtabliſhed a charity ſchool, where thirty children belonging to poor people are cloathed and educated.

The wooden bridge over the Thames conſiſts of twenty arches; and for keeping it in repair there is an eſtate of 40l. per annum, ſo that no toll is taken as at other parts. Near the town is a ſmall ſtream, and over it a bridge built of brick, of conſiderable advantage to the inhabitants.

The town of Kingſton, within theſe few years, has greatly increaſed in new buildings; and the trade carried on in it is very conſiderable. The weekly market is on Saturday, when great quantities of corn are brought up by the dealers in London; beſides which they have three annual fairs, viz. Thurſday in Whitſun-week, which holds during the two following days, and is much frequented by people from London; the 4th of Auguſt, for Pedlery goods and toys; and the 13th of November, for horſes and black cattle.

Leaving Kingſton, and proceeding to the ſouth-weſt, we come to ESHER, a ſmall but pleaſant village, and remarkable for an elegant building called ESHER PLACE, the ſeat of the late Henry Pelham, Eſq. It is a Gothic ſtructure, made of brick, with ſtone facings to the doors, windows, &c. The original building on this ſpot was erected by Cardinal Wolſey; and here it is ſaid, that nobleman was firſt ſeized by order of Henry VIII. on his refuſing to annull the king's marriage with queen Catharine. The late Mr. Pelham, however, rebuilt the whole, except the two towers, which are the ſame as belonged to the original building.

The principal floor conſiſts of ſix rooms, all elegantly furniſhed. The great parlour is carved and gilt in a taſte ſuitable to the ſtile of the houſe, with curious marble chimney-pieces and ſlabs. All the rooms are well furniſhed, and ornamented with many handſome paintings executed by the beſt maſters. Here is alſo a library well furniſhed and ſtocked with a good collection of books both antient and modern.

The ſituation of this houſe is exceeding pleaſant, and the beauties of it are conſiderably heightened by the river Mole, which glides by the ſide it. At ſome diſtance from the building is a fine ſummer-houſe ſituated on an eminence, which commands a view of the houſe, park, and country round for many miles. In one part of the park is a neat wilderneſs laid out in walks, and planted with a variety of ever-greens and other plants, with a handſome grotto. The wood in the park is well diſpoſed, and conſiſts of fine oak, elm, and other trees.

In the nighbourhood of Eſher is CLAREMONT, the beloved retirement of that great miniſter of ſtate the late duke of Newcaſtle, who here enjoyed the ſweets of ſolitude, after the fatigues of buſineſs, and the formality of courts. By his Grace's will this ſeat became a part of his lady's jointure, who ſold it to the late lord Clive. This nobleman pulled down the old fabric, and erected another much more elegant on the ſpot; but he did not live long to enjoy it. The deſign of this building is exceeding neat, and its ſituation truly delightful.

Proceeding to the ſouth-weſt from Claremont, we come to COBHAM, a ſmall town, ſituated about ſixteen miles from London, in the county of Surry. It is a clean flouriſhing place, and in it are ſeveral good inns for the accommodation of travellers, it being on the high road to Portſmouth. It has two annual fairs, viz. one on the 17th of March, for toys, to which many people reſort from London; and the other on the 11th of December, for cattle.

In the neighbourhood of Cobham are ſeveral handſome ſeats, particularly one in the Italian taſte, the rooms of which are finely ornamented, and the decorations as elegant as can be conceived. The gardens are very ſpacious, and well laid out. The river Mole, which runs near the ſide of them, is made above four times its ordinary breadth, and the banks are diſpoſed in ſo ſloping a manner, that it has a moſt pleaſing effect on the eye.

Near this ſeat is a very handſome one belonging to the Hon. Charles Hamilton, where great improvements have been made by incloſing a large tract of land, which was formerly conſidered ſo barren as to be unworthy of cultivation; but by art and induſtry the heath was burned, and turnips ſown, which produced a large crop, and theſe being given to the ſheep, the dung of thoſe animals became an excellent manure, and fine graſs ſprung up, ſo that at preſent it is as agreeable a ſpot as any in the neighbourhood. Theſe incloſed lands have a beautiful effect on the eye, for every where the ſmall vallies and riſing grounds form a ſort a ſort of contraſt, and ſerve as a relaxation, eſpecially where the mind is too much employed in the contemplation of one object.

The houſe is a ſmall but handſome edifice, and adapted to all the uſes of a private family, neither poorly low, nor idly great; and the gardens are laid out with ſuch taſte, as ſhews the owner to be well acquainted with utility, without profuſion.

Proceeding from hence to the ſouth, we come to a village called EFFINGHAM, which, it is ſaid, had once ſixteen churches, and was a large flouriſhing city; but the truth of this ſtory ſeems doubtful, as it is not mentioned by any of our old hiſtorians. The church, indeed, has the appearance of antiquity, and from the remains of ſome ſtalls, it ſeems as if it had been once collegiate.

To the north eaſt of this village is LEATHERHEAD, a ſmall town, very pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the river Mole, over which there is a good ſtone bridge. This town had once a weekly market; but that has been long diſcontinued. The town is a great thoroughfare, and has ſeveral good public houſes, but not any building that merits particular attention.

At ſome diſtance from this town is an eminence called LEITH HILL, from whence there is ſuch an unbounded proſpect, that a ſight of it has often excited the greateſt men in England to viſit the place; and, amongſt others, the late Mr. Dennis, who has given ſuch an elegant deſcription of it, that, though we might attempt it in our own language, yet we will give the preference to that gentleman.

“ In a late journey (ſays he) which I took into the wilds of Suſſex, I paſſed over an hill which ſhewed me a more tranſporting ſight than ever the country had ſhewn me before, either in England or Italy. The proſpects which in Italy pleaſed me moſt were, that of the Valdarno from the Apennines; of Rome and the Mediterranean at fifty miles diſtance from it; and that of the Campagne of Rome from Tivoli and Freſcati; from which two places you ſee every foot of that famous Campagne even from the bottom of Tivoli and Freſcati to the very foot of the mountain of Viterbo, without any thing to intercept your ſight. But from an hill which I paſſed in my late journey into Suſſex, I had a proſpect more extenſive than any of theſe, and which ſurpaſſed them at once in rural charms, in pomp, and in magnificence. The hill which I ſpeak of, is called Leith-hill, and is about five miles ſouthward from Darking, about ſix from Box-hill, and near twelve from Epſom. It juts itſelf out about two miles beyond that range of hills which terminate the north downs to the ſouth. When I ſaw from one of theſe hills, at about two miles diſtance, that ſide of Leith-hill which faces the northern downs, it appeared the beautifulleſt proſpect I had ever ſeen: but after we had conquered the hill itſelf, I ſaw a ſight that would tranſport a ſtoic: a ſight that looked like enchantment and viſion. Beneath us lay open to our view all the wilds of Surry and Suſſex, and a great part of that of Kent, admirably diverſified in every part of them with woods, and fields of corn and paſtures, every where adorned with ſtately rows of trees.

“ This beautiful vale is about thirty miles in breadth, and about ſixty in length, and is terminated to the ſouth by the majeſtic range of the ſouthern hills, and the ſea: and it is no eaſy matter to decide, whether theſe hills, which appear at thirty, forty, fifty miles diſtance, with their tops in the ſky, ſeem more awful and venerable, or the delicious vale between you and them more inviting. About noon, in a ſerene day, you may at thirty miles diſtance, ſee the very water of the ſea through a chaſm of the mountains. And that which above all makes it a noble and a wonderful proſpect, is, that at the ſame time that, at thirty miles diſtance, you behold the very water of the ſea; at the ſame time you behold to the ſouth, the moſt delicious rural proſpect in the world: at that very time, by a little turn of your head towards the north, you look full over Box-hill, and ſee the country beyond it, between that and London; and, over the very ſtomacher of it, ſee St. Paul's at twenty-five miles diſtance, and London beneath it and Highgate and Hampſtead beyond it.”

Such is the deſcription given of this hill by Mr. Dennis; but we muſt not expect that the objects mentioned to be ſeen at ſo conſiderable a diſtance can be properly diſtinguiſhed without the aſſiſtance of glaſſes.

Box-hill, which is alſo very conſiderable, received its name from a great number of box trees planted on the ſouth of it by the earl of Arundel in the reign of king Charles I. but the north ſide is covered with yew. On the ſummit of this hill is a large warren, from whence there is a moſt extenſive and beautiful proſpect.

To the eaſt of Box-hill, and at the ſouth extremity of our circuit, is RYEGATE, a good town pleaſantly ſituated in a valley called Holmſdale, in the county of Surry. There was an antient caſtle here during the heptarchy, but it was ſo neglected in after-times, that only a few remains of it are now to be ſeen. When the Danes were in England, the inhabitants of this town defeated ſome of their ſtraggling parties, from whence they have ever ſince entertained a high opinion of their own bravery, of which they thus poetically boaſt:

The valley of Holmſdale
Was never won, nor never ſhall.

The church is a handſome edifice built of free-ſtone, and in a vault under the chancel are ſeveral monuments of the Howards earls of Nottingham. The market-houſe is a Gothic ſtructure, and was formerly a chapel dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket.

The town is an antient borough by preſcription, and has ſent repreſentatives to parliament ever ſince the original ſummons, who are choſen by ſuch of the houſe-keepers as pay to the church and poor. The town is principally inhabited by citizens of London, who have retired from the fatigues of buſineſs to ſpend the remainder of their days in peaceful ſolitude.

The weekly market is on Tueſday, beſides which there are two annual fairs, viz. on Whitſun Monday, and the 14th of September.

At the bottom of a hill adjoining to this town was antiently a priory of black canons, founded in the reign of Henry III. by William Warren earl of Surry. This priory was in latter times converted into a dwelling-houſe, and was long the country reſidence of the late alderman Parſons.

Farther to the eaſt from Ryegate, is a place called BLETCHINGLY, in which was antiently a caſtle, though ſcarce any remains of it are now to be ſeen. This is an antient borough by preſcription, and ſends two repreſentatives to parliament, who are choſen by the inhabitants in general, the bailiff, who is the principal magiſtrate, being the returning officer.

The church is a handſome venerable Gothic ſtructure, and near it is a charity-ſchool for twenty boys, and an alms-houſe for ten poor people of both ſexes. It has not any weekly market, but two fairs, viz. on the 11th of June, and the 2d of November.

Between Bletchingly and Ryegate, but a little to the north, is an antient town called GATTON, ſituated at the bottom of a hill. This is alſo a borough by preſcription, and has ſent repreſentatives to parliament ever ſince the reign of Henry VI. It is at preſent a poor decayed place, and is governed by a conſtable, who is choſen at the court leet of the manor. Several Roman coins have been dug up near this town, and it is ſaid here was antiently a caſtle, though there are not any remains of it now to be ſeen.

Leaving Gatton and its neighbourhood, and proceeding to the north-weſt, we come to EPSOM, a large and well built town, ſituated about ſixteen miles from London, in the county of Surry. This was formerly a ſmall village, but of late years has greatly increaſed in buildings, from its delightful ſituation near Banſtead Downs, many of the nobility and gentry having built houſes in it for their country reſidence. As theſe buildings have been erected at different times, and at a conſiderable diſtance from each other, the whole has a moſt delightful appearance, eſpecially to thoſe who are fond of a rural ſcene; the gardens, incloſures, meadows and downs being ſo blended together, that a ſtranger at firſt view would be at a loſs to know whether it was a town in a wood, or a wood in a town.

Epſom was famous in the laſt century for its mineral waters, which iſſued from a riſing ground adjoining, and were firſt diſcovered in 1618. Theſe waters are far from being now in the ſame repute as formerly, though the ſalt extracted from them is greatly valued. The hall, galleries, and other accommodations at firſt erected for drinking the waters, are now gone to decay, and there only remains a ſmall dwelling on the ſpot inhabited by poor people, who live by carrying the water in bottles to the gentry in the town, and the villages adjoining to it.

Horſe races are annually held on the neighbouring Downs, and are frequented by great numbers of people of all ranks from London. They have alſo an annual fair, which is held on the fifth of Auguſt.

Banſtead Downs is particularly famous for the feeding of ſheep; and the mutton fed there is ſaid to be ſuperior in its ſweetneſs to any other throughout England.

To the north-eaſt of Epſom is EWELL, once a conſiderable place, and noted in hiſtory for a moſt magnificent palace built in its neighbourhood by Henry VIII. This palace was given by king Charles II. to his favourite miſtreſs the duche ſs of Cleveland, who pulled it down, and ſold the materials. It was called *Nonſuch*, and was ſuppoſed at that time to be the moſt magnificent building in the kingdom. The only idea we can now form of its grandeur, as well as the beauties with which it was ſurrounded, is from the account of it written by Hentzner, a German, who viſited England in 1598, and whoſe Itinerary was publiſhed ſome years ago by the Hon. Mr. Walpole. "One would imagine, (ſays he) that every thing in the power of architecture to perform had been employed in this work. There were in every place ſo many ſtatues that ſeemed to breathe, ſo many miracles of art that ſeemed to rival the fineſt pieces of Roman antiquity, that it might with great propriety be called Nonſuch. It was encompaſſed with parks filled with deer, delightful gardens, groves ornamented with the greateſt profuſion, and walks ſo embowered with trees, that it ſeemed to be a place pitched upon by Pleaſure to dwell along with Health. In the gardens were many columns and pyramids of marble, two fountains ſpouting water, one of which had a pyramid, and on the top of it were ſmall birds, perched, whilſt the water ſtreamed out of their bills. The other fountain was in a grove called Diana's, where Acteon was repreſented turned into a ſtag, as he was ſprinkled by the goddeſs and her nymphs. Beſides theſe, there was another marble pyramid filled with concealed pipes, which ſprinkled all who came within their reach."

Though this foreign writer has not informed us of the dimenſions and ſections of the building, yet as the knowledge of genuine architecture was beginning to revive in the reign of Henry VIII. it may reaſonably be ſuppoſed that it was a mixture of regularity and Gothic. The gardens are now turned into corn fields, and on part of the ruins where the old buildings ſtood there is a large farm-houſe.

Ewell has a weekly market on Thurſday, as alſo two annual fairs for cattle and toys; the firſt on the 12th of May, and the ſecond on the 29th of October.

Farther to the eaſt from Ewell is a village called CARSHALTON, where, among other handſome buildings, was one belonging to the great Doctor Ratcliffe; but ſince his death it has paſſed through ſeveral hands, and is now the property of a private gentleman. This village is ſituated among a great number of ſprings, which meeting together form a large ſtream called the Wandel. It is a very pleaſant village, and near it are many neat houſes belonging to the citizens of London.

To the north of this village is CROYDON, a large and populous town, pleaſantly ſituated about eleven miles from London, in the county of Surry. In this town was formerly a royal palace, which with the manor was given to the archbiſhops of Canterbury, who have continued in poſſeſſion of it ever ſince, and many of them have been conſiderable benefactors to the place. Dr. Whitgift, who was archbiſhop of that ſee in the reign of queen Elizabeth, built an hoſpital here in the form of a college, and endowed it for the maintenance of a warden and twenty-eight men and women, poor decayed houſekeepers of this town and Lambeth. This hoſpital is a large handſome building, and in it is a ſchool founded by the ſame noble benefactor, for ten boys and girls, who are provided with all the neceſſaries of life, and properly inſtructed by a maſter, who is a clergyman, and has a houſe adjoining, with a ſalary of 20l. per annum.

The church, which is exceeding large, is a fine Gothic ſtructure, and has a very majeſtic and venerable appearance. The inſide of it is ornamented with many beautiful monuments, particularly that of archbiſhop Sheldon, eſteemed one of the grandeſt in England. Here is alſo another very ſuperb monument erected to the memory of Dr. Grindal, archbiſhop of Canterbury in the reign of queen Elizabeth: on the top of the tomb is the effigy of that gentleman dreſſed in his archiepiſcopal robes. There is another handſome monument to the memory of Mr. Tyrrel, a grocer in London, who gave 200l. to erect a market-houſe, beſides 40l. towards repairing and beautifying the church.

The town is encompaſſed with hills well ſtocked with wood, on which account great quantities of charcoal are made here, and ſent to London. The weekly market is on Saturday, and is much frequented on account of the great quantities of grain ſold at it, particularly oats, which are bought up by the innkeepers of London. Here are likewiſe two annual fairs for cattle, &c. one held the 5th of July, and the other on the 2d of October.—The laſt is particularly remarkable for the ſale of nuts, which are brought hither in very conſiderable quantities.

At a ſmall diſtance from Croydon is a village called BEDDINGTON, once remarkable for having an elegant ſeat in it belonging to the antient family of the Carews. Adjoining to this ſeat are very ſpacious and delightful gardens, laid out with the greateſt taſte and elegance, and well ſtocked with all kinds of fruit trees and flowers.

Proceeding to the ſouth-eaſt from this village, we come to that of ADDINGTON, ſituated at the deſcent of a high ſpacious common, to which it gives name, about three miles from Croydon. It is a ſmall but very agreeable village, and in it are ſeveral good inns. It is ſuppoſed to have been once a conſiderable place, and that it had formerly a caſtle; which circumſtance appears very probable, as there is a mount near it ſtill known by the name of Caſtle-hill. The church is a very antient building, and though it is ſaid to have been built upwards of three hundred years, it is ſtill very ſubſtantial, and likely to ſtand for ages to come. The moſt remarkable circumſtance recorded of this village is, that the lord of the manor held it in the reign of Henry III. by the ſervice of making his majeſty a meſs of pottage at his coronation. And ſo late as the coronation of king Charles II. Thomas Leigh, Eſq. then lord of the manor, made a meſs according to his tenure, which was brought to the king's table, when that prince, though he did not taſte what was prepared, yet accepted of his ſervice.

Continuing our progreſs to the ſouth-eaſt, we leave the county of Surry, and enter that of Kent, where the firſt diſtinguiſhed place we meet with is WESTRAM or WESTERHAM, a ſmall market town, about twenty-one miles from London. This town is built on a

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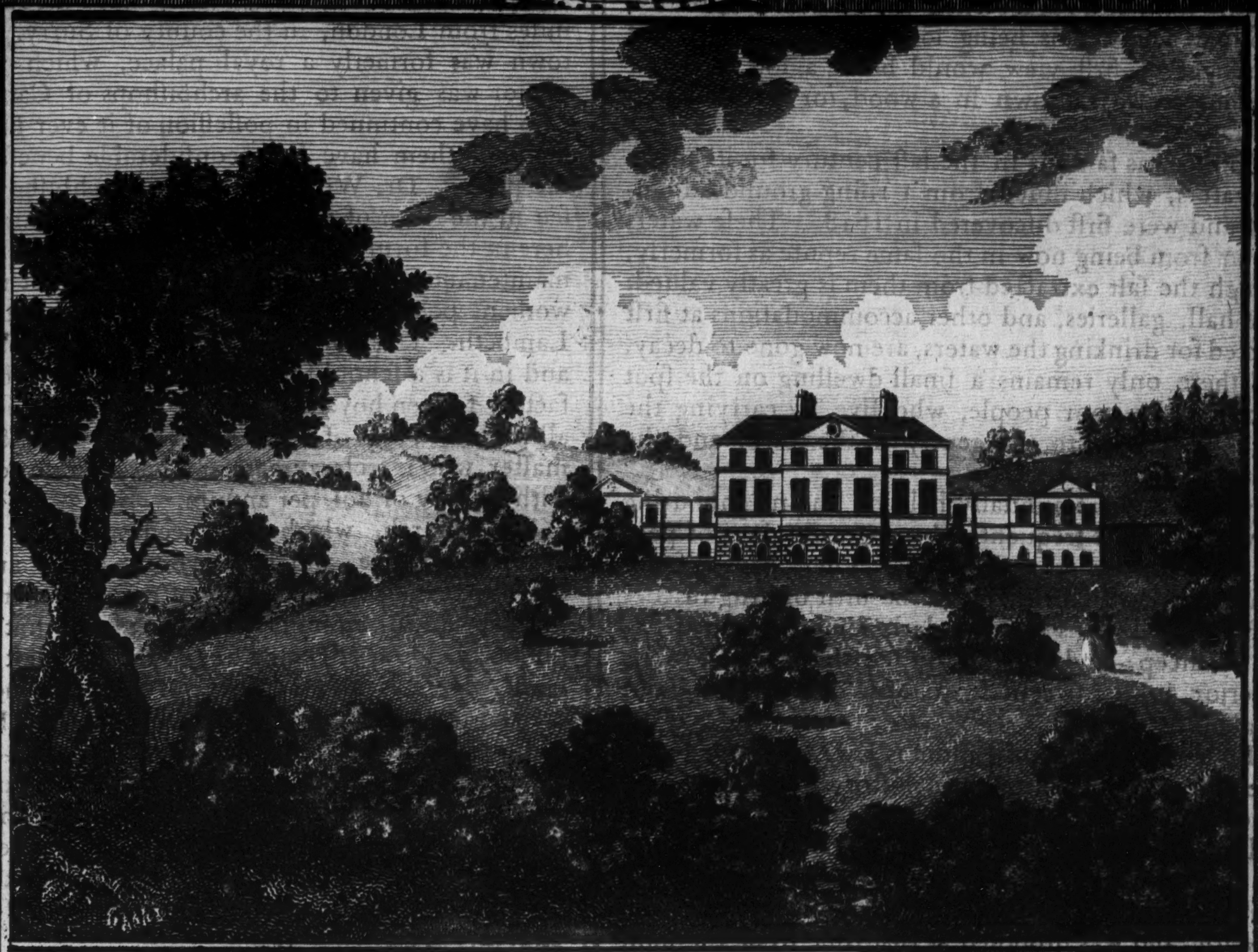
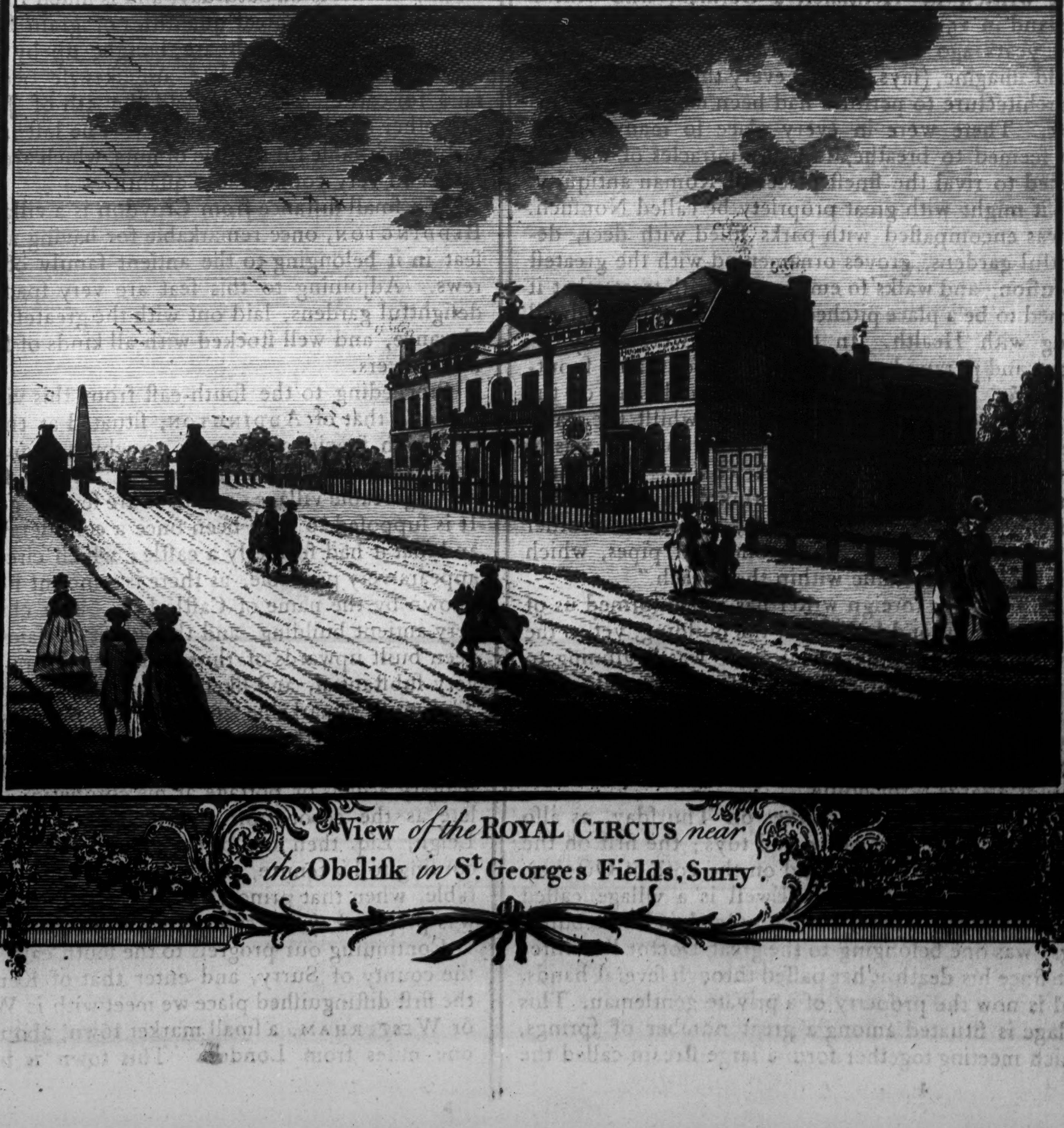


View *of* ADDINGTON PLACE *the* Seat *of* Jas. Trecothick Esqr. *near* Croydon *in* Surry.



View *of the* ROYAL CIRCUS *near the* Obelisk *in* St. Georges Fields, Surry.

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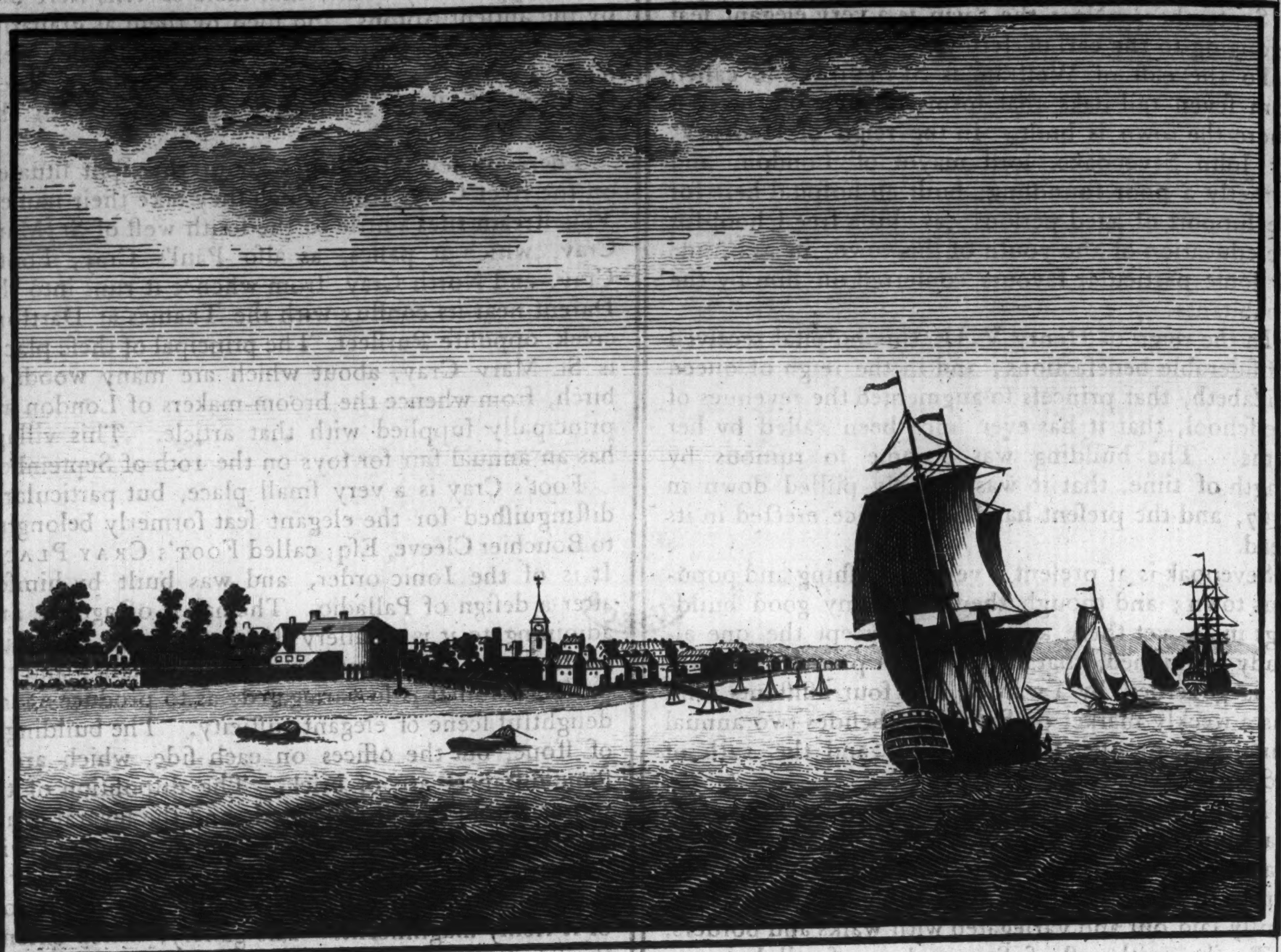
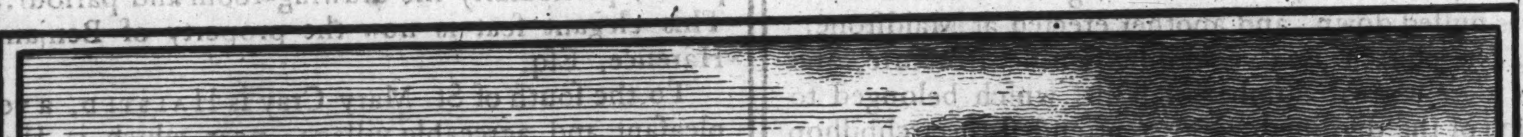


View *of* GRAVESEND, *in* Kent.



View *of* WOOLWICH, *in* Kent.

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fine rural ſpot, and contains many good buildings, though there are not any that admit of particular deſcription. It has a weekly market on Wedneſday, and an annual fair for cattle, which is held on the 9th of September. Near the town is a very elegant ſeat belonging to the earl of Jerſey.

To the eaſt of Weſtram is SEVENOAK, ſo called from ſeven tall oaks that formerly grew on the ſpot where the town is built. In the reign of Henry V. Sir John Sevenoake, lord mayor of London, and formerly a poor foundling, built an hoſpital here for the ſupport of aged perſons; as alſo a free-ſchool for the education of the youth of this town, in gratitude for ſome particular favours conferred on him by the inhabitants.

In the reign of Henry VIII. this hoſpital received conſiderable benefactions; and in the reign of queen Elizabeth, that princeſs ſo augmented the revenues of the ſchool, that it has ever ſince been called by her name. The building was become ſo ruinous by length of time, that it was entirely pulled down in 1727, and the preſent handſome edifice erected in its ſtead.

Sevenoak is at preſent a very flouriſhing and populous town; and though there are many good buildings in it, yet there are not any, except the one already mentioned, that are worthy of particular notice. It is governed by a warden and four aſſiſtants, and has a weekly market on Saturday, beſides two annual fairs, viz. on the 10th of July, and the 12th of October.

Near Sevenoak is a village called KNOWLE, remarkable for having a fine ſeat in it belonging to his grace the duke of Dorſet. The houſe is very elegantly furniſhed, and the park and gardens are beautifully laid out and variegated with walks and borders.

To the north-eaſt of Sevenoak is a ſmall but very neat town, called WROTHAM. This town is of great antiquity, as appears from its being given by William the Conqueror to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, who had a palace here, but in the reign of Edward III. it was pulled down, and another erected at Maidſtone.

The church is a venerable Gothic ſtructure, and in it are a great number of ſtalls, which belonged to ſuch of the dignified clergy as attended the archbiſhop on his viſitation. Several pieces of antiquity have been found near this place, particularly ſome military weapons, from which circumſtance it is ſuppoſed ſome great officer was antiently interred here.

The weekly market is on Tueſday, beſides which they have an annual fair on the 4th of May, for cattle and toys.

Croſſing the country from this place, and proceeding to the north-weſt, we come to DARTFORD, or DARENTFORD, a large and populous town ſituated on the high road to Dover, about fifteen miles from London, in the county of Kent. There are many good inns in this town, and the river Darent, from whence the town receives its name, runs through it, over which there is a ſtone bridge. The church is a large Gothic ſtructure, dedicated to the Holy Trinity; and beſides the church-yard, there is another burial ground at ſome diſtance from the town.

The firſt mill for making of paper was ſet up in this place by Sir John Spillman, in the reign of Charles I. and to encourage the undertaking, he obtained a patent, together with a penſion of 200l. per annum. It was here alſo that the firſt mill for ſlitting iron to make wire was ſet up, but at what time is not known.

In this town likewiſe began the inſurrection occaſioned by Wat Tyler in the reign of Richard II. the particulars of which the reader will find in page 60, &c.

Dartford has a weekly market on Saturday, as alſo an annual fair on the ſecond of Auguſt.

To the north-weſt of this town is CRAYFORD, ſo called from its ſituation on the river Cray, a ſmall river over which there was formerly a ford. It is an obſcure town, and has not any thing remarkable, except a ſmall market on Tueſday. In the fields near this place are ſeveral caverns from ten to twenty fathom deep, narrow at the top and wide at the bottom. It is ſuppoſed by ſome, that theſe caverns were dug by the antient Britons, and uſed by them as granaries for ſecuring their corn; but others ſuppoſe they were made by the Saxons for the preſervation of their families and effects when they were at war with the Britons.

There are ſeveral villages about this ſpot ſituated on the river Cray, from which they take their names. This ſtream riſes a little to the ſouth weſt of St. Mary Cray, which it paſſes, as alſo Paul's Cray, Foot's Cray, and North Cray, from whence it runs into the Darent near its conflux with the Thames at Dartford creek, oppoſite Purfleet. The principal of theſe places is St. Mary Cray, about which are many woods of birch, from whence the broom-makers of London are principally ſupplied with that article. This village has an annual fair for toys on the 10th of September.

Foot's Cray is a very ſmall place, but particularly diſtinguiſhed for the elegant ſeat formerly belonging to Bouchier Cleeve, Eſq; called FOOT'S CRAY PLACE. It is of the Ionic order, and was built by himſelf after a deſign of Palladio. The hall is octagonal, and adjoining to it is a gallery that leads to the reſpective apartments. The ſituation is very pleaſant; and the proſpect from it is ſo variegated, as to produce a moſt delightful ſcene of elegant ruſticity. The building is of ſtone, but the offices on each ſide, which are at ſome diſtance, are of brick. The diſpoſition of the rooms within is well concerted, and the ſeveral apartments are elegantly finiſhed, and ornamented with very rich furniture. The principal bed-chamber is exceeding beautiful, and the furniture and decorations of it richly magnificent. The gallery, which extends the whole length of the north front of the houſe, is a very grand room, and filled with paintings executed by the beſt Italian artiſts. The other apartments of the houſe are alſo ornamented with many excellent pieces, particularly the drawing-room and parlour.—This elegant ſeat is now the property of Benjamin Harence, Eſq.

To the ſouth of St. Mary Cray is HALSTED, a very pleaſant and agreeable village; near which is HALSTED PLACE, an elegant ſeat belonging to the Duke of Richmond.

About three miles from Dartford is a place called INGRES, the ſeat of the late John Calcraft, Eſq. but afterwards the property of the late Alderman Kirkman.

To the north-weſt of Dartford is ERITH, a ſmall village pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the Thames. The village itſelf hath not any thing remarkable; but near it, on the brow of a hill, was formerly an elegant ſeat called Belvedere Houſe, the country manſion of the late Sampſon Gideon, Eſq. This building has been lately pulled down, and the preſent poſſeſſor has lately erected a much more magnificent one in its ſtead.

Leaving Dartford and its neighbourhood, and proceeding almoſt in a direct line to the eaſt, we come to GRAVESEND, a large town ſituated on the ſouth of the river Thames, and particularly known to all the ſeafaring people that come to the port of London. At what period this town firſt became conſiderable is uncertain, but it was probably in very early times; for hiſtory informs us, that in the reign of Richard II. the French, taking the advantage of our inteſtine diviſions, landed here and burnt the town, beſides plundering the neighbouring villages, and carrying off many of the inhabitants. The town, however, was ſoon after rebuilt, and in the reign of Henry VIII. two platforms were raiſed here, in order to prevent any future attempts from the enemy.

Graveſend ſuffered greatly by fire in the year 1727, when the principal part of the town, together with its church, were entirely conſumed. To aſſiſt the diſtreſſed inhabitants under this calamity, the parliament granted them four thouſand pounds, when the town and

church

surely, a bridge.

church were again reſtored; and the latter is conſidered as one of the fifty new ones ordered to be built at the expence of the public. This is the only church in the town, but the living of it is very conſiderable.

In the year 1624 one Mr. Pinnock left twenty-one dwelling-houſes, beſides one for a maſter weaver, who is obliged to employ ſo many poor people in that branch of buſineſs. Here is likewiſe a charity ſchool for twenty boys, who are cloathed and educated.

The ſtreets in Graveſend are very narrow and ill paved, and the houſes are low and irregular; ſo that the whole has a mean appearance. By the charter of incorporation, the town is governed by a mayor and common-council, choſen annually from amongſt the inhabitants; and they are obliged to attend in their formalities on all foreign ambaſſadors who land at the place, and conduct them in barges to London, if they chooſe to come by water; but if otherwiſe, they are to attend them as far as Blackheath.

It is almoſt incredible to think what prodigious numbers of people are daily paſſing and repaſſing between this town and London; but the reaſon of it may in a great degree be accounted for from the eaſy rate of conveyance by water, the price being only 9d. in the tilt-boat, and 1s. in the wherry. This eaſy method ſaves a conſiderable expence, and is very convenient to many, whoſe buſineſs frequently obliges them to paſs backwards and forwards to theſe reſpective places.

The moſt remarkable circumſtance relative to this town is, that all ſhips ſailing from London are ſaid to take their departure from Graveſend, where they are obliged to ſtop, and come to anchor, in order to undergo a ſecond clearing; that is, a ſearcher of the cuſtoms comes on board, and examines all the entries. He has alſo authority to ranſack all the goods in the ſhip, if there is any ſuſpicion of fraud, or that the commanders have taken goods on board prohibited by the laws of the kingdom.

All ſhips that come down from London are obliged (when they arrive oppoſite a place called the Old Man's Head) to lower their top-ſails, to ſignify they intend bringing to, as the ſailors call it, or coming to an anchor. If they appear not to pay proper notice to this obligation, the centinel on the Graveſend ſide fires his piece as a ſignal for the pilot to draw towards the ſhore; but if he paſſes the direct line in oppoſition, the centinel fires a ſecond time, and afterwards a third. If they continue ſailing downwards, without paying any regard to the centinel, then the gunner is called for, who fires a cannon, though without ball; but if they ſtill continue their courſe, he fires a cannon loaded with ball, as a ſignal to Tilbury Fort, on the oppoſite ſide, who immediately diſcharge all the guns in the fort.—This circumſtance, however, ſeldom happens, as mere obſtinacy only could poſſibly induce any perſon to be ſo raſh as to venture the whole of their owner's loading, in abſolute contradiction to the eſtabliſhed laws of the country.

The lands about Graveſend have of late years been greatly improved, and the vegetables growing on them are ſent in large quantities to the London markets; particularly aſparagus, which is preferred to that brought from moſt other places round London.

Here are two weekly markets, viz. on Wedneſday and Saturday; as alſo two annual fairs; the firſt on the 23d of April, and the other on the 24th of October, for black cattle, cloaths, toys, &c.

Croſſing the Thames at Graveſend, we leave the county of Kent, and enter that of Eſſex, where as before obſerved, nearly oppoſite to Graveſend is TILBURY, or WEST TILBURY, a very antient town, ſituated near the banks of the Thames, and ſurrounded by very unhealthy marſhes, called the Three Hundreds. Here the four proconſular ways made by the Romans croſſed each other; and in the year 630 this was the ſee of a biſhop named Ceadda, who converted the eaſt Saxons. In the reigns of Edward I. II. and III. this place was held of the crown by the family of the Tilburies, and from them probably received its preſent name.

The town has not any thing remarkable in it, the ſituation being ſo unhealthy, that few people chuſe to reſide there, except thoſe whoſe callings reduce them to that neceſſity. The principal part of the marſhes that ſurround the town are rented by the farmers and ſaleſmen of London, who generally ſtock them with ſheep, which they buy up in the months of September and October, when the graziers ſell off their ſtock, and feed them here till Chriſtmas or Candlemas; and though they do not receive any conſiderable benefit from the paſture, yet very material advantage accrues to the butchers, by the difference of the price of mutton between Michaelmas and Candlemas.

At ſome diſtance from the town, adjoining to the Thames, is a regular fortification called TILBURY FORT, which may be conſidered as the principal key to London on that river. It was firſt deſigned in the reign of king Charles II. after the Dutch fleet had ſailed up the Thames, and the plan was deſigned by Sir Martin Beckman, chief engineer to that prince, who alſo conſtructed the fort at Sheerneſs. The deſign of it was a pentagon, but the water baſtion, as it would have been called, was never built. As the ground is marſhy, it was found neceſſary to lay the foundation on piles driven lower than the channel of the river, and ſhod with iron at the ends, by which they are faſtened into the ſolid chalk.

On the land ſide of this fortification the works are compleat, and the baſtions are faced with brick. There is a double ditch or moat, the innermoſt of which is 180 feet broad, with a good counterſcarp, and a covered way marked out, with ravelins and tenailles. There are alſo two ſmall redoubts of brick; but the principal ſecurity on this ſide is, that the garriſon have it in their power to lay the whole neighbouring country under water, by means of a ſluice, which is ſo conſtructed as to be opened at the ſhorteſt notice; ſo that an attack on this ſide could not poſſibly be effected.

Fronting the river are ſtrong paliſadoes with a curtain, and before it a platform, on which are placed one hundred and ſix guns, carrying balls from twenty-four to forty-ſix pounds each. On the baſtion and curtains are guns of a ſmaller ſize; and the whole fortification is ſo formed, that if the men did their duty, it would be almoſt impoſſible for the largeſt ſhips to paſs without being utterly deſtroyed.

At the place where the water-baſtion was intended to have been built is an high tower, ſaid to have been erected in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and, at that time, called the Block-houſe.

Near Weſt Tilbury is a ſmall village called EAST TILBURY; but the country adjoining is ſo unhealthy, that it has not any thing remarkable, few people chooſing to live in it, but ſuch as are obliged by neceſſity.

In the neighbourhood of Weſt Tilbury is a ſmall place called GRAYES THURROCK, which, for the reaſon above mentioned, does not contain any thing remarkable, the buildings being but few, and principally inhabited by the poorer ſort of people. However it has a good weekly market for the ſale of corn and cattle; as alſo an annual fair on the 23d of May, for toys, &c.

Proceeding to the north-weſt from Grayes, we come to Dagenham, where, ſome years ago, the Thames, during a ſpring tide, broke over its banks, and laid above five thouſand acres of land under water; in which diſmal condition it remained ten years; when Captain Perry, who had been long employed in the Ruſſian ſervice, undertook the work, and reduced the river to its former channel.

To the weſt of Dagenham is BARKING, a good market town, ſituated on the river Rodden, in the county of Eſſex. The place is very populous, and chiefly inhabited by fiſhermen, whoſe ſmacks are daily going to and returning from Billingſgate market.

In the ſeventh century a nunnery was founded here by Erkenwald, biſhop of London, which, by different donations, became the richeſt in England. This nunnery, which was the firſt foundation of that nature ever eſtabliſhed in the kingdom, was deſtroyed by the Danes; but it was afterwards rebuilt, and received grants of ſeveral lands from Matilda, conſort of Henry I. ſo that at the general diſſolution its revenues were valued at 1048l. At preſent, however, there are not any remains of it to be ſeen, the ſtones having been removed to build houſes in the neighbourhood.

The weekly market at Barking is on Saturday, and they have an annual fair for horſes on the 22d of October.

Travelling from hence to the north-eaſt, the firſt principal place we come to is RUMFORD, a good market town, ſituated about twelve miles from London, in the county of Eſſex. It is a town of conſiderable antiquity, and the place where Sir Thomas Cooke, lord-mayor of London, built a fine houſe in the reign of Henry VI. This gentleman was created a knight of the Bath when the lady Jane Gray, queen of Edward IV. was crowned at Weſtminſter; but being afterwards, in thoſe troubleſome times, accuſed of high treaſon, he was, after being acquitted, amerced in a ſevere fine, that ruined his whole eſtate. This circumſtance obliged him to leave the houſe before it was quite finiſhed; but it was compleated by his great grandſon, Anthony Cooke, preceptor to Edward VI. It was afterwards pulled down, and the manor having been purchaſed by the late alderman Styles, poſtmaſter-general, another building was erected in its ſtead; but it has ſince become the property of other perſons.

The town, though very conſiderable and populous, has not any church, the place of worſhip being only a chapel of eaſe to Hornchurch, ſituated a little to the ſouth, the living of which is in the gift of New College, Oxford. The government is veſted in a bailiff and wardens, who, although no corporation, have a patent, impowering them to hold a court every week for the trial of all manner of offences; as alſo to hear and determine in actions of debt and treſpaſs.—Whatever uſe might have been made of this privilege, in former times, it is now rendered abortive, ſince judges have been appointed to hold aſſizes twice every year for the county; and were they to claim that antient privilege, it is moſt probable that the courts of law in Weſtminſter-hall would remove the cauſe of action or indictment by writ of *certiorari*.

Rumford is a very thriving place, it being the great thoroughfare from London to Harwich; as alſo to moſt of the conſiderable towns in Norfolk and Suffolk. It has two weekly markets, viz. on Tueſday and Wedneſday, and an annual fair for cattle on the 24th of June.

A little to the north of Rumford is GIDEA HALL, an elegant ſeat belonging to Richard Benyon, Eſq. At a ſmall diſtance from this is another good ſeat belonging to —— Wallinger, Eſq.

Leaving Rumford and its neighbourhood, and proceeding to the north-eaſt, we come to BRENTWOOD, ſometimes called BURNTWOOD, a good market town, ſituated about eighteen miles from London. This town is of conſiderable antiquity, and in former times the aſſizes for the county were frequently held here. In this place a chapel was erected to commemorate the murder of Thomas à Becket; and Iſabella, counteſs of Bedford, and daughter of Edward IV. founded a chauntry here, in which a prieſt was daily employed to ſay maſs for the repoſe of her ſoul.

This town has not any church, being part of the pariſh of Southwold cum Brent: but it is very populous, and in it are ſeveral good inns for the accommodation of travellers. It has a weekly market on Wedneſday, and an annual fair for cattle on the 18th of July.

To the north-eaſt of this town is INGATSTON, a place of great antiquity, and mentioned in doomſday book as having belonged to the famous nunnery at Barking. At the diſſolution of the monaſteries it was given to ſecretary Petre, anceſtor of the preſent lord Petre. It is at this time but a poor place, not having any thing remarkable, except an alms-houſe founded by one of the Petre family, for twenty poor people. It has no weekly market, but an annual fair for cattle on the firſt of November.

To the north of Ingatſton is WRITTLE PARK, in which is a handſome ſeat belonging to Lord Petre. The houſe is very large, and though irregularly built, it has many ſpacious apartments. The ſituation is exceeding pleaſant, and the gardens are laid out with great taſte and elegance.

Proceeding from hence to the north-weſt, we come to ONGAR, otherwiſe CHIPPING ONGAR, a place of great antiquity, and ſuppoſed to have been a Roman ſtation, from the church being principally built of bricks made by thoſe people. In the reign of Henry II. Richard de Lacy, grand juſticiary of England, had a caſtle here, ſuppoſed to have been built with the materials left by the Romans; but there is not any part of it now remaining. In this town are ſeveral good buildings, as alſo two charity-ſchools. The weekly market is on Saturday, and they have an annual fair on the 30th of September.

To the weſt of Chipping Ongar is EPPING, a good market town, ſituated about ſeventeen miles from London, in the county of Eſſex. This is a place of great antiquity, and in the Conqueror's Survey is called Eppinges. The manor of it was granted by Henry II. to the abbey of Waltham, but coming again to the crown, it is now part of the Duchy of Lancaſter. Near this place the abbots of Waltham, during the time the manor was in their poſſeſſion, erected a private manſion, which at that time was called Coppice-hall. On the ſpot where it ſtood is now a noble ſeat, the country manſion of —— Conyers, Eſq.

Epping town is but ſmall, nor does it contain any thing that admits of particular notice. The houſes in general are very antient and irregularly built, but there are ſeveral good inns for the accommodation of paſſengers, it being the high road to Cambridge, Norfolk, &c. The place indeed is particularly diſtinguiſhed for ſending butter, pork and ſauſages to London, which are ſaid to be much ſuperior to any that can be had from other parts of England. The weekly market is on Friday, and they have two annual fairs for cattle, viz. on Whitſun-Tueſday, and the thirteenth of November.

Epping Foreſt, which is a very extenſive piece of ground, receives its name from its vicinity to this town, though it was antiently called the Hundred of Eſſex. It is a royal foreſt, and originally extended through the country as far as the ſea. Various have been the diſputes for preſcribing the bounds of it; and though the preſent extent is much ſhort of what it antiently was, yet it is ſtill very large, and includes ſeveral hundreds, manors, pariſhes, &c. In different parts of it are many elegant ſeats belonging to the gentry and citizens of London; the moſt material of which have been already noticed.

Northward of Epping is a pleaſant village called HARLOW, ſituated on the borders of the county of Eſſex. This village formerly belonged to the abbey of Waltham, who granted it the privilege of having a weekly market, but that has been long ſince diſcontinued. It has, however, three annual fairs for cattle, viz. Whitſun-Monday, the 9th of September, and 28th of November.

Returning to Epping and proceeding from thence to the ſouth weſt, we come to WALTHAM ABBEY, a ſmall market town, ſituated on the eaſt banks of the river Lea, about thirteen miles from London.

The firſt mention we find of this town in hiſtory is in the reign of William the Conqueror, when Harold earl of Kent, having obtained a grant of the foreſt, built a ſtately abbey here, which he dedicated to the Holy Croſs, and endowed it with very conſiderable privileges. This abbey had a ſanctuary for criminals of all ſorts, and it was exempted from epiſcopal juriſdiction,

diction, the abbots belonging to it ſitting as lords in parliament.

When Harold, the founder of this abbey, was ſlain at the battle of Haſtings, his mother procured leave of the Conqueror to bury him in the abbey church of Waltham, but not till the Pope had taken off the ſentence of excommunication. He was interred in a very private manner, nor was there any monument erected to his memory, only a ſmall flat ſtone laid over his grave with the two following words, expreſſive of maternal tenderneſs, HAROLD INFELIX! UNHAPPY HAROLD!

The abbey continued to flouriſh for many years, and ſo conſiderably did it increaſe in wealth that at the general diſſolution of religious houſes its annual revenues amounted to one thouſand and ſeventy-nine pounds.

This antique building was ſome years ago ſold to Mr. Barrick, an eminent callico-printer, who pulled the whole of it down, and ſold the materials. The lead alone produced one thouſand pounds.

The church is an antient edifice, though not the ſame as that which originally belonged to the abbey. It is a very ſpacious and convenient building, and the living of it is very conſiderable.

In this town are two or three good inns for the accommodation of travellers; but there are not any other buildings that merit particular notice. The weekly market is on Tueſday, beſides which they have two annual fairs, viz. on the 14th of May, and 25th of September.

About a mile from Waltham Abbey is WALTHAM HIGH CROSS, ſituated on the weſt ſide of the river Lea, in the high road to Ware. This place receives its diſtinguiſhing epithet from the Croſs erected by Edward I. in honour of his beloved queen Eleanor, whoſe corpſe reſted here in its way from Lincolnſhire to London. This croſs is ſtill remaining, and though greatly defaced by time, it ſtill preſerves its original form. It is made of ſtone, and round the pillars are placed the effigies of that princeſs, with the arms of England, as alſo thoſe of ſuch provinces in France as Edward at that time laid claim to.

There are ſeveral good buildings in this village, but not any that merit particular deſcription.

To the north-weſt of Waltham Croſs is CHESHUNT, a very agreeable village, ſituated about fourteen miles north of London, in the county of Hertford. There are many handſome houſes in this village, ſeveral of which belong to the citizens of London. The Ermine-ſtreet, or military way, paſſes near it; and in a field to the north-weſt are the remains of a ſtrong camp. It is raiſed in an oblong form with deep ditches, but moſt of them are now filled up. There was antiently a Benedictine monaſtery here, founded in the reign of Henry II. and in the reign of Edward III. this village had the privilege of keeping a weekly market, though it has been long diſcontinued.

Near Cheſhunt is a very pleaſant village called THEOBALDS, in which are ſome ſeats belonging to the citizens of London. But it is moſt remarkable for having been the favourite reſidence of king James the Firſt.

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth the great Lord Treaſurer Burleigh erected a magnificent palace at this place; and his ſon Robert, ſecretary of ſtate, received king James in it when he came to England. His majeſty lay one night here, and was ſo delighted with the place, that ſoon after his coronation he created Robert Cecil earl of Saliſbury, and gave him Hatfield Regis in exchange for Theobalds. From this time it became the ſummer reſidence of the king, who expended great ſums in enlarging the park, which he encompaſſed with a brick wall ten miles in circumference.

It appears from ſeveral letters written to the king, and now preſerved in the Britiſh Muſeum, that during the time the prince and duke of Buckingham reſided at the court of Madrid, James began to reflect ſeverely on his own imprudence, in ſuffering the heir apparent to the crown to go into the country of our natural enemies; and theſe melancholy thoughts were ſuppoſed to have haſtened his death, for he died in the palace of Theobalds on the 27th of March, 1625.

This magnificent palace was plundered and defaced by the army of the parliament during the civil wars in the reign of Charles I. and the park is now let out in farms. The village, however, is very pleaſant, and the new river runs through it, croſſing the gardens belonging to ſeveral of the gentry. It was in this village that Richard Cromwell, eldeſt ſon of the Protector, ſpent the remainder of his days, after he had reſigned the government with which he was inveſted on the death of his father.

In the neighbourhood of Cheſhunt is an elegant ſeat belonging to Colonel Blackwood; not far from which is another handſome building, the country ſeat of Sir Abraham Hume, Bart.

About three miles to the north of Cheſhunt, is HODDESDON, a very agreeable town, and of ſome conſideration, on account of its being a conſiderable thoroughfare. It is of great antiquity, as appears from the ruins of an antient chapel; but by whom it was erected is not known, only that it belonged to an hoſpital for leprous perſons, which was antiently ſituated in this place.

At preſent the town does not contain any thing remarkable, except a free grammar ſchool founded by queen Elizabeth, and endowed with very ample privileges. The weekly market is on Thurſday, and they have an annual fair for toys, which is held on the 29th of July.

Farther to the north from Hoddeſdon, is HERTFORD, a very antient town, delightfully ſituated on the river Lea, about twenty-one miles from London. It is the principal town in Hertfordſhire, for which reaſon the aſſizes are held here for the county, knights for the ſhire are choſen, and all other public buſineſs relative to law affairs tranſacted.

The town of Hertford is of great antiquity, and was known to the Romans when they were in this iſland. It flouriſhed under the heptarchy, as appears from ſeveral of the eaſt Saxon kings keeping their courts here; and when Egbert united the ſeven kingdoms of England under one government, this was made the chief town of the county, and it has retained that privilege ever ſince.

When the Danes were in England they ſailed up the river Lea to Hertford, where they committed the moſt barbarous outrages: they murdered all the inhabitants, and after plundering their houſes, ſet fire to the place, and reduced the whole of it to a mere heap of aſhes.

In the reign of Edward the Elder, ſon of king Alfred, the town was rebuilt, and encompaſſed with a wall of earth raiſed to a conſiderable height; in which ſtate it continued till the Norman Conqueſt, as appears from Doomſday-book, where it is mentioned as one of the royal demeſnes.

The government of this place, like that of moſt others in England, was changed by William the Conqueror. In his time a perſon was appointed to hold courts and receive the king's rents, who, beſides a ſalary, had twenty ſhillings a year to buy him a gown. The caſtle belonging to it was a place of great ſtrength, and the cuſtody of it was given to Peter de Valines, a Roman baron, in whoſe family it remained for ſeveral years after his death, as appears by the grant being renewed by the empreſs Matilda.

This caſtle was beſieged by king Stephen, but that prince was obliged to march to another part of the kingdom, before he had time to ſubdue it; and in the laſt year of the reign of king John, when Lewis the dauphin of France came by virtue of the pope's bull to claim the crown, he beſieged this caſtle; but it was defended with great bravery, and many of the French ſoldiers were ſlain. At length it was forced to ſurrender

render for want of proviſions, but on condition that the inhabitants ſhould not be plundered of their effects. The dauphin, however, did not remain long in poſſeſſion of it; for John dying, the barons acknowledged his ſon Henry III. for their ſovereign, and Lewis was obliged to deliver it up, and return to his own country.

By an inquiſition taken in the reign of Henry V. it appears that Hertford had ſent members to parliament ever ſince the reign of Edward I. but the town having become greatly impoveriſhed, owing to the decay of trade, the inhabitants petitioned the king to be excuſed from ſending any for the future; nor does it appear that they were ever repreſented in parliament from that time till the reign of James I.

In the reign of Henry VI. that prince often kept his court here, and the manor of the town was ſettled as part of his queen's jointure. In the reign of Henry VII. the parliament paſſed an act, by which it was ordained, that weights and meaſures of braſs ſhould be uſed here as a ſtandard for the other towns in the county. Queen Mary granted the town a charter of incorporation, with many ample privileges; and in the reign of queen Elizabeth the Michaelmas term was adjourned to this place, and all the courts of law were held here, on account of the plague which at that time raged with great violence in London and Weſtminſter.

Queen Elizabeth, in the 31ſt year of her reign, granted the town a new charter with much greater privileges than had been given to it by her predeceſſor queen Mary. By this charter the town was to be governed by a bailiff, eleven capital burgeſſes, and ſixteen aſſiſtants.

In the reign of James I. a conteſt aroſe between the bailiff and a gentleman in the neighbourhood, when the matter being referred to the king, he ordered that the town ſhould be made a free borough, and governed by a mayor, aſſiſted by ten principal burgeſſes. At preſent, however, the government of it is veſted in a mayor, high-ſteward, a recorder, nine aldermen, ten principal burgeſſes as common-council, ſixteen aſſiſtants, with a town-clerk and other proper officers.

The town of Hertford is delightfully ſituated in a pleaſant valley, and the form of it reſembles a Roman Y. It is a large place, and in it are a great number of very elegant buildings. The town-hall is a ſtately edifice, beſides which there is a ſeſſions houſe for holding the county courts. It had formerly five churches, but theſe are now reduced to two, namely, All Saints and St. Andrews. The latter is an antient Gothic edifice, but does not contain any thing remarkable, only, that it gives name to the ſtreet in which it ſtands.

All Saints church is a very handſome ſtructure, with a tall ſpire, and a good ring of eight bells. In this church is a gallery ſet apart for the mayor and aldermen; and there is another for the governors of Chriſt's Hoſpital, who have a houſe here for the reception of ſupernumerary children. This houſe is a very ſpacious building, and is ſo calculated as to accommodate near three hundred boys.

Here is a free grammar ſchool founded by Richard Hale, Eſq. and endowed with 40l. a year for the maſter, who is choſen by the heirs of Mr. Hale; but the corporation are governors. The old houſe having fallen to decay, it was ſome years ago pulled down, and a new one erected in its ſtead. It is a very handſome building, and in it is a library well ſtocked with claſſical and other authors.

In the town are likewiſe three charity ſchools, one of which is ſupported by voluntary ſubſcriptions; and the other two by ſmall funds and the liberal donations of the gentry in the neighbourhood.

Here was antiently a priory of Benedictine monks, which was ſubordinate to the abbey of St. Albans. It was founded in the reign of William the Conqueror, by the biſhop of Limoſie, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. This priory remained till the general diſſolution of religious houſes, at which time its annual revenues amounted to 72l. 14s. 2d.

Hertford is a very flouriſhing town; and though it does not carry on any particular branch of manufactory, yet it has a very conſiderable trade, and is reſorted to by great numbers of people from London and other parts.

The weekly market is on Saturday, and the principal articles ſold at it are wool, wheat, and malt; of the latter of which great quantities are ſent by the barges to London. Beſides the weekly market, they have four annual fairs, viz. on the Saturday fortnight before Eaſter, the 12th of May, the 5th of July, and the 8th of November; all for the ſale of horſes, black cattle and ſheep.

The town has the honour of giving the title of earl to the duke of Somerſet; and of ſending two repreſentatives to parliament, who are choſen by the freemen in general, the mayor being always the returning officer.

Between Hertford and Ware is AMWELL, the place where the New River, projected by Sir Hugh Middleton, takes its riſe. Great part of the water is drawn from the Lea, about which there have been ſeveral conteſts; but the legiſlative power interpoſing, private intereſt was obliged to give way to the good of the public. The origin as well as preſent ſtate of the New River has been already noticed in page 176.

WARE, the laſt place we have to mention, is a conſiderable market town, pleaſantly ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the river Lea, about twenty-one miles from London, in the county of Hertford. When the Danes were in England, ſome ſtrolling parties of them ſailed up the river Lea, and infeſted this place, where they built a ſtrong fort to ſecure themſelves from the army of king Alfred. For the better defence of the fort, they raiſed the water ſo high, by a large dam, or as they called it, a Wear, that it was with great difficulty the Engliſh could rout them; and from this circumſtance it is ſaid the town received its name.

In the time of William the Conqueror this place was only a ſmall village; nor was it of any conſequence till the reign of king John, when the high road to the north, which before went through Hertford, was, by the intereſt of Sayer de Quincy, then lord of the manor, turned through this town. In conſequence of this circumſtance, it ſoon became a great thoroughfare; many genteel houſes were erected, as alſo ſeveral good inns for the accommodation of paſſengers; and in the courſe of a few years it was both a flouriſhing and populous place.

The principal part of the town conſiſts of one ſtreet near a mile in length; but there are ſeveral back ſtreets and lanes that turn from it, all of which, together with the principal ſtreet, are well built and inhabited. The church is a ſpacious edifice, and built in the form of a croſs. It is dedicated to St. Mary, and the living is in the giſt of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Here are ſeveral alms-houſes well endowed; as alſo a charity ſchool for the children of poor inhabitants.

In the town are ſeveral good inns, among which is the Bull, where there is a bed of great antiquity, much viſited out of curioſity by ſtrangers. It is twelve feet ſquare, and is ſaid to have been formerly uſed by travellers from London and other parts.

The trade of this town conſiſts chiefly in corn and malt, large quantities of which are brought weekly by the barges to London: and the veſſels return loaded with coals and other articles. On the whole, Ware is a very flouriſhing town, and is daily increaſing from its ſituation on the river Lea. The weekly markit is on Tueſday, beſides which there are two annual fairs, viz. the laſt Tueſday in April, and the Tueſday before St. Matthew's day; both for horſes, black cattle and ſheep.

APPENDIX.

Being a Continuation of our Hiſtory from March 1777, to the Preſent Time.

WE ſhall now, as we propoſed in No. 45 of this work, reſume the hiſtory of this extenſive metropolis; and ſhall be particularly careful to preſent our readers with every material circumſtance and public occurrence relative to the antient corporation of London.

Early in the morning of the 20th of March, 1777, a dreadful fire broke out at the houſe of Mr. Wilkes, turner, four doors from Temple-bar, which was intirely conſumed, as were thoſe of Mrs. Sheers, milliner, and Mr. Trunker, perfumer. Mr. Child's, the banker's houſe, was ſomewhat damaged, and narrowly eſcaped, as the engines could not play rightly on it. Mrs. Wilkes, after hanging by her hands for ſome time, dropped down from the two pair of ſtairs window, and, it is ſaid her back was broke by the fall. Mr. Wilkes, with a young child, eſcaped over the leads. The maid, and a child about ten years of age were burnt. It was happily perceived by the ſpectators, that one of the houſes would ſoon fall, ſo that the firemen, &c. had time to retire, but the engines were covered with the ruins. The fire began in the maid's apartment.

A court of common-council was held at Guildhall on the 25th of March, for the particular purpoſe of taking into conſideration the caſe of John Mellichip, a freeman and liveryman of London, who had fallen into the hands of a preſs-gang, and, under the immediate direction of the court of admiralty, was detained at the Nore. Mr. Mellichip was a lighterman, and reſident in the ward of Queenhithe, of which Frederick Bull, Eſq. was at that time alderman. The beadle informing the alderman of Mr. Mellichip's ſituation, he thought it incumbent upon him to take an active part, to endeavour to procure Mellichip's releaſe. Accordingly on Friday he wrote a letter to the Admiralty-board, claiming it, both as a matter of juſtice and of right, that Mr. Mellichip, as a liveryman, ſhould be diſcharged. The ſame day an anſwer was returned, ſignifying, that the Lords Commiſſioners conceived the plea ſet up to be inſufficient, and therefore peremptorily refuſed to give him his liberty. A committee withdrew, and prepared a letter to the Lords of the Admiralty, which was ordered to be delivered by the town clerk, and the following reſolutions were entered into:

"Reſolved, That this committee, in caſe the ſaid John Mellichip ſhall not be diſcharged in conſequence of the ſaid letter, be authorized to purſue ſuch other meaſures as they ſhall think proper for procuring his releaſe.

"Reſolved, That the City Solicitor do follow the direction of this committee therein."

The Lords of the Admiralty ſent an anſwer to the letter which Mr. Rix, by direction of the court of common-council, wrote to their lordſhips on Tueſday; and ſignified their intention to adviſe with counſel, before they releaſe Mellichip.

On April 11, between four and five o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Gates, the city-marſhal, arrived in town from Portſmouth, with John Mellichip. The admiral behaved with the greateſt politeneſs, and, on the marſhal's ſhewing the writ of Habeas Corpus, granted by Lord Mansfield, immediately ordered Mellichip (who was on board the Monarque) to be delivered up to him.

May 1, a court of common-council was held at Guildhall, at which court the following leter, addreſſed to the Chamberlain, from David Hartley, Eſq. was read:

Copy of Mr. Hartley's letter of thanks to the city of London, addreſſed to the Chamberlain.

"Golden-ſquare, March 25, 1777.

"SIR,

"Give me leave, through your means, to return my moſt grateful acknowledgements to the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the city of London, in common-council aſſembled, for the very diſtinguiſhing marks of their favour, which they have been pleaſed to confer upon me, in giving me admiſſion to the freedom of ſo reſpectable a corporation, with the additional honour of erecting a pillar to commemorate the invention for ſecuring buildings from fire.

"The general reſpect which I entertain upon all occaſions towards the city of London, as the moſt important member of the community, and the peculiar propriety of offering an invention to their attention, which above all ſeems calculated for the ſecurity of great cities, were my motives for laying this matter before them. Their approbation of my conduct, and of the ſucceſs of my labours, is the higheſt ſatiſfaction to me. As they have been pleaſed to recommend the uſe of the invention in their own buildings, they may be aſſured that nothing in my power ſhall be wanting to facilitate the execution.

"It has coſt me much labour and anxiety to bring the invention into that degree of forwardneſs in which it is at preſent, therefore I do more immediately and perſonally feel the kindneſs of the city of London, in giving me their aſſiſtance and countenance in the proſecution of ſo important an object. As I know the public good to be the object of their attention, it is a double ſatisfaction to me to labour with them in the common cauſe, and to contribute my beſt endeavours under their powerful and reſpectful patronage. I beg leave to aſſure them, that the higheſt point of my ambition will, at all times, be to merit the approbation of my fellow-citizens, and to obtain the good-will of my country. I am, Sir,

"Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

"D. HARTLEY."

To the Chamberlain of
the city of London.

May 14. A court of common-council was held at Guildhall, at which were preſent the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen Bull, Sawbridge, Lewis, Plomer, Newnham, Lee, and Wooldridge; when the court came to the following reſolutions, viz.

"Reſolved, That the ſpeech made by the Right Hon. Sir Fletcher Norton, ſpeaker of the houſe of commons, to his Majeſty on the 7th inſtant, be entered in the journals of this court.

"That the freedom of the city be preſented to the Right Hon. Sir Fletcher Norton, ſpeaker of the Hon. Houſe of Commons, for having declared, in manly terms, the real ſtate of the nation to his Majeſty on the throne, when he preſented to him, for his royal aſſent, the bill intitled, An act for the better ſupport of his Majeſty's houſhold, and of the honour and dignity of the crown of Great Britain.

"That a copy of the freedom of this city, with the reſolution of the court inſerted therein, be delivered to the Right Hon. Sir Fletcher Norton, in a gold box, of the value of fifty guineas; and the lord-mayor was deſired to provide the ſame."

June 13. Mr. Recorder made his report to his Majeſty of the priſoners under ſentence of death in Newgate; viz.

Dr. Wm. Dodd, for feloniouſly forging a certain bond or obligation, purporting to be the bond of the Right Hon. the Earl of Cheſterfield, and publiſhing the ſame, with intent to defraud Meſſrs. Fletcher and Peach;—Joſeph Harris and James Lucas, for feloniouſly ſtopping the Iſlington ſtage coach on the highway, near the Shepherd and Shepherdeſs in the City Road, and robbing Robert Hughes, a paſſenger therein, of two half-guineas, and about ſeven ſhillings;—when Dr. Dodd and Joſeph Harris were ordered for execution the 27th inſtant.

On June 18, the ſheriffs, attended by the City Remembrancer, preſented to his Majeſty the petition from the city of London, in favour of Dr. Dodd; another petition from the Magdalen charity was preſented to the Queen; as was one from Mrs. Dodd, delivered by herſelf.—The prayer of the petitions was rejected, and the ſentence executed on the day above mentioned.

June 24. This day a Common Hall was held at Guildhall for the election of Sheriffs, chamberlain, and other officers, for the year enſuing; when Mr. Wagner, hatter, in Pall-mall, and Mr. Franks merchant in London, were elected ſheriffs without oppoſition.

Next came on the election for chamberlain; the candidates were Mr. Alderman Wilkes, and Benjamin Hopkins, Eſq. the late chamberlain; when the ſheriff declared the majority of hands to be in favour of Mr. Hopkins; but a poll was demanded by the friends of Mr. Wilkes, which began at three o'clock, and cloſed at five that evening.

On July 31, Mr. Akerman waited on the Newgate Committee (which ſat at Guildhall that day,) and acquainted the gentlemen with the preſent ſtate of the jail, and the daring and ungovernable behaviour of the Moorfields rioters, ſentenced to long impriſonment ſome time ſince by the Court at Hicks's-hall. Mr. Akerman accounted for this improper conduct, and imputed its having got to ſuch a head, to his not having any places to lock up thoſe who behaved ill; the cells built for refractory priſoners being now, of neceſſity, occupied by the convicts, and muſt continue to be occupied till the jail is intirely finiſhed. The Committee entered upon the immediate conſideration of the caſe, and have given orders that there may be forthwith erected, in a convenient part of the quadrangle, ſome ſeparate rooms for the purpoſe mentioned; and that the ſide of the priſon (the weakneſs of which was known to, and turned to advantage by, the two Sheffields,) to be faced with large ſtone, and rendered as ſecure as poſſible. They alſo reſolved to give Mr. Akerman every countenance and aſſiſtance neceſſary to preſerve the full authority and power in the priſon, which his ſituation as a keeper obviouſly requires.

Sept. 15. On the preceding Friday, by order of the ſheriffs, in conſequence of an Act for the better ſecurity of Newgate, paſſed in the 7th year of his preſent Majeſty, chap. 37. Mr. Akerman removed Patrick Madan, Joe Hawes, alias Joe the baker, John Le Roche, and Thomas Monroſe, the four ringleaders of the deſperate gang who lately made the riot in Newgate, to New Priſon and Clerkenwell Bridewell.

Nov. 7. The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council attended his Majeſty, and preſented the following Addreſs:

"To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty:

"The humble Addreſs of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common-Council aſſembled.

"Moſt gracious Sovereign,

"We your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common-Council aſſembled, humbly beg leave to expreſs our unfeigned joy upon the happy delivery of our moſt gracious Queen, and the birth of another princeſs, an event which we conſider as an additional ſtrength to the preſent happy eſtabliſhment in your Majeſty's illuſtrious family; and as a further ſecurity for the enjoyment of our excellent conſtitution in church and ſtate.

"Long may your Majeſty reign the true guardian of the liberties of this free country; and be the inſtrument, in the hands of providence, of tranſmitting to our poſterity thoſe invaluable rights and privileges which are the birthright of the ſubjects of this kingdom."

To which the King returned the following anſwer:

"I thank you for this dutiful addreſs, and your loyal congratulations on the happy delivery of the Queen, and the birth of another princeſs.

"It is my invariable object to preſerve and tranſmit intire the conſtitutional liberties of my people, which I ſhall ever conſider as forming the baſis of my government."

A Common-Council was held on Nov. 19, at Guildhall, at which were preſent the Lord Mayor, aldermen Alſop, Bridgen, Harley, Bull, Sawbridge, the Recorder, Plumbe, Oliver, Kennett, Thomas, Plomer, Hayley, Hart, Wright, Pugh, and the two Sheriffs.

A motion was made, That Mr. Chamberlain do pay to John Wilkes, Eſq. Alderman, 500l. per annum, during the pleaſure of this court, for his paſt ſervices; the ſame was declared to be carried in the negative; and a diviſion being demanded and granted, there appeared againſt the queſtion, 12 aldermen and 96 commoners, and for the queſtion, four aldermen and 69 commoners; upon which his Lordſhip declared the ſame to be carried in the negative.

A motion was then made and ſeconded, that it is the opinion of this court, that the granting any annuity to John Wilkes, Eſq. alderman of the ward of Farringdon Without, or the paying any of that gentleman's debts out of the city caſh, whether contracted in his mayoralty, or not, would be an improper application thereof, and a moſt dangerous precedent; and the previous queſtion being put, whether that queſtion be now put, the ſame was reſolved in the affirmative: and, the queſtion being put, the lord-mayor declared the ſame was carried in the affirmative; and a diviſion being demanded and granted, there appeared 12 aldermen and 93 commoners for the affirmative, and four aldermen and 70 commoners for the negative; whereupon the ſame was declared to be reſolved in the affirmative.

The following motion of thanks to the late lord-mayor was agreed to:

"It is unanimouſly reſolved and ordered, that the thanks of this court be given to the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Halifax, Knt. late lord-mayor of this city, for his conſtant application to, and faithful performance of, the duties of that high and important office; for ſupporting the honour and dignity thereof with ſplendor and hoſpitality; for his diligent and unwearied attendance in the adminiſtration of juſtice, which he diſcharged in every inſtance with the utmoſt candour and impartiality; for his chearful and ready compliance with the reſt of his fellow citizens, whenever they deſired to be aſſembled; for the eaſy acceſs he conſtantly gave to every member of the corporation; for his vigilant and ſteady attachment to, and very able vindication of, the conſtitutional rights of the ſubject, by refuſing to back preſs-warrants; for his great humanity in relieving the diſtreſſes of the poor, thereby enabling them to enjoy the bleſſings of a plentiful harveſt; and his firmneſs in promoting, on all occaſions, the true intereſts of this great metropolis."

On the 24th of December a committee was held at the King's Arms Tavern in Cornhill, to conſider of the moſt effectual mode of relieving the diſtreſſes of the American priſoners in the different gaols of Great Britain and Ireland. About one o'clock, Robert Mackey, Eſq. was voted into the chair, when ſeveral reſolutions were propoſed, and carried without a diviſion. When this buſineſs was ended, a committee was choſen, and a ſubſcription opened, at which upwards of 800l. were ſubſcribed in leſs than an hour.

In a court of Common Council, held Jan. 16. at Guildhall, the following buſineſs took place:

A motion being made, and the queſtion put, "That a commiſſion be forthwith opened, under the conduct of a committee of this court, for the paying bounties to ſuch able-bodied men, who ſhall preſent and inliſt themſelves (before the ſaid committee) to ſerve in his Majeſty's ſea or land ſervice, for the term of three years, or until the end of the preſent war;" the ſame was reſolved in the negative.

A motion being made, and the queſtion put, "That [illegible] the opinion of this court, that to give any countenance to, or to be in any manner inſtrumental in the farther continuance of the preſent ruinous and deſtructive war, whilſt offers of juſt and honourable terms are with-held from America, will reflect diſhonour on their humanity, and in no wiſe advantage the commercial intereſts of this great city;" the ſame was reſolved in the affirmative.

Mr. Merry was the perſon who moved the court for bounties to be given to ſuch fit and able bodied men as might be induced to inliſt to ſerve during the preſent war in America. He was ſeconded by Mr. Alderman Harley.

Mr. Alderman Townſend replied to Mr. Merry. He ſtated the impropriety of the motion, and cenſured the American war in the moſt poignant terms.

Mr. Alderman Oliver ſpoke againſt the motion.

Mr. Alderman Hayley likewiſe ſpoke againſt the motion. He treated the idea of conquering America, even were the miniſters to ſend fifty thouſand men for the purpoſe, as the greateſt abſurdity imaginable. He ſtated it as a fact, that by a veſſel juſt arrived at Dover, a New York Gazette, publiſhed by authority, had been received, which mentioned, that on the 5th of December, Gen. Howe reconnoitred the enemy, and, finding Gen. Waſhington to be too ſtrongly poſted, he had returned to Philadelphia without venturing an attack.

The following are the names of the aldermen who voted on the occaſion:

For the motion of Mr. Merry: The Lord Mayor, Aldermen Alſop, Harley, Plumbe, Kennet, Thomas, Peckham, Clarke, Wright, Pugh.

Againſt the motion of Mr. Merry: Aldermen Townſend, Oliver, Bull, Hayley, Sawbridge, Kirkman, Plomer, Newnham, Croſby.

The motion was negatived by a majority of nearly three to one.

No doubt can be entertained, that the American war proved no leſs detrimental to the commercial intereſts of the ſubjects of Great Britain in general, than hurtful to their feelings as men of humanity and true lovers of their country; all of whom ſeemed to concur in opinion that it principally owed its origin and proſecution to the ambitious and deſpotic views and deſigns of men in power, but not to the ſenſe and wiſhes of the reſpectable part of the nation at large;—And that theſe had long been the ſentiments of the citizens of London, will appear by the following application to the throne in that behalf:

"The humble addreſs and petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, of the City of London, which was preſented to his Majeſty at St. James's, on Friday the 13th of March, 1778.

"Moſt gracious Sovereign,

"We your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common Council aſſembled, attached to your Majeſty's royal houſe by principle, to your perſon by the trueſt affection, and to the honour and proſperity of your government by every intereſt which can be dear to the heart of man, in this preſent deplorable ſtate of affairs of this once great and flouriſhing country; with moſt profound humility implore leave to lay ourſelves at your Majeſty's feet, to repreſent to your Majeſty the ſentiments and wiſhes of a faithful and afflicted people.

"When this civil war was firſt threatened, your loyal City of London, in concurrence with the ſenſe of many other reſpectable public bodies of your kingdom, and many of the wiſeſt and beſt of your ſubjects, did moſt humbly deprecate this evil, foreboding but too truly the charges, calamities, and diſgraces of which it has been hitherto productive, and the greater to which it is ſtill likely to ſubject this kingdom.

"Your faithful people, on that occaſion, had the misfortune to receive from your Majeſty an anſwer more ſuitable to the imperfect manner in which (they fear) they expreſſed ſentiments full of duty, than to your Majeſty's own moſt gracious diſpoſition, their inviolable reverence to their ſovereign, and their unſhaken zeal for his true glory. They retired in a mournful and reſpectful ſilence, patiently waiting the diſpoſition of Providence, and the return of your Majeſty's favour and countenance, whenever experience ſhould fully diſcloſe, in its true light, the well-founded nature of their apprehenſions, and the fatal tendency of thoſe counſels by which the nation has been miſled.

"For miſled and deceived your Majeſty and many of your ſubjects have been. No pains have been omitted to hide from both the true nature of the buſineſs in which we are engaged; no arts have been left untried to ſtimulate the paſſions of your ſubjects in this kingdom; and we are confident that infinitely more ſkill and attention have been uſed to engage us in this war, than have been employed to conduct it to honour or advantage, if honour or advantage could be obtained by any conduct in ſuch a war. We have been induſtriouſly taught to ſuſpect the profeſſions, and to deſpiſe the reſiſtance of our brethren (Engliſhmen like ourſelves) whom we had no ſort of reaſon to think deficient in the ſincerity and courage which have ever diſtinguiſhed that name and race. Their inclinations have been miſrepreſented, their natural faculties depreciated, their reſources miſcalculated, their feelings inſulted, until fury and deſpair ſupplied whatever might be defective in force. We have ſeen a whole army, the flower of the trained military ſtrength of Great Britain and her allies, famiſhing in the wilderneſs of America, laying down their arms, and owing their immediate reſcue from death to thoſe very men whom the murders and rapines of the ſavages (unhappily employed) had forced from huſbandmen into ſoldiers, and who had been painted in ſuch colours of contempt, as to take away all conſolation from our calamity.

"We have ſeen another army, equally brave and equally well commanded, for two years in an almoſt continued courſe of victory, by which they have only waſted their own numbers, without decreaſing the ſtrength of the reſiſting power, without leading to any ſort of ſubmiſſion, or bringing to your Majeſty's obedience even the ſmalleſt and weakeſt of thirteen revolted provinces. The union of thoſe provinces amongſt themſelves, and their animoſity to your Majeſty's adminiſtration, have only been increaſed by the injudicious methods taken to break the one, and to ſubdue the other. Fleets and armies are maintained in numbers almoſt equal, and at an expence comparatively far ſuperior to whatever has been employed in the moſt glorious and ſucceſsful ſtruggles of this country, againſt a combination of the moſt ancient and formidable monarchies of Europe. A few inconſiderable detached iſlands, and one deſerted town on the continent, where your Majeſty's combined army has a perilous and inſecure footing, are the only fruits of an expence exceeding twenty millions, of ninety-three ſhips of war, and ſixty thouſand of the beſt ſoldiers which could be procured either at home or abroad, and appointed for that ſpecial ſervice.

"Your Majeſty's forces, both by ſea and land, have (we are told) done all that could be expected from the moſt accompliſhed diſcipline and the moſt determined courage; and yet the total defeat of ſome of theſe forces, and the ineffectual victories of others, have almoſt equally conſpired to the deſtruction of your power, and the diſmemberment of your empire. We ſhould be unpardonably negligent of our duty to your Majeſty, to ourſelves, and to our country, if we did not thus ſolemnly expreſs our feelings upon this dreadful and deciſive proof of the madneſs with which this attempt was originally made, and which, faithfully following it through every ſtep of its progreſs, and every meaſure for its execution, has completed, by uniform miſconduct, the miſchiefs which were commenced in total ignorance. We are convinced, that not the deluſions of artful and deſigning men (which, like every thing falſe, cannot be permanent) but the general ſenſe of the whole American people, is ſet and determined againſt the plans of coercion, civil and military, which have been hitherto employed againſt them; an whole united and irritated people cannot be conquered. If the force now employed cannot do it, no force within our abilities can do it.

" The wealth of this nation is great, and our diſpoſition would be to pour it out with the moſt unreſerved and chearful liberality, for the ſupport of the honour and dignity of your crown; but domeſtic peace and domeſtic œconomy, are the only means of ſupplying expence for war abroad; in this conteſt our reſources are exhauſted, whilſt thoſe of our rivals are ſpared, and we are, every year of the continuance of this war, altering the balance of our public ſtrength and riches in their favour.

" We think ourſelves bound, moſt dread Sovereign, to expreſs our fears and apprehenſions to your Majeſty, that at a time when your Majeſty's moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne has hinted, and your vaſt naval preparations in a ſtyle much more explicit announce to us, and the world, the critical ſtate in which we ſtand with regard to the great neighbouring powers, we have not the comfort to learn, from that ſpeech, from any aſſurance of your Majeſty's ſervants, or even from common fame, that any alliance whatever has been made with the other great ſtates of Europe, in order to cover us from the complicated perils ſo manifeſtly imminent over this nation; we have as little reaſon to be certain that alliances of the moſt dangerous kind are not formed againſt us.

" In this ſtate of anxious doubt and danger, we have recourſe to the clemency and wiſdom of your Majeſty, the tender parent and vigilant guardian of your people, that you will graciouſly take ſuch meaſures as may reſtore internal peace, and (as far as the miſerable circumſtances into which the late deſtructive courſes have brought us will permit) re-unite the Britiſh nation in ſome happy, honourable, and permanent conjunction; leſt the colonies, exaſperated by the rigours of continued war, ſhould become totally alienated from their parent country; leſt every remaining ſpark of their affection ſhould be extinguiſhed in habits of mutual ſlaughter and rapine; and leſt, in ſome evil hour, they, who have hitherto been the great ſupport of the Britiſh ſtrength, ſhould become the moſt formidable and laſting acceſſion to the conſtant enemies of the power and proſperity of your kingdoms.

" We humbly hope and truſt, that your Majeſty will give all due efficacy to the conceſſions (we wiſh thoſe conceſſions may not have come too late) which have been propoſed in parliament; and we have that undoubted reliance on the magnanimity of your Majeſty's enlarged and kingly affections, that we are under no apprehenſions of your Majeſty's being biaſſed by private partiality to any ſet of men, in a caſe where the good, where the very being of your people is at ſtake; and with an humble confidence we implore and ſupplicate your Majeſty, that nothing may ſtand in the way of thoſe arrangements, in your councils and executive offices, which may beſt forward the great, neceſſary, and bleſſed work of peace, and which may tend to reſcue your affairs from unwiſe and improvident management, and which may obtain, improve, and ſecure, the returning confidence of all your people. In ſuch meaſures and ſuch arrangements, for ſuch an end, your citizens of London will never fail to give your Majeſty their moſt affectionate and ſteady ſupport."

To which his Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to ſay,

" I can never think that the zeal of my ſubjects, the reſources of my kingdoms, and the bravery of my fleets and armies, can have been unwiſely and improvidently exerted, when the object was to maintain the conſtitutional ſubordination which ought to prevail through the ſeveral parts of my dominions, and is eſſential to the proſperity of the whole; but I have always lamented the calamities inſeparable from a ſtate of war; and ſhall moſt certainly give all the efficacy in my power to thoſe meaſures which the legiſlature has adopted for the purpoſe of reſtoring, by ſome happy, honourable, and permanent conciliation, the bleſſings of peace, commerce, affection, and confidence, between the mother country and the colonies."

At a court of common-council held at Guildhall, about the 16th of April, a motion was made, and the queſtion put, " that the addreſſes, petitions, and remonſtrances beginning at the 24th of June 1769, which have been preſented to the throne from the ſaid court, and the livery in common-hall aſſembled, with his Majeſty's anſwers thereto, as likewiſe the ſpeech to the king, made by Mr. Alderman Beckford, when lord-mayor, be ordered to be printed, bound in octavo, and a copy thereof ſent to every member of the common-council;" which was reſolved in the affirmative.

The following are the particulars of the dreadful fire which broke out at Meſſrs. Lyne's, packers, in Size-lane, on Friday the 8th of May: about twelve o'clock the fire was diſcovered in the warehouſe, which for a conſiderable time raged with great fury, and, what added to the misfortune, the ſmoke, ariſing from the great quantities of woollens depoſited therein, rendered it impoſſible for the firemen to enter the place without being ſuffocated; there being a breeze of wind, the fire ſoon communicated to the dwelling-houſe of Meſſrs. Kuhff and Co. merchants adjoining, which, with the warehouſe, was intirely conſumed, together with every thing therein. The plate at Meſſrs. Kuhff's was brought down into the hall; but the flames were ſo rapid, that the perſons who attempted to ſave it were obliged to leave it behind them, and narrowly eſcaped with their lives. The following houſes were conſiderably damaged: Mr. Pardoes', Mr. Daviſon's, Mr. Prime's, Mr. Dechamp's, Mr. Brown's, Mr. Lyne's dwelling-houſe, Mr. Clifford's, Miſs Fountain's, and the houſe of Meſſ. Burford and Briſtow, packers, in Barge-yard.

Mr. Kuhff, who went into his counting-houſe in order to ſave his books, very narrowly eſcaped periſhing in the flames, which raged with ſo great violence, that Mrs. Kuhff, who was in bed, had only time to put on her under-petticoat, in which ſhe ran to the houſe of a neighbour. There were in the above warehouſe 3000 pair of ſhoes for the army, woollens and other goods, to the amount of 10,000l. which were intirely deſtroyed.

Mrs. Jennings, of Bucklerſbury, then lying-in, was, with her child, carried to her brother's, a banker in Birchin-lane.

On May 12, a court of aldermen was held at Guildhall, at which were preſent the lord-mayor, aldermen Alſop, Croſby, Bull, Hallifax, Kennet, Lewes, Plomer, Thomas, Newnham, Hart, Wright, Pugh, and the two ſheriffs.

The precepts for the election of ſheriffs were ordered to be iſſued, and the lord mayor drank to the nine following citizens, viz. Thomas Hanby, Eſq. ironmonger; Monkhouſe Daviſon, Eſq. grocer; John Burnell, Eſq. glover; John Hinton, Eſq. ſtationer;

James Norman, Eſq. carpenter; Latham Arnold Eſq. cordwainer; Thomas Scott, Eſq. tyler and bricklayer; Hugh James, Eſq. cordwainer; and Henry Kitchen Eſq. currier; to be put in nomination for ſheriffs the next enſuing midſummer-day.

May 25. The following is a copy of the petition preſented by the city to the houſe of commons, relative to the earl of Chatham:

"To the Hon. the Houſe of Commons in Parliament aſſembled.

"The humble Petition of the City of London, in Common Council aſſembled.

"Sheweth,

"That your Petitioners humbly beg leave to return their grateful thanks to this Hon. Houſe, for the noble and generous teſtimony which it has borne to the ſervices and merits of the late William Pitt, earl of Chatham.

"And your Petitioners, with all humility, deſire that their zeal may not ſeem unpleaſing to this Hon. Houſe, or be interpreted as a wiſh in your Petitioners to vary from the general ſenſe of their country, as expreſſed in the late votes of this Hon. Houſe, by their requeſting that the remains of the earl of Chatham be depoſited in the cathedral church of St. Paul, in the city of London.

"Your Petitioners further repreſent to this Hon. Houſe, that they intirely feel the delicacy of their ſituation, in conſequence of the ſeveral meaſures taken by this Hon. Houſe; but hope that a favourable interpretation will be put upon any particular mark of gratitude and veneration which the firſt commercial city in the empire is earneſt to expreſs towards the ſtateſman, whoſe vigour and counſels had ſo much contributed to the protection and extenſion of its commerce.

"By order of the Court,

RIX."

On May 26, at twelve o'clock, the lord mayor took the chair, to hold a court of common council; the buſineſs of which was opened by Mr. alderman Oliver, who obſerved, that the matter now entered upon was perfectly conſiſtent with the primary part of the conduct of the corporation. The reſpect ſhewn by the Houſe of Commons to the petition of that Court was a warm teſtimony of the approbation with which it was received. The rejection it met with was not to be conſidered as any mark of contempt to the Court, but a compliment that was due to the remains of the noble earl, whoſe unexampled virtues and diſintereſted attachment to the proſperity of his country, had been deſervedly honoured with the ſincereſt tribute of a grateful and no inconſiderable branch of the people.

The parliament being deſirous of gratifying the wiſhes of the family of the great deceaſed pilot of the political helm, did not think it would be proper to determine upon a meaſure that might turn out diſagreeable to their expectations; this, and no other, was the reaſon that the city petition was ordered upon the table. The affair before the court was highly proper, in whatever reſpect it may be viewed. The ſervices of lord Chatham to this kingdom called for the moſt diſtinguiſhed ſigns of univerſal plaudit; and as the body could not be placed in the metropolitan church, without an expreſs direction of his Majeſty, it became neceſſary to requeſt the favour of having the bones of the beloved ſtateſman depoſited at St. Paul's cathedral.

Mr. Saxby, in order to remove every doubt of the opinion of the noble family as to the diſpoſal of his lordſhip's corpſe, ſaid, that the court might reſt aſſured it was the anxious wiſh of lady Chatham, and the young earl, to have the prayer of the petition of that court complied with; that they entertained the higheſt ſenſe of eſteem for the favourable impreſſion the abilities of the illuſtrious nobleman had experienced from this commercial body, and, without rudely interfering, or aſſuming the right of dictating to ſo venerable an aſſemblage of citizens, he was ſatisfied they heartily wiſhed to have his lordſhip's remains depoſited at St. Paul's.

Mr. Sawbridge and Mr. Oliver ſaid, that the unanimous (for ſuch they muſt call it) approbation of the petition to parliament, there was no doubt the ſovereign would be pleaſed to pay gracious attention to. Parliament, through a delicate deſire of giving the wiſh of the family an unreſtrained diſpoſal of their noble relation's remains, had declined to haſten an order for the burial, ere their anſwer could be received; but as it was now underſtood, they concurred in the propoſition of placing his body at the cathedral, it might be very reaſonably preſumed the petition would be complied with.

A motion was made, ſeconded, and it was unanimouſly reſolved,

"That the court do preſent an humble addreſs to his majeſty, returning thanks for his ready and moſt gracious acquieſcence in the wiſhes of the commons of Great Britain in parliament aſſembled, to ſhew gratitude to the memory of the late William Pitt, earl of Chatham, and humbly entreating that his majeſty would graciouſly condeſcend to grant permiſſion that the remains of the ſaid earl be interred in the cathedral church of St. Paul."

The committee who withdrew to accord with the addreſs, conſiſted of the aldermen Bull, Sawbridge, Oliver, and Newnham; commoners, Harriſon, deputy Jones, White, Saxby, Hurford, Thorp, Horton, and Boddington.

A ſecond motion was made, and it was unanimouſly reſolved,

"That the petition be tranſcribed, and preſented to his majeſty, attended by all the members of the court."

The ſheriffs were then deſired to go up to St. James's, to know his majeſty's pleaſure when he will be pleaſed to receive the ſaid petition—The ſheriffs accordingly went to the palace; and were informed, that his majeſty would not be in town until to-morrow, when the ſheriffs were to wait upon him.

At a court of common council, held Nov. 19. a motion was made, and queſtion put, "That the thanks of this court be given to the right hon. Sir James Eſdaile, late lord mayor of this city, for his conſtant attendance, and impartial adminiſtration of juſtice, during his continuance in that high and important office;" the ſame was reſolved in the negative.

A motion being made, and queſtion put, "that the late lord mayor, having refuſed to call a common-council, on the moſt important public buſineſs, at the requiſition of the four repreſentatives of this city in parliament, and many other reſpectable gentlemen, members of this court; and having refuſed to put a queſtion in common-hall, of great conſequence to the rights of the livery, has been guilty of violating the rights and privileges of this city;" the ſame was reſolved in the affirmative.

Reſolved,

"That the thanks of this court be given to Frederick Bull, John Sawbridge, Richard Oliver, and George Hayley, Eſqrs. our preſent worthy repreſentatives, for their upright and ſteady conduct in parliament, for their ſtrenuous endeavours to prevent the loſs of our colonies, and the ſhame and diſtreſs of this unhappy country."

Ordered,

"That the ſaid reſolution be fairly tranſcribed and ſigned by the town clerk, and publiſhed in the public papers."

RIX.

On the firſt day of the month of December, at four o'clock in the morning, a dreadful fire broke out at the houſe of Mr. Pearce's Lottery-office in Pope's Head Alley, which intirely conſumed the ſame; alſo the eating houſe that was the late Seymour's coffee-houſe, with all the offices and houſes on both ſides of the way; alſo the cabinet-maker's, the corner of the Alley, Lombard-ſtreet, alſo the houſe of Mr. Fourdrinier,

drinier, ſtationer, adjoining. It burnt through into Change Alley, conſumed the houſes of Mr. Webſter, watch-maker; Mr. Aubury, breeches-maker; the cabinet-maker's, late Sam's coffee-houſe; alſo the back part of Meſſrs. Lee and Ayton, bankers, in Lombard-ſtreet. Fifteen houſes were intirely conſumed, and nine greatly damaged.

It was with great difficulty the ſeveral families ſaved their lives; the flames reached the lottery-office, late Jonathan's coffee-houſe, which in a ſhort time was conſumed; and the King's-arms tavern took fire, and there were no hopes of ſaving it; Baker's coffee houſe is much damaged, as is the houſe adjoining; the back parts of ſeveral houſes in Cornhill are much damaged. Two firemen loſt their lives by the falling of a houſe.

At a court of common-council, held at Guildhall December 3, the court agreed that thanks be given to Richard Oliver, Eſq. for his uniform conduct in the adminiſtration of juſtice, &c.

The court at the ſame time took into conſideration the report of the committee to perpetuate the memory of the late lord Chatham, when a painting was fixed on as the beſt method to perpetuate his memory; and the committee were deſired to meet for the purpoſe of receiving deſigns for that end.

Feb. 21, 1779. On Saturday the committee appointed to deliver the thanks of the city to admiral Keppel, viz. aldermen Croſby, Hallifax, Kirkman, Townſend (who was attended by Richard Oliver, Eſq.) Sawbridge, and Bull; commoners, Hurford, Merry, Sharp, Dornford, Saxby, Thorp, Mackey, Withers, Hopkins, Manning, Pinhorn, and Jones, attended by Mr. Rix, the town clerk, and Mr. Roberts, remembrancer, preceded by Mr. Miller and Mr. Gates, city marſhals, on horſeback, and Mr. Payne and Mr. Gates, marſhalſmen, on foot, ſet off from Guildhall a little after one o'clock, and arrived at the admiral's houſe in Audley-ſquare, about half paſt two: They were firſt received by admiral Campbell, and introduced by him to admiral Keppel, who with great politeneſs received the committee, taking each gentleman by the hand as they entered the room: the admiral was then attended by lord Richard Cavendiſh, gen. Keppel, lord Shuldham, Sir Robert Harland, admiral Pigot, captain Walſingham, and Mr. Rogers, the admiral's ſecretary.—Mr. alderman Croſby, who was chairman of the committee, addreſſed the admiral in the following words:

“ Admiral Keppel,

“ The citizens of London, amidſt the acclamations of a grateful people, beg leave to expreſs their joy on your honourable acquittal from a very heavy and ſevere charge of neglect and miſconduct on the 27th and 28th of July laſt; a charge which appeared, on your trial, to be ill-founded and malicious.

“ The committee, Sir, who now have the honour to wait on you by order of the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common council aſſembled, are happy in this opportunity to teſtify their approbation of your conduct in the many ſignal ſervices done to your country.”

Admiral Keppel's Anſwer.

“ I receive, with the greateſt ſenſe of gratitude, the approbation which the city of London has been pleaſed to ſhew of my endeavours to ſerve my king and country. The conſtitutional zeal which this great city has ever teſtified for the liberties of this kingdom, and for the ſucceſſion in his majeſty's royal houſe, renders every mark of their regard a very high honour. I am happy that the care of many excellent officers, and brave ſeamen, under my command laſt ſummer, has contributed to the preſervation of their trade, which makes ſo large a part of the national intereſt.”

After this, the gentlemen were regaled with chocolate, &c. About three o'clock the coaches drew up: Mr. alderman Croſby firſt entered his coach; after him the admiral, attended by lord Richard Cavendiſh, whoſe chariot next followed empty; Sir Richard Harland and admiral Pigot were in the next coach; after them followed the committee in the order they went up. They then proceeded till they arrived at Charing-croſs, when the populace inſiſted on the horſes being taken from the admiral's coach, as they would have the honour of drawing it themſelves. Some ſailors who had provided a blue flag with the word Keppel in large red letters, now mounted the box, whilſt others harneſſed themſelves with ropes to the axletree: ſoon after this, the proceſſion was joined by a number of boys belonging to the marine ſociety, with ſtreamers flying. In this manner they proceeded to Temple-bar, where a band of muſic waited (the muſicians on horſeback) viz. two trumpets, kettle-drum, two hautboys, two baſſoons, and two French-horns, the muſic playing, “ He comes, &c.” and they arrived at the London Tavern about ſix o'clock; where a genteel entertainment was provided on the occaſion; after which, many conſtitutional toaſts were drank.—At about half paſt ten o'clock the admiral and his friends retired. As ſoon as this was known by the populace, they again inſiſted on unharneſſing the horſes, and drawing the coach themſelves, and the admiral returned in this manner to his own houſe, amidſt the univerſal acclamations of the people.

On the 2d of the enſuing March, the lord-mayor, attended by the ſheriffs, &c. went in proceſſion from Guildhall to St. James's, and preſented the following addreſs of congratulation to his majeſty, on the delivery of the queen, and the birth of a prince:

“ To the King's moſt excellent majeſty:

“ The humble addreſs of the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, in common council aſſembled;

“ Moſt gracious Sovereign,

“ We, your majeſty's ever loyal and faithful ſubjects, the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common council aſſembled, humbly beſeech your majeſty to accept our moſt ſincere and dutiful congratulations on the ſafe delivery of the queen, and the auſpicious birth of another prince.

“ Well knowing that your majeſty's true honour muſt ariſe from the proſperity of your ſubjects, and having often been aſſured by your majeſty that you make that the firſt wiſh of your heart; pardon us, Sir, that we preſume to intreat your majeſty, with the utmoſt humility, to review the public tranſactions of your majeſty's reign; to believe how ſincerely and intirely your truſty citizens, during that period, have been actuated by a conſtant wiſh to ſupport the true dignity of their ſovereign, and to preſerve his realm intire; and we implore your majeſty ſo far to receive us into your favour, as to truſt that our future conduct will be prompted by the ſame wiſh; and the leaſt attention to our dutiful petitions and deſires be acknowledged with the moſt perfect gratitude.

“ Every addition to your majeſty's family creates a new object of public care; for the bleſſings enjoyed under your majeſty's illuſtrious predeceſſors, have taught your grateful people to believe that in every new branch they ſhall find a new ſecurity. Permit us truly to aſſure your majeſty, that the love of your loyal citizens to every part of the houſe of Brunſwick has no bounds but thoſe which our preſervation demands.”

His majeſty ſaid, “ That he thanked the citizens for their teſtimony of reſpect and congratulation on the birth of a prince;” but took no notice of the other part of the addreſs.

They were received very graciouſly, had the honour of kiſſing his majeſty's hand, and were regaled with wine, cake, &c.

A court of aldermen was held at Guildhall on the 8th of June, when, at the inſtance of Mr. alderman Sainſbury, the court ordered the city ſolicitor to proſecute an indictment found the laſt ſeſſions at Hicks's-hall againſt juſtice Wilmot, for having ſent one Leſter, a fellowſhip-porter (who had been impreſſed) to be examined before the commiſſioners, who ſent him to the Savoy. Alderman Sainſbury, who is a ruler of the fellowſhip, directed a Habeas Corpus to be moved for in the King's-bench; which was immediately granted, and the man ſet at liberty.

The ſolicitor was likewiſe directed to proſecute George Elliott and David Owen, the other defendants in the bill, the conſtables aiding and abetting the ſaid juſtice in the aſſault and falſe impriſonment of Leſter.

On the 22d of June, a court of common-council was held at Guildhall, at which were preſent the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen Harley, Croſby, Townſend, Bull, Sawbridge, Kirkman, Plomer, Thomas, Newnham Clark, Wooldrige, Hart, Wright, Pugh, and Sainſbury.

A motion was made by Mr. Saxby, and ſeconded by alderman Sawbridge, "That an humble addreſs be preſented to his majeſty from this court, aſſuring his majeſty, that the citizens of London are ever ready and willing to aſſiſt to the utmoſt of their power, in the protection of the honour and dignity of his crown, and the conſtitutional intereſt of their country:" whereupon a committee, conſiſting of ſix aldermen and twelve commoners, were appointed to withdraw, and prepare an addreſs to his majeſty accordingly. The committee withdrew for upwards of an hour, and after many debates, returned again into court, and preſented a draft of an addreſs by them prepared, which being read, very long debates enſued; and on the queſtion being put, that the addreſs, as now prepared by the committee, be preſented to his majeſty, the previous queſtion was put, whether that queſtion be now put, the ſame was reſolved in the negative.

A motion was then made by Mr. Merry, who moved the previous queſtion, "that the addreſs be referred back to the committee, for them to reconſider and report the ſame to the next court;" the ſame was reſolved in the affirmative.

A motion was made by Mr. Deputy Jones, and ſeconded by Mr. alderman Kirkman, "that a ſubſcription be opened in the chamber of London, for raiſing money to be given in bounties to ſuch ſeamen and others who ſhall voluntarily enter into his majeſty's ſervice;" which was adjourned over till the next court.

June 24, being the day for the election of ſheriffs and other city officers for the enſuing year; about one o'clock the lord-mayor, ſheriffs, ſeveral aldermen, and the city officers, aſcended the huſtings. Previous to the regular buſineſs of the day being entered on, Mr. Alderman Townſend came to the front of the huſtings, and read a letter addreſſed to the livery from Richard Oliver, Eſq. late alderman of Billingſgate Ward, the purport of which was, That he returned the livery thanks for the ſeveral honours they conferred upon him; that his buſineſs calling him to the Weſt Indies, he could wiſh to reſign his ſeat in parliament, but as he cannot conſtitutionally do that without accepting ſome nominal place, and as he pledged himſelf never to accept of any, he requeſted their advice in this affair.

The regular buſineſs then going on, Meſſ. Aldermen Wright and Pugh were returned ſheriffs, Benjamin Hopkins, Eſq. chamberlain; all the other officers were re-elected; and Nichols got the vacant Aleconner's place.

July 11. A few days ſince was tried in the court of King's-bench, Guildhall, London, before Sir Francis Buller, and a ſpecial jury, the right of a claim ſet up by the City of London, to a duty of ſix-pence per load on hay ſold in Smithfield, not the property of freemen of London. This claim was diſputed by ſeveral of the inhabitants of Finchley, who ſet up a contrary claim to an exemption from paying the ſaid duty. On the part of the city of London it was contended, that the corporation thereof were by immemorial cuſtom, and royal grants, intitled to the receipt of hay-toll in Smithfield-market from all non-freemen; and that the inhabitants of Finchley had repeatedly, as was proved, paid the ſaid hay-toll; to which caſe was added the teſtimony of divers old toll-gatherers, who depoſed, that they took the duty of all non-freemen whatever. The defendants ſet up a claim to an exemption granted in favour of the Biſhop of London, and his men or tenants, by king John, whereby they were relieved from the payment of ſuch duties and tolls; to which they added the teſtimony of divers old witneſſes, who depoſed that they had ſome thirty, forty, or fifty years ſince, ſold hay at Smithfield, without paying the ſix-pence per load, of late years demanded, and received by the collectors of duties and tolls in that market; but as it did not appear that Finchley was a manor belonging to the biſhop of London, at the time the aforeſaid exemption was granted to his tenants, and as the exceptions with reſpect to the payment of the diſputed duty were dubious, a verdict was given for the city of London.

On Saturday, July 13, was tried at the Old Bailey, an indictment brought by a butcher in Whitechapel, againſt a young man of the ſame trade, for publiſhing a libellous ballad, reflecting in the groſſeſt manner on the chaſtity of the proſecutor's daughter, to whom the defendant had paid his addreſſes, which not meeting with ſucceſs, he in revenge made a ſong, that in direct terms charged her who had been the object of his affections with being a ſtrumpet. He employed a man to ſing this ſatirical lampoon in the open market. The father, being informed of the author, went to him, and, after expoſtulating ſome time concerning it, was anſwered, "What, does the cap fit you? then you may wear it."—The daughter was now become the ſport of the market, and her rejected lover even pointed her out to a throng of ſpectators, who joined in the ridicule. Mr. Howarth opened the proſecution very gravely; he allowed that the ſong was ſo ridiculouſly laughable, that the jury had a right to exerciſe their riſible features, but when that ſpirit of humour had ſubſided, they muſt agree with him, that it was a caſe that called for the moſt ſerious conſideration; the peace of a family had been injured, and the reputation of a virtuous woman, had been ſcandalouſly defamed by the malicious and meditated contrivance of the defendant. Mr. Morgan, on the other ſide, kept the court in a roar of laughter, by a ſpeech excellently contraſted to that of Mr. Howarth; but the attempt made, by the other's humorous ſophiſtry, to turn the whole caſe into a trifling unguarded ſtep of his client, failed; as the recorder, in his charge, conſidered it in an alarming point of view, as a preconcerted ſcheme to ruin the young woman, and deſtroy the happineſs of the family. He was found guilty, paid 20l. coſts of the proſecution, aſked pardon in court, and agreed to recant his reflections in the public prints. The recorder ſaid, this was a very mild puniſhment for ſo ſcandalous an offence.

Auguſt 20. This day, at half paſt one o'clock, the duke of Northumberland, preceded by the Rev. Mr. Sellon, with many of the Commiſſioners for pavements, and inhabitants of Clerkenwell, the artificers and workmen, with the ſeveral enſigns of their reſpective employments, and followed by a train of juſtices of the county of Middleſex, cloſed by Sir John Hawkins, chairman, went from Hicks's-hall to Clerkenwell-green, where his grace laid the foundation ſtone of the new Court-houſe to be erected there in the room of Hicks's-hall. The following is a tranſlation of the inſcription placed under the ſtone:

"The firſt ſtone of this Seſſion-houſe, erected for the uſe of the county of Middleſex, and for other good and neceſſary purpoſes, for the better performance of the king's ſervice in the ſaid county, in purſuance of an act of parliament made and paſſed in the eighteenth year of the reign of king George III. was laid by the moſt noble and puiſſant prince Hugh duke and earl of Northumberland, cuſtos rotulorum of the ſaid county, at the requeſt, and in the preſence of the Commiſſioners appointed for building the ſaid Seſſion-houſe, on Friday the 20th day of Auguſt, 1779."

On the 12th of October the conteſt for the office of recorder was determined in the court of aldermen by a majority of one in favour of Mr. Serjeant Adair; for that gentleman there were thirteen, for Mr. Howarth twelve. The only abſentee in the court was Mr. Alderman Lee.

For Mr. Serjeant Adair.

Bridgen
Croſby
Bull
Wilkes
Sawbridge
Hallifax
Kirkman
Lewes
Plomer
Hayley
Newnham
Wooldridge
Sainſbury

For Mr. Howarth,

The Lord-Mayor
Alſop
Harley
Townſend
Eſdaile
Kennet
Thomas
Peckham
Clark
Hart
Wright
Pugh

Nov. 22. This day at one o'clock a common-hall was held at Guildhall for the election of Chamberlain of the city of London, in the room of Benjamin Hopkins, Eſq. deceaſed; when the Lord-mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, &c. went upon the huſtings. After which, the recorder came forward, and addreſſed the livery in a well adapted ſpeech, wherein he ſtated the peculiar privileges which were veſted in the people at large by the conſtitution of the city, of electing their own officers; that it was fortunate for the nation at large that ſuch an invaluable power was placed in the hands of ſo incorrupt and independent a body of men, who had at all times exerted that power for the intereſt of Engliſhmen in general, by preſenting themſelves as a barrier againſt that torrent of venality and corruption which had at various times overflowed the nation. In ſuch hands, the moſt important powers were placed with ſafety. It was unneceſſary, he ſaid in him, to enforce a proper attention to their choice on the preſent occaſion; they knew the qualities which ought to recommend their candidates to them for the office of chamberlain; ſuch as great public ſervices, firmneſs, and an unremitted regard for the rights and privileges of their fellow citizens. Their choice, he made no doubt, would do honour to that juſt diſcernment which had always diſtinguiſhed the livery of London.

There being only two candidates, John Wilkes, Eſq. and William James, Eſq. each of whom addreſſed the livery in a ſhort ſpeech; after which they were put up, and the ſhew of hands appeared greatly in favour of Mr. Wilkes; upon which he was declared duly elected; but a poll was demanded in favour of Mr. James, which began at half paſt two, and laſted till four, when the numbers ſtood as follow:

Alderman Wilkes	2332
Mr. James	370

After which, Mr. James declined the poll.

On the enſuing Tueſday, Mr. Wilkes was declared duly elected chamberlain of this city for the remainder of the year; but the poll was, by law, obliged to be continued open every day till Monday.

Mr. Wilkes's addreſs to the livery, previous to his election to this office, was as follows:

“ Gentlemen of the livery,

“ It is a very high ſatisfaction I enjoy in the obliging marks of approbation which I have juſt received, from the moſt numerous and reſpectable common-hall, in the preſent reign. I do not appear among you abſolutely unknown. I have long been in your ſervice as a magiſtrate of the corporation, and gone through the great offices among you of trouble, expence, and dignity. I hope there is no impropriety in now ſoliciting the honour of your ſuffrages as chamberlain, when I have been honoured with the fulleſt approbation of the livery at large in the former important offices of ſheriff and mayor.

“ When I thus beg leave, gentlemen, to offer myſelf to your favour as Chamberlain, I deſire at the ſame time to ſtate the plan of conduct which I mean invariably to purſue. I have copied it from my late worthy friend, Sir Stephen Theodore Janſſen. In the ſupport of the ſplendor, magnificence, and hoſpitality, for which this city was formerly renowned, I too contracted conſiderable debts. They are not yet all diſcharged; but it is my reſolution, if I am ſo happy as to ſucceed, to appropriate one half at leaſt of the profits of the office for the extinction of every juſt claim upon me. This purpoſe I will ſteadily purſue, and attend the duties of the office with unremitting zeal, vigilance, and fidelity. From theſe aſſurances, thus ſolemnly pledged to you, I hope for your preſent ſupport, and on the faithful performance of them I build the fair hopes which I entertain of remaining for life in your ſervice as chamberlain.”

The election for Bridge-maſter, in the room of the late Mr. Botwick, next came on, when there was a great ſhew of hands in favour of Mr. Buffar againſt five other candidates: the ſecond on the liſt was Mr. Betts; on which Mr. Buffar was declared duly elected; but a poll was demanded for three of the other candidates. Meſſ. Betts and Taylor afterwards declining any farther poll for this office, Mr. Buffar, who had a conſiderable majority of votes, was declared duly elected. At the cloſe of the poll, the numbers were,

For Mr. Buffar	1304
Mr. Taylor	260
Mr. Betts	214

On Dec. 1, there was a numerous and reſpectable common-hall, for the purpoſe of declaring Mr. Wilkes duly elected chamberlain of this city; the numbers ſtood,

For Mr. Alderman Wilkes	2343
Mr. James	371
Majority	1972

Mr. Wilkes then addreſſed the livery as follows:

“ Gentlemen of the livery,

“ The ſpirited and generous efforts of my friends, at the late election of chamberlain, demand from me the warmeſt returns of gratitude. By their zeal and animated conduct I am ſo happy as to ſucceed to an office of high repute, truſt, and dignity. I hope that my punctual diſcharge of its various and complicated duties will not only juſtify their kind partiality, but reflect honour on a choice which has laid me under the greateſt obligations.

“ The committee of friendſhip, which irreproachably conducted the whole canvaſs and election on my part during the poll, are intitled in a particular manner to every acknowledgment in my power. Above all, I muſt beg leave to thank one of your repreſentatives in parliament, with whom I am connected by the tie of conſanguinity, and the moſt intimate friendſhip; a friendſhip, which has for many years been followed by eſſential ſervices to me, and the moſt liberal marks of affection. I have been exceedingly fortunate in the ſupport and patronage of ſuch gentlemen, who, ſuperior to all the little, low, mean arts of electioneering, by an unexceptionable conduct as men of honour, have merited the eſteem of all their brother liverymen, and the unfeigned gratitude of the ſucceſsful candidate.

“ I will have no enemies, gentlemen, but thoſe of my country, of your rights and privileges. I wiſh to ſee all the members of this reſpectable corporation, all the natives of this free nation, united againſt our antient, inveterate, inſolent foes of France and Spain, in defence of our excellent conſtitution, and in ſupport of the rights and privileges of this great metropolis.

"Gentlemen, the deſerving magiſtrates who have preſided among us during this election, merit all our acknowledgments for their ſtrict attention to preſerve the public peace, the freedom of polling, and perfect order. They ſucceeded under difficulties which perhaps never occurred before, from the circumſtance of the ſtate-lottery being drawn at Guildhall during the election of a chamberlain and bridge-maſter. The candour, impartiality, and juſtice of the ſheriffs, cannot be too much applauded. I intreat them to accept my ſincere thanks, and I heartily wiſh that their example may be followed by all the returning officers of this kingdom at the enſuing general election."

On Saturday, Dec. 11, the committee appointed by the court of common-council on the 12th of February, to preſent the freedom of this city to Auguſtus Keppel, admiral of the blue, in a box made of heart of oak, ornamented and embelliſhed with gold, met at Guildhall at three o'clock in the afternoon, and proceeded from thence in coaches, attended by the chamberlain, town clerk and city-remembrancer, (preceded by the two city marſhals on horſe-back) to the admiral's houſe in Audley-ſquare, when, on being introduced to the admiral, Mr. alderman Croſby, as ſenior alderman of the committee, addreſſed him to the following effect:

"Admiral Keppel,

"I am ordered by the committee, who have the honour to wait on you from the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, in common-council aſſembled, to preſent you the freedom of that city, in this box, made of heart of oak, ornamented and embelliſhed with gold, agreeable to the unanimous vote of the court of common-council, on the 12th day of February laſt, for your long and faithful ſervices to your country; for your ready acceptance, at the call of your ſovereign, of the important charge of commander of the Britiſh fleet, in time of imminent danger; for the anxious attention ſhewed by you, in every inſtance of your conduct, to the ſafety of this country; for your judicious, able, and ſpirited behaviour on the 27th of July 1778, in your attack on the French fleet; for your glorious and gallant efforts to renew the engagement in the afternoon of that day; efforts rendered unſucceſsful through the want of obedience to your orders by the Vice-admiral of the blue; for the great protection given to our trade, to which we were intirely indebted to you for the ſafe arrival of the Eaſt and Weſt India fleets; for your animating conduct and example, happily followed by ſuch ſignal exertion of ſpirit and intrepidity in the officers and ſeamen of the Britiſh fleet, as conveyed terror to our enemies, and obliged them to ſeek ſhelter in their own ports, by an ignominious flight.

"The committee, Sir, think they ſhould be wanting in their duty, if they did not, upon this occaſion, expreſs their warmeſt wiſhes, that whenever you are called upon by your ſovereign to draw your ſword againſt the enemies of the happy conſtitution, you may return victorious, and that you may long, very long, live an honour, and an ornament to your country."

To which addreſs the admiral returned a polite and grateful anſwer. The committee were alſo received very politely, and entertained in a moſt elegant manner at the admiral's houſe.

On Feb. 10, at a court of common-council held at Guildhall, at which the following petition to the honourable the Houſe of Commons, on the expenditure of public money, and the increaſing influence of the crown, was unanimouſly agreed to, viz.

"Sheweth,

"That this nation hath been engaged for ſeveral years in a moſt extenſive and unfortunate war; that many of our valuable colonies, having actually declared themſelves independent, have formed a ſtrict confederacy with France and Spain, the inveterate enemies of Great Britain; that the conſequence of thoſe combined misfortunes hath been a large addition to the national debt, a heavy accumulation of taxes, a rapid decline of the trade, manufactures, and land rents of the kingdom.

"Alarmed at the diminiſhed reſources and growing burthens of this country, and convinced that rigid frugality is now indiſpenſably neceſſary in every department of the ſtate, your petitioners obſerve with grief, that notwithſtanding the calamities and impoveriſhed condition of the nation, much money has been ſquandered, and that many individuals enjoy ſinecure places, efficient places with exorbitant emoluments, and penſions unmerited by public ſervices, to a large and ſtill increaſing amount, whence the crown has acquired a great and unconſtitutional influence, which, if not checked, may ſoon prove fatal to the liberties of this country.

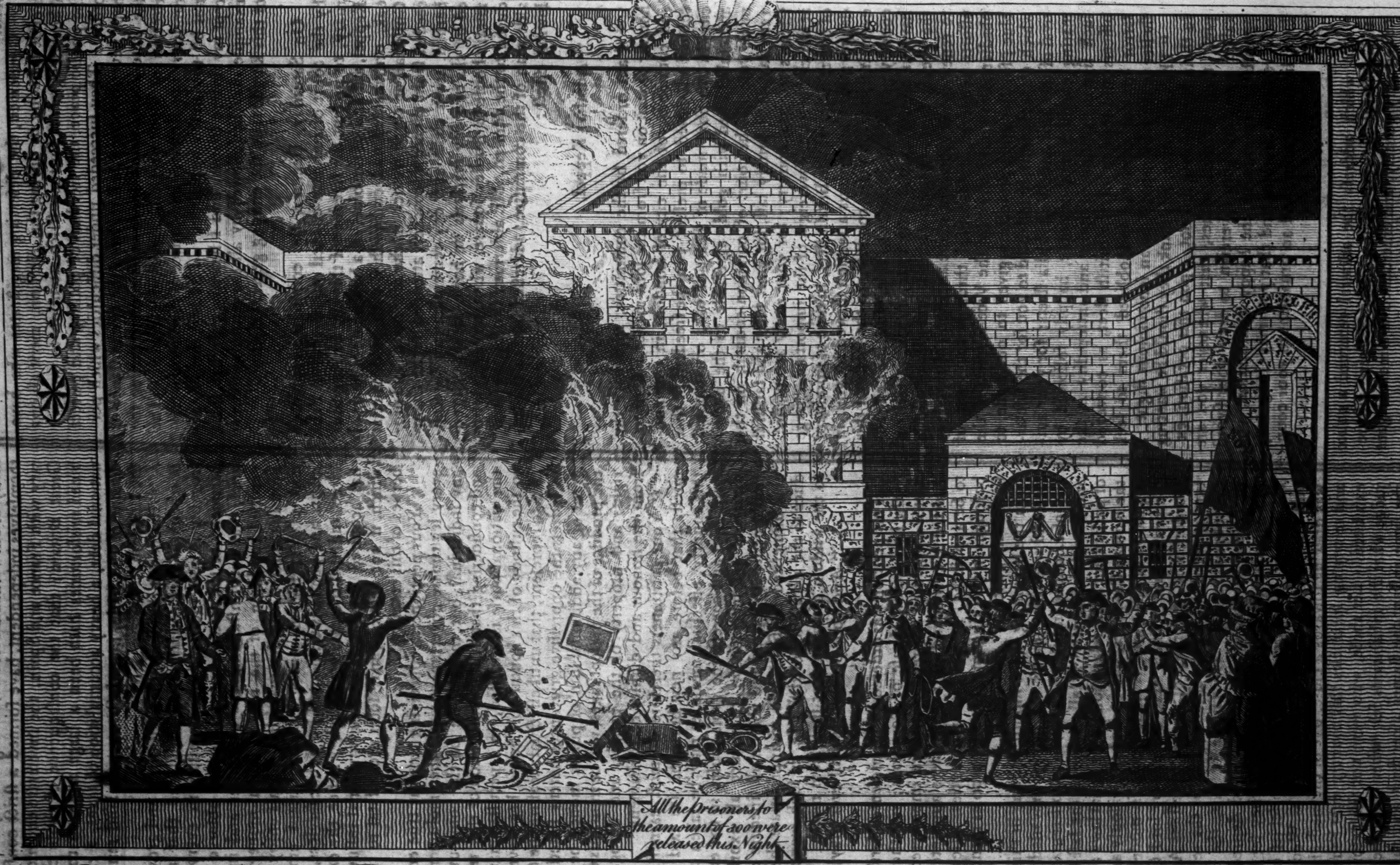
"Your petitioners, conceiving that the true end of every legitimate government is not the emolument of any individual, but the welfare of the community; and conſidering that by the conſtitution of this realm, the national purſe is intruſted, in a peculiar manner, to the cuſtody of this honourable houſe, beg leave further to repreſent, that until effectual meaſures be taken to redreſs the oppreſſive grievances herein ſtated, the grant of any additional ſum of public money beyond the produce of the preſent taxes, will be injurious to the rights and property of the people, and derogatory from the honour and dignity of parliament.

"Your petitioners therefore do moſt earneſtly requeſt, that before any new burthens are laid upon this country, effectual meaſures may be taken to inquire into and correct the groſs abuſes in the expenditure of public money; to reduce all exorbitant emoluments; to reſcind and aboliſh all ſinecure places and unmerited penſions, and to appropriate the produce to the neceſſities of the ſtate, in ſuch manner as to the wiſdom of parliament ſhall ſeem meet.

"And your petitioners ſhall ever pray, &c."

This petition was ordered to be preſented forthwith to the honourable Houſe of Commons; and the committee appointed to prepare it, were impowered and directed to correſpond with committees appointed, or to be appointed, by the ſeveral counties, cities, and boroughs in this kingdom, for the purpoſes mentioned in the ſaid petition.

In the beginning of the month of June in this year, civil and inteſtine tumults and outrage prevailed in the city of London, and its environs, in a moſt remarkable and dreadful manner. A bill, paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament for a relaxation of the penal laws againſt the Roman Catholics, had excited the jealouſy and indignation of the more zealous but leſs moderate of the proteſtants. Theſe were headed by lord George Gordon, who, as preſident of the Proteſtant Aſſociation, pledged himſelf to obtain a bill for the repeal of that obnoxious act. On failure of this, the rabble proceeded to acts of riot, rapine, and depredation. On Monday the 5th, in the evening, they ſet fire to the gaol of Newgate, and did other miſchief on that and the following day. But as ſoon as Wedneſday was drawing towards a cloſe, one of the moſt alarming and terrifying ſpectacles this country ever beheld was exhibited. Let thoſe, who were not ſpectators of it, judge what the inhabitants felt when they beheld at the ſame inſtant the flames aſcending and rolling in clouds from the King's Bench and Fleet Priſons, from New Bridwell, from the Toll Gates on Black Friars Bridge, from houſes in different quarters of the town, and particularly from the bottom and upper part of Holborn, where the conflagration was horrible beyond deſcription, London Published by Alex.r Hogg at the Kings Arms No. 16 Paternoster Row.


All the Prisoners to the amount of 300 were released this Night

The Devastations occasioned by the **RIOTERS** *of* **LONDON** *Firing the New Goal of* **NEWGATE,**
and burning Mr. Akerman's Furniture, &c. June 6. 1780.

Hamilton delin. Thornton sculp.

deſcription, by reaſon of the immenſe quantities of ſpirits that were ſet on fire.—Six and thirty fires were all blazing at one time, and all to be ſeen from one ſpot made from the furniture of the inhabitants, and the wrecks of their houſes in and about the neighbourhood of Queen-ſtreet and Little Ruſſel-ſtreet, Bloomſbury. Hiſtory cannot parallel the depth of the ſchemes projected by this lawleſs and abandoned crew upon the Bank, the Treaſury, and the demoliſhing of the Water-works, thereby to prevent the extinguiſhing any conflagration they had begun; and that theſe ſchemes were not the chimeras of fear, was evident. Two attempts were made, through the courſe of the day, upon the Bank; but the rioters were ſo much intimidated by the ſtrength with which they beheld it guarded, that their attacks were but feebly conducted, as they were repulſed at the firſt fire from the military. They made an effort to break into the pay-office likewiſe, and met the ſame fate. Several of them fell in theſe ſkirmiſhes, and many were wounded. But powder and ball was not ſo fatal to many of theſe unhappy wretches, as their own inordinate appetites. Numbers died with inebriation at the diſtilleries of the unfortunate Mr. Langdale in Holborn, from whoſe veſſels the liquor ran down the middle of the ſtreet, was taken up by pailfuls, and held to the mouths of the deluded multitude; many of whom killed themſelves with drinking non-rectified ſpirits.—A ſtrong guard was alſo ſent to the New River head, and continued there on conſtant duty. Excluſive of theſe, the grand arſenal at Woolwich, the manſion-houſe, the inns of court, and many other places of the greateſt national concern, were devoted, and there was ſcarce a perſon but what was unanimous in ſuppoſing the deſolation of the city and country was intended. All buſineſs for a time ſubſided. But at length, through the exertion of the military power, many of theſe deluded people were taken, brought to trial, and, being found guilty in conſequence of the evidence produced, received ſentence of death. Nineteen were executed in London and Middleſex; and ſix in Southwark; but the number of thoſe who were killed by the ſoldiers, or died by intoxication, and of their wounds, cannot be aſcertained.—On Friday in the week wherein theſe diſturbances happened, lord George Gordon (who was conſidered as the inſtigator of them) was taken into cuſtody, and committed to the Tower; and on the 5th of Feb. following, he was tried at the court of King's Bench, Weſtminſter, for high treaſon, &c. The trial laſted till five o'clock the next morning; when the jury declared his lordſhip Not Guilty.

On the 29th of July, the lord-mayor, aldermen, ſheriffs, and common council of the city of London, waited upon his majeſty with the following addreſs; which was read by Thomas Nugent, Eſq. the common ſerjeant:

“ To the King's moſt excellent Majeſty:

“ The humble addreſs of the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, in common-council aſſembled:

“ Moſt gracious ſovereign,

“ We your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, in common council aſſembled, beg your majeſty's permiſſion humbly to approach the throne, to expreſs our deteſtation and abhorrence of thoſe dreadful acts of violence and outrage, which have lately been committed by a ſet of abandoned and deſperate men, who, in the proſecution of their wicked purpoſes, aſſembled in ſuch numbers as to overwhelm all civil authority, and render the exertions of the magiſtrates ineffectual.

Thus circumſtanced, nothing leſs than that armed force, with the direction of which your majeſty is conſtitutionally intruſted, could have reſcued us from the horrors with which we were ſurrounded; that force your majeſty in your great goodneſs was moſt graciouſly pleaſed to ſend to our protection; and by its happy interpoſition our properties have been ſecured from further depredation, and peace and tranquillity again reſtored.—For this your majeſty's paternal care, ſhewn to your antient and loyal city of London, we beg leave to preſent our moſt ſincere and grateful thanks; and at the ſame time we aſſure your majeſty, that every event which can poſſibly add to the happineſs of any branch of your auguſt family, or give additional luſtre and dignity to your crown, will ever be received by us with the moſt heart-felt ſatisfaction.

“ Signed by order of the court,

“ WILLIAM RIX.”

To which addreſs his majeſty was pleaſed to return the following moſt gracious anſwer:

“ I thank you for this dutiful and loyal addreſs:

“ Your deteſtation of the late rebellious tumults, and the gratitude you expreſs for the meaſures taken to ſuppreſs them, and to reſtore the public tranquillity, are highly agreeable to me.

“ My concern for the welfare and proſperity of the great metropolis of my kingdom, makes me feel a particular ſatisfaction in the prevention of that deſtruction which threatened your properties, and in the re-eſtabliſhment of legal order, under which alone they can be ſecured.”

They were all received very graciouſly, and had the honour to kiſs his majeſty's hand.

In a court of common council holden on the 24th of July 1780, it was

“ Reſolved unanimouſly, That the thanks of this court be given to the officers and privates who have done duty in this city, for their exemplary conduct and ſtrict attention to military diſcipline during the late alarming riots. “ RIX.”

Another addreſs of the liverymen, freemen, and others, inhabitants of the city of London, expreſſing their thanks to his majeſty for the protection afforded them, was likewiſe preſented on the 12th of Auguſt, and very graciouſly received. This addreſs was ſigned by 2769 reſpectable names.

The king having diſſolved the late parliament by proclamation, the new members elected for the city of London were, aldermen Harley, Kirkman, Bull, and Newnham.

For the Borough of Southwark, Sir Richard Hotham, and Mr. Pollhill.

For the city of Weſtminſter, admiral Rodney, and Mr. Fox.

A common-hall being held at Guildhall on September 29, for the election of a lord-mayor for the enſuing year, the choice fell upon Sir Watkin Lewes, who in a polite ſpeech thanked the livery for the honour they had conferred upon him.

At a court of common-council held at Guildhall on the 2d of October, a motion was made, That the ſum of 814l. 1s. paid on account of the lord-mayor's view of the river, and expedition to Windſor, ought not to be defrayed by the city, being totally unneceſſary, and highly extravagant; it was reſolved in the affirmative; and another motion was made, and queſtion put, which was alſo carried in the affirmative, That the Chamberlain do not pay his lordſhip more than the ſum of 352l. 19s. of the balance due to his lordſhip out of the ample allowance given by this city.

On the 6th of October the lord-mayor, aldermen, ſheriffs, and common-council of the city of London, waited on his majeſty with their congratulatory addreſs on the Queen's ſafe delivery, and the birth of another prince. They all met with a very gracious reception and anſwer.

At a court of common council, held October 26, at Guildhall, a motion was made and carried in the affirmative, That the lord-mayor, together with the two late ſheriffs, ſhould be defended at the city expence, under the ſanction of the law committee, in the action, brought by Mr. Langdale, for the recovery of damages ſuſtained by him at the time of the late riots.

A motion was then alſo made and carried in the affirmative, that the whole expence of the three courts of conſervancy in each year, dinners included, ſhall not, for the future, exceed the ſum of 300l. and that the lord-mayor hath not power to draw on the chamber for any more.

On June 15, 1781, a court of common-council was held at Guildhall, at which were preſent the lord-mayor, four aldermen, the two ſheriffs, Mr. Recorder, and a great number of commoners, when another motion was made, and agreed to, "That 1000l. be paid to Brackley Kennet, Eſq. in lieu of all demands he may have on this city on account of his mayoralty."

On Tueſday the 4th of December, a common-hall was held at Guildhall, to take into conſideration, the preſent alarming ſituation of public affairs, when an humble addreſs, remonſtrance, and petition, of the lord-mayor, aldermen, and livery of the city of London, was prepared and agreed to be preſented to his majeſty; ſetting forth the many calamitous effects of the American war, to trade, manufactures, landed property, enormous increaſe of the national debt, &c. &c. and praying that his majeſty will be graciouſly pleaſed to diſmiſs from his preſence and councils, all the adviſers, both public and private, of the meaſures they lament, as a pledge to the world of his majeſty's fixed determination to abandon a ſyſtem incompatible with the intereſt of his crown and the happineſs of his people.

And the city, in their corporate capacity, having on Friday the 7th of December, waited on his majeſty, humbly to know his royal pleaſure, when he would receive upon the throne their humble addreſs, remonſtrance, and petition, his majeſty was pleaſed immediately to reply in the following words:

" I ſhall take time to conſider of the manner in which I ſhall receive it, and the time when, and let you know."

On Tueſday the 11th, the Earl of Hertford, by a letter, was commanded by his majeſty to acquaint the lord-mayor, that the ſaid addreſs, petition, and remonſtrance would be received at the levee on Friday the 14th inſtant. To which the lord-mayor returned an anſwer, on the 12th, ſignifying that, " as the reſolution of the livery in common-hall aſſembled, is, that their addreſs, &c. ſhall be preſented to the king ſitting on his throne, the perſons, directed by the ſaid reſolution to preſent it, cannot diſpenſe therewith, by preſenting the ſaid addreſs, remonſtrance, and petition, in any other mode."

A common-hall was held Jan. 31, 1782, for receiving the report of his majeſty's anſwer to the gentlemen appointed to preſent the remonſtrance lately agreed upon by the common-hall, on his throne; and for communicating other buſineſs; previous to which, a proteſt was delivered to the Lord-Mayor at the Manſion-houſe, which his lordſhip was requeſted to order to be read at the huſtings, at the time of holding the ſaid common-hall, if it ſhould be convened. This proteſt was ſigned by Gabriel Leekey, Skinner; John Merry, Draper; Thomas Wellings, Needle-maker; Thomas Tomlins, Scrivener; and Thomas Evans, Armourer and Brazier; the committee appointed to draw up and deliver the ſaid proteſt; which implied as follows, viz.

" It was the unanimous opinion of the liverymen preſent, that the purpoſes for which the common-hall, appointed to be holden on Thurſday, are not legal, and do not concern this city in its corporate capacity."

Among others, the ſaid common-hall came to the following reſolutions:

" Reſolved, That the thanks of this common-hall be given to the lord-mayor, for the ſpirited propriety of his conduct on this occaſion.

" Reſolved, That whoever adviſed the king to deviate from the accuſtomed mode, admitted by his majeſty, of receiving the livery of London, ſitting on his throne, is an enemy to the rights and privileges of the citizens of this great capital of the Britiſh empire."

At a court of common-council, held May 17, at Guildhall, at which were preſent the lord-mayor and twelve aldermen,

The lord-mayor laid before the court the anſwer of his majeſty to their laſt addreſs; alſo a letter from the earl of Shelburne directed to his lordſhip, relative to putting the militia on a better footing than they are at preſent, and for arming the citizens, &c. which letter was read.

A motion was made, and the queſtion put, That the ſum of 5000l. ſubject to the controul of a committee of the whole court, or any ſeven or more of them, be paid by Mr. Chamberlain out of the city caſh, by way of ſubſcription, for the purpoſe of putting the city militia on a proper footing in the preſent critical ſituation of the kingdom; which was unanimouſly agreed to.

On Sept. 11, the following letter was received by the Recorder of London, at the Seſſions-houſe in the Old-bailey, from the Right. Hon. Thomas Townſend, one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate:

" Sir,

" I have the king's commands to ſignify to you his pleaſure, that, conſidering the great number of robberies that have been lately committed, and attended with acts of great cruelty, you ſhould report to him in council, as ſoon as poſſible, upon ſuch caſes as ſhall appear to you to call for immediate puniſhment.

" I have it likewiſe in charge to acquaint you, that in order to deter perſons from being guilty of ſuch acts of cruelty, his majeſty has determined to grant no pardon or reſpite to any perſon convicted of ſuch offences, on any ſolicitation whatever. I have the honour to be, with great regard, Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

" T. TOWNSEND."

" Mr. Recorder of London.

Dec. 3. The following letter was this day received by the lord-mayor from the Right Hon. Mr. Townſend, ſecretary of ſtate.

" My Lord,

" In conſequence of my letter to your lordſhip of the 22d of laſt month, I take the earlieſt opportunity of informing your lordſhip, that a meſſenger is juſt arrived from Paris with an account of proviſional articles being ſigned on the 30th of November, between his majeſty's commiſſioners and the commiſſioners of the United States of America, to be inſerted and conſtitute a treaty of peace, when peace ſhall be concluded between Great Britain and France. Your lordſhip will pleaſe to make this as public as poſſible.

" I am, Sir, &c."

A copy of the above was alſo ſent to the directors of the bank.

On the 23d inſtant, the lord-mayor received the following letter from Lord Grantham, one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate:

" St. James's, Jan. 23, 1783, half paſt ſeven o'clock.

" My Lord,

" I have the ſatisfaction to acquaint your lordſhip, that a meſſenger is juſt arrived from Paris, with the Preliminary Articles between Great Britain and France, and between Great Britain and Spain, which were ſigned at Verſailles on the 20th inſtant, by Mr. Fitzherbert, his majeſty's miniſter plenipotentiary, and the miniſter plenipotentiary of the aforeſaid courts.

" The preliminaries with Holland are not yet ſigned, but a ceſſation of hoſtilities with that republic is agreed upon.

" I ſend your lordſhip immediate notice of this important event, in order that it may be made public in the city without loſs of time.

" I have the honour to be,
" My Lord,
" Your lordſhip's moſt obedient,
" And humble ſervant,
" GRANTHAM."

A court of common-council was held at Guildhall, Feb. 22, at which were preſent the lord-mayor, fifteen aldermen, and the moſt reſpectable number of commoners for ſome years; when Mr. Pinhorn moved that an humble addreſs be preſented to his majeſty, thanking him, for having put an end to the calamities of war, and reſtoring the bleſſings of peace;—which, after ſome debate, was agreed to.

On Nov. 5, about a quarter before two o'clock in the morning, a fire broke out in the workſhops behind the dwelling-houſe of Mr. Seddon, in Alderſgate-ſtreet; the flames ſpread with dreadful rapidity, quite into Bartholomew-cloſe. Among many others, the following houſes were intirely conſumed, viz. in Bartholomew-cloſe, thoſe of Meſſ. Prowett and Slade, dry-ſalters, with the adjoining warehouſes, Mr. Hunt, Mr. Starke, and that adjoining; Mr. Whitheng, Mr. Burkitt, and Mr. Dodd; in Little Bartholomew-cloſe, that of Mr. Seymour, and the large building adjoining, with all the houſes in Queen's-ſquare. The flames then caught the oppoſite ſide of the way, and conſumed the dwelling-houſe, workſhops, and warehouſes, of Meſſ. Vanderplank, cloth-workers. It is computed that more than thirty houſes were deſtroyed, and about twenty damaged.

A court of common-council was held Nov. 26, at Guildhall, when a committee was appointed; who accordingly retired, and drew up a long and ſpirited petition to parliament, ſetting forth, That as a corporate body, the court could not ſilently behold an innovation upon the chartered rights and immunities of the Eaſt India company, and, feeling an alarm, they hoped the bill, depending in parliament, for veſting the effects, &c. of the company in commiſſioners, would not paſs into a law.

1784. On the 17th of March, a court of aldermen was called on buſineſs of great conſequence. Sir Barnard Turner and Thomas Skinner, Eſqrs. ſheriffs, preſented a petition to the court, ſtating, that an officer in their department had received a rule from the Pipe-office, with a diſtringas annexed, which he had ſerved on the Eaſt India Company, and claimed his perquiſite of office on the amount of 100,000l. That the ſame ought not to have been ſerved; and that the officer had made a wanton exerciſe of his power. The court, after hearing the officer in his defence, ſuſpended him from the execution of his office during pleaſure.

His Majeſty having, on the 26th of March, thought fit to diſſolve the parliament by proclamation, and thereby ſignified his royal will and pleaſure for the calling and convening a new one; a common-hall was on the 30th of the ſame month held at Guildhall, for the election of four proper perſons to repreſent the city of London in parliament. The candidates were Brook Watſon, Eſq. Aldermen Lewes, Newnham, Sawbridge; Mr. Atkinkſon, and Mr. Smith. Upon the poll which was demanded, the greateſt number of votes were for the four firſt in the above liſt; who were accordingly elected to repreſent the city. Mr. Smith declined ſtanding the poll, as did likewiſe the Right Hon. William Pitt, who had been nominated by Mr. Dornford and another gentleman.

The election for members to repreſent the city of Weſtminſter in parliment came on in April, when the choice fell on the Right Hon. Sir Samuel Hood, Baronet, Baron Hood, of the kingdom of Ireland, and the Right Hon. C. J. Fox.

For the Borough of Southwark, Henry Thornton, Eſq. and Sir Barnard Turner were elected.

About half paſt one o'clock in the morning of July 27, a fire broke out in the houſe of Mr. Eaſtnot, No. 8, in Abchurch-lane, which intirely conſumed the ſame, together with four others, one of which was the Lamb public-houſe. The flames ſpread ſo rapidly, that great fears were entertained for the ſafety of the General Poſt-office, which however was fortunately preſerved by the intervention of a ſtrong party-wall. About ſeven o'clock, the front of one of the houſes appearing likely to fall, the firemen appriſed the people, who from motives of curioſity were ſtanding before it, that they were in a very dangerous ſituation, and adviſed them to retire: unhappily however this advice was not taken, and the wall ſuddenly giving way, a number of perſons were buried in the ruins. Three were taken out quite dead, and ſeveral others appeared dangerouſly bruiſed.

1785. On Feb. 4, the committee appointed by the corporation to preſent the freedom of this city to the Right Hon. William Pitt, met at Guildhall, in order to ſettle the mode for preſenting the ſame; and this morning, at half after eleven, Sir Watkin Lewes, the chairman, and the other gentlemen of the committee, preceded by the two city marſhals, went in proceſſion from Guildhall to Downing-ſtreet, when the freedom was preſented him in a gold box, and the chairman made an addreſs ſuitable to the occaſion.

On April 20, a court of common-council was held at Guildhall: the reports from the committee of city lands for repairing Newgate-market, giving a further allowance to the clerk of the chamber for expoſing the city accounts and inventories, and for paying the livery committee's expences, were read, agreed to, and referred to the committee to carry into execution.—The bill for laying a Sunday toll on horſes and carriages paſſing over Black Friars-bridge, being called for, and not being immediately ready, the lord-mayor intimated, that a memorial was intended to be preſented to the court from the houſeholders; on which Mr. Powell explained to the court, by way of preparation for the reception of the memorial, the nature of the buſineſs, and by a very clear and accurate calculation proved, that the fears of the bondholders, that they ſhould not be paid in forty years were erroneous, and that they would certainly be paid in leſs than ten. The heads of the bill were afterwards read; and a debate took place, whether the toll-gate ſhould be fixed at the end of the bridge, or the Circus? And it was agreed to be at the Circus. The toll on foot paſſengers in the week-day will ceaſe at Midſummer next. This is a circumſtance which no doubt our readers and the public in general will be extremely glad to be appriſed of, as it has a long time been conſidered as an unpopular tax, not to mention the grievance it has proved to many of the lower claſs of people, whoſe buſineſs obliging them to croſs the bridge ſeveral times in a day, has ſubjected them to a very great expence.

May 13. The lord-mayor held a wardmote at Blackſmith's-hall, for the election of an alderman of Queenhithe-ward, in the room of John Bates, Eſq. deceaſed, when Thomas Skinner, Eſq. was choſen.

A common-hall was alſo held at Guidhall for the election of a ſheriff for this city and the county of Middleſex for the remainder of the year, in the room of John Bates, Eſq. deceaſed, when John Boydell, Eſq. being the ſenior alderman, was choſen and ſworn into that office.

Between eleven and twelve o'clock on Saturday night of June 5, a fire broke out in the workſhop of Mr. Fletcher, clock-caſe-maker in Half-moon-paſſage, leading from Alderſgate-ſtreet to Bartholomew-cloſe, which in a ſhort time conſumed that and ſeveral adjoining buildings, and damaged the backs of the houſes in Roſe and Crown-court, and muſt have proceeded to a much greater extent but for the ſpeedy aſſiſtance of engines, and a plentiful ſupply of water.

June 13. The corporation of London are ſo well pleaſed with Mr. Dance's plan in rounding off the north eaſt corner of Fenchurch-ſtreet, that they have ordered him to give in a plan what parts of the city require this excellent reformation. The widening the end of Caſtle-yard, next Holborn, ſince the late fire there, is a very uſeful and neceſſary improvement.

After the election on Friday, June 24, at Guildhall, Mr. Tutet came forward, and making an apology for his firſt appearence in that public manner, acquainted the livery, that encouraged by the unanimous approbation of the court of common council of a vote of thanks to the worthy repreſentatives of this city, for their able and ſpirited conduct in parliament in oppoſition to the ſhop-tax, and relying upon the liberality and candour of the livery, he felt himſelf ſufficiently bold to propoſe a vote of thanks to the worthy repreſentatives, in ſome ſort ſimilar to that which had met the unanimous approbation of the court, of which, through the favour of his friends and neighbours, he had the honour of being for ſome years paſt a member, and immediately read the following motion:

"That the thanks of the livery now aſſembled be given to the worthy repreſentatives of this city in parliament, for their ſteady and unanimous oppoſition, in all its ſtages, to the ſhop-tax, partial, opreſſive, and ruinous both in its principle and operation, beyond any other with which we are burthened; and for the exemplary, though ineffectual manner in which they have endeavoured in this inſtance to afford that protection to the commercial intereſts of their conſtituents, which the prayers and remonſtrances of the people have ſought for in vain from the Chancellor of his Majeſty's Exchequer."

Mr. alderman Sawbridge came forward and thanked the livery for the honour they had done him, and aſſured them, that he would ſteadily perſevere in the ſame line of conduct, as did likewiſe Sir Watkin Lewes, Mr. alderman Newnham, and Mr. alderman Watſon.

The above motion, being put into the form of an advertiſement, was, by order of the court, inſerted in the public prints.

At a court of aldermen held June 28 at Guildhall, preſent the lord-mayor, recorder, the aldermen Townſend, Wilkes, Halifax, Lewes, Plomer, Peckham, Wright, Sainſbury, Kitchen, Gill, Pickett, Watſon, Skinner, Curtis, Hammet, Boydell and Hopkins, ſheriffs,

The lord-mayor laid before the court a copy of a bill, intituled, "An act for the further prevention of crimes, and for the more ſpeedy detection and puniſhment of offenders againſt the peace, in the cities of London and Weſtminſter, the Borough of Southwark, and certain parts adjacent to them:" Whereupon the court

Reſolved unanimouſly, That it is the opinion of this court, that the bill now read appears founded upon principles the moſt arbitrary and dangerous, and that the proviſions of it, if paſſed into a law, would be injurious to the regular and legal adminiſtration of juſtice, and utterly ſubverſive not only to the chartered rights of the city of London, but to the conſtitutional liberties of all his majeſty's ſubjects, who ſhall be ſo unfortunate as to be included within its juriſdiction.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That it is the duty of this court, both to the city of London, and the public at large, by every legal means, and with their moſt zealous exertions, to oppoſe a meaſure ſo dangerous and alarming.

Reſolved unanimonſly, That this court do now reſolve itſelf into a committee forthwith to prepare a petition to the houſe of commons againſt the ſaid bill.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the lord-mayor be requeſted to call a court of common council for Thurſday next, in order to take their ſenſe upon the dangerous ſituation into which the rights of the city of London and the liberties of the kingdom are brought, by ſuch a meaſure being propoſed in parliament, and that the cauſe thereof be ſpecially inſerted in the ſummons.

The ſheriffs accordingly preſented a petition to the houſe of commons, againſt the bill above mentioned; which, on the motion of Mr. alderman Newnham, was ordered to lie upon the table. The ſaid bill, being however found to be informal, was withdrawn; and a new one ordered to be brought in.

Having thus, as we propoſed, preſented our numerous readers with a full and ſatisfactory account of all that relates to the cities of London and Weſtminſter, the Borough of Southwark, and the parts adjacent, from the earlieſt period to the preſent time; and therein taken notice of every remarkable event, which can either excite the attention, or gratify the deſire of the curious and intelligent;—it now only remains, that we gratefully acknowledge the kind reception our undertaking has met with from an indulgent and candid public; and preſume to hope for a continuance of their patronage and encouragement, while the ſuperior merit of our performances ſhall intitle us to a juſt preference in their eſteem.

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Years.	
1189	Henry Fitz-Alwyn
1190	Henry Fitz-Alwyn
1191	Henry Fitz-Alwyn
1192	Henry Fitz-Alwyn
1193	Henry Fitz-Alwyn
1194	Henry Fitz-Alwyn
1195	Henry Fitz-Alwyn
1196	Henry Fitz-Alwyn
1197	Henry Fitz-Alwyn
1198	Henry Fitz-Alwyn
1199	Henry Fitz-Alwyn
1200	Henry Fitz-Alwyn
1201	Henry Fitz-Alwyn
1202	Henry Fitz-Alwyn
1203	Henry Fitz-Alwyn
1204	Henry Fitz-Alwyn
1205	Henry Fitz-Alwyn
1206	Henry Fitz-Alwyn
1207	Henry Fitz-Alwyn
1208	Henry Fitz-Alwyn
1209	Henry Fitz-Alwyn
1210	Henry Fitz-Alwyn
1211	Henry Fitz-Alwyn
1212	Henry Fitz-Alwyn
1213	Henry Fitz-Alwyn
1214	Serle Mercer
1215	William Hardell
1216	Jacob Alderman Salmon Baſing
1217	Serle Mercer
1218	Serle Mercer
1219	Serle Mercer
1220	Serle Mercer
1221	Serle Mercer
1222	Serle Mercer
1223	Richard Renger
1224	Richard Renger
1225	Richard Renger
1226	Richard Renger
1227	Roger Duke
1228	Roger Duke
1229	Roger Duke
1230	Roger Duke
1231	Roger Duke
1232	Andrew Buckerell
1233	Andrew Buckerell
1234	Andrew Buckerell
1235	Andrew Buckerell
1226	Andrew Buckerell
1237	Andrew Buckerell
1238	Richard Renger
1239	Wyllyam Joynour
1240	Gerarde Bat
1241	Reginald Bongay
1242	Reginald Bongay
1243	Rauffe Aſhway
1244	Mychael Tony
1245	Johan Gyſors
1246	Johan Gyſors
1247	Pyers Aleyne
1248	Mychael Tony
1249	Roger Fitz Roger
1250	Johan Norman
1251	Adam Baſing
1252	Johan Tholozane
1253	Nycholas Batte
1254	Richard Hardell
1255	Richard Hardell
1256	Richard Hardell
1257	Richard Hardell
1258	Richard Hardell
1259	Johan Gyſours
1260	Will. Fitz-Richard
1261	Will. Fitz-Richard
1262	Tho. Fitz-Thomas
1263	Tho. Fitz-Thomas
1264	Tho. Fitz-Thomas
1265	Tho. Fitz-Thomas
1266	Will. Fitz-Richard
1267	Alein Souch
1268	Alein Souch
1269	Tho. Fitz-Thomas
1270	Johan Adryan
1271	Johan Adryan
1272	Sir Walter Harvey
1273	Sir Walter Harvey
1274	Henry Waleis
1275	Gregory Rokeſlie
1276	Gregory Rokeſlie
1277	Gregory Rokeſlie
1278	Gregory Rokeſlie
1279	Gregory Rokeſlie
1280	Gregory Rokeſlie
1281	Gregory Rokeſlie
1282	Henry Waleys
1283	Henry Waleys
1284	Henry Waleys
1285	Gregory Rokeſlie
1286	Rauf Sandwich
1287	Johan Breton
1288	Rauf Sandwich
1289	Rauf Sandwich
1290	Rauf Sandwich
1291	Rauf Sandwich
1292	Rauf Sandwich
1293	Rauf Sandwich
1294	Sir Johan Breton
1295	Sir Johan Breton
1296	Sir Johan Breton
1297	Sir Johan Breton
1298	Henry Waleis
1299	Elyas Ruſſell
1300	Elyas Ruſſell
1301	Johan Blount
1302	Johan Blount
1303	Johan Blount
1304	Johan Blount
1305	Johan Blount
1306	Johan Blount
1307	Johan Blount
1308	Nych. Faryngdone
1309	Thomas Romayne
1310	Richard Roſſham
1311	Johan Gyſours
1312	Johan Pounteney
1313	Nych. Faryngdone
1314	Johan Gyſours
1315	Steph. Abyngdone
1316	Johan Wentgrave
1317	Johan Wentgrave
1318	Johan Wentgrave
1319	Hamond Chyckwell
1320	Nich. Faryingdone
1321	Hamond Chyckwell
1322	Hamond Chyckwell
1323	Nych. Faryngdone
1324	Hamond Chyckwell
1325	Hamond Chyckwell
1326	Richard Betayne
1327	Hamond Chyckwell
1328	Johan Grauntham
1329	Symond Swanland
1330	Johan Pounteney
1331	Johan Pounteney
1332	Johan Preſton
1333	Johan Pounteney
1334	Reyn. at Conduyte
1335	Reyn. at Conduyte
1336	Johan Pounteney
1337	Henry Darcey
1338	Henry Darcey
1339	Andrew Awbrey
1340	Andrew Awbrey
1341	Johan Oxynforde
1342	Symond Fraunceſs
1343	Johan Hamond
1344	Johan Hamond
1345	Richard Lacere
1346	Geff. Wychyngham
1347	Thomas Legge
1348	Johan Lewkyn
1349	Wyllyam Turke
1350	Richard Killingbury
1351	Andrew Awbrey
1352	Adam Fraunceys
1353	Adam Fraunceys
1354	Thomas Legge
1355	Symond Fraunceys
1356	Henry Picard
1357	Johan Stody
1358	Johan Lewkyn
1359	Symond Doſſelde
1360	Johan Wroth
1361	Johan Peche
1362	Stephen Caundiſh
1363	Johan Notte
1364	Adam Bury
1365	Johan Lewkyn
1366	Johan Lewkyn
1367	James Andrew
1368	Symond Mordon
1369	Johan Chycheſter
1370	Johan Bernes
1371	Johan Bernes
1372	Johan Pyell
1373	Adam of Bury
1374	Wyllyam Walworth
1375	Johan Warde
1376	Adam Staple
1377	Nicholas Brembyr
1378	Johan Phylpot
1379	Johan Hadley
1380	Wyll. Walworthe
1381	Johan Northampton
1382	Johan Northampton
1383	Nicholas Brembyr
1384	Nicholas Brembyr
1385	Nycholas Brembyr
1386	Nycholas Exton
1387	Nycholas Exton
1388	Nicholas Swynford
1389	Wyllyam Venour
1390	Adam Bamme
1391	Johan Heende
1392	Wyllyam Stondon
1393	Johan Hadley
1394	Johan Frenche
1395	Wyllyam More
1396	Adam Bamme
1397	Rich. Whittington
1398	Drew Barentyne
1399	Thomas Knolles
1400	Johan Fraunces
1401	Johan Shadworth
1402	Johan Walcot
1403	William Aſkam
1404	Johan Hyende
1405	Johan Woodcock
1406	Rich. Whittington
1407	William Stondon
1408	Drew Barentyne
1409	Richard Marlowe
1410	Thomas Knolles
1411	Robert Chycheley
1412	William Waldren
1413	William Crowmer
1414	Thomas Fawconer
1415	Nicholas Wotton
1416	Henry Barton
1417	Richard Marlowe
1418	William Sevenoke
1419	Rich. Whittington
1420	William Cambrege
1421	Robert Chichelee
1422	William Waldern
1423	William Crowmer
1424	Johan Michel
1425	Johan Coventre
1426	William Rynwell
1427	Johan Gedney
1428	Henry Barton
1429	William Eſtfield
1430	Nicholas Wotton
1431	Johan Wellis
1432	Johan Parneys
1433	Johan Brokley
1434	Robert Otley
1435	Henry Frowyk
1436	Johan Michell
1437	William Eſtfield
1438	Stephen Brown
1439	Robert Large
1440	Johan Paddeſley
1441	Robert Clopton
1442	Johan Atherly
1443	Thomas Chatworth
1444	Henry Frowick
1445	Symkin Eyer
1446	Johan Olney
1447	Johan Gedney
1448	Stephen Brown
1449	Thomas Chalton
1450	Niclas Wyfforde
1451	William Gregory
1452	Geffrey Feldyng
1453	Johan Norman
1454	Stephen Forſter
1455	William Marowe
1456	Thomas Caning
1457	Geffrey Boleyn
1458	Thomas Scot
1459	William Hulyn
1460	Richard Lee
1461	Hugh Wyche
1462	Thomas Cooke
1463	Matthew Philip
1464	Rauf Joſſelyne
1465	Rauf Verney
1466	Johan Yonge
1467	Thomas Owlgrave
1468	William Taylour
1469	Richard Lee
1470	Johan Stockton
1471	William Edward
1472	William Hampton
1473	Johan Tate
1474	Robert Drope
1475	Robert Baſſet
1476	Rauf Joſſelyn
1477	Humphry Heyforde
1478	Kichard Gardiner
1479	Bartilmew James

Years.	
1480	Johan Brown
1481	William Haryot
1482	Edmond Shaa
1483	Robert Billeſdon
1484	Thomas Hylle
1485	Hugh Bryce
1486	Henry Colet
1487	William Horne
1488	Robert Tate
1489	William White
1490	Johan Matthew
1491	Hugh Clopton
1492	William Martyn
1493	Rauf Aſtry
1494	Richard Chawry
1495	Henry Colet
1496	Johan Tate
1497	William Purchaſe
1498	Johan Percival
1499	Nicholas Alwyn
1500	Johan Reymington
1501	Sir John Shaa
1502	Bartholomew Reed
1503	Sir William Capell
1504	Johan Wyngar
1505	Thomas Kneſworth
1506	Sir Richard Haddon
1507	William Brown
1508	Stephen Jenyns
1509	Thomas Bradbury
1510	Henry Keble
1511	Roger Aichiley
1512	Sir Will. Copinger
1513	W. Brown & J. Tate
1514	George Monoux
1515	Sir William Butler
1516	John Reſt
1517	Sir Thomas Exmew
1518	Thomas Mirfin
1519	Sir James Yarford
1520	Sir John Bruge
1521	Sir John Milborne
1522	Sir John Munday
1523	Sir Thomas Baldry
1524	Sir William Bailey
1525	Sir John Allen
1526	Sir Thomas Seamer
1527	Sir James Spencer
1528	Sir John Rudſtone
1529	Ralph Dodmer
1530	Sir Thomas Pargitor
1531	Sir Nich. Lambard
1532	Sir Stephen Peacoke
1533	Sir Chriſtop. Aſkew
1534	Sir John Champneis
1535	Sir John Allen
1536	Sir Ralph Warren
1537	Sir Richard Greſham
1538	William Forman
1539	Sir William Holles
1540	Sir William Roch
1541	Sir Michael Dormer
1542	John Cootes
1543	Sir W. Bowyer Sir Ral. Waren
1544	Sir William Laxton
1545	Sir Martin Bowes
1546	Sir H. Hubarthorne
1547	Sir John Greſham
1548	Sir Henry Amcotes
1549	Rowland Hill
1550	Sir Andrew Jude
1551	Sir Richard Dobbes
1552	Sir George Barnes
1553	Sir Thomas White
1554	Sir John Lyon
1555	Sir William Gerard
1556	Sir Thomas Offley
1557	Sir Thomas Curteis
1558	Sir Thomas Leigh
1559	Sir William Huet
1560	Sir William Cheſter
1561	Sir William Harper
1562	Sir Thomas Lodge
1563	Sir John White
1564	Sir Richard Malorie
1565	Sir Rich. Champion
1566	Sir Chriſto. Draper
1567	Sir Roger Martin
1568	Sir Thomas Rowe
1569	Alexander Avenon
1570	Sir Rowl. Heyward
1571	Sir William Allen
1572	Sir Leonel Ducket
1573	Sir John Rivers
1574	James Hawes
1575	Ambroſe Nicholas
1576	Sir John Langley
1577	Sir Thomas Ramſey
1578	Richard Pipe
1579	Sir Nich. Woodrofe
1580	Sir John Branch
1581	Sir James Harvie
1582	Sir Thomas Blancke
1583	Edward Oſborne
1584	Sir Edward Pulliſon
1585	Sir Wolſtane Dixie
1586	Sir George Barne
1587	Sir George Bond
1588	Martin Calthorp
1589	Sir John Hart
1590	John Allot
1591	Sir William Web
1592	Sir William Rowe
1593	Sir Cuth. Buckle Sir Rich. Martin
1594	Sir John Spencer
1595	Sir Stephen Slaney
1596	Thomas Skynner Sir H. Billingſly
1597	Sir Rich. Saltinſtall
1598	Sir Stephen Some
1599	Sir Nicholas Moſley
1600	Sir William Ryder
1601	Sir John Gerard
1602	Robert Lee
1603	Sir Thomas Bennet
1604	Sir Thomas Low
1605	Sir Henry Hollyday
1606	Sir John Wats
1607	Sir Henry Rowe
1608	Sir Humphrey Weld
1609	Sir Thomas Cambell
1610	Sir William Craven
1611	Sir James Pemberton
1612	Sir John Swinnerton
1613	Sir Tho. Middleton
1614	Sir John Hayes
1615	Sir John Jolles
1616	Sir John Leman
1617	George Bolles
1618	Sir Sebaſtian Harvey
1619	Sir William Cockain
1620	Sir Francis Jones
1621	Sir Edward Barkham
1622	Sir Peter Proby
1623	Sir Martin Lumley
1624	Sir John Goare
1625	Sir Allen Cotton
1626	Sir Cuthbert Aket
1627	Sir Hu. Hammerſley
1628	Sir Richard Deane
1629	Sir James Cambell
1630	Sir Robert Ducy
1631	Sir Geo. Whitmore
1632	Sir Nich. Raynton
1633	Ralph Freeman
1634	Sir Thomas Monſon
1635	Sir Robert Packhurſt
1636	Sir Chriſt. Cletheroe
1637	Sir Edw. Bromfield
1638	Sir Richard Fenn
1639	Sir Maurice Abbot
1640	Sir Henry Garway
1641	Sir William Acton
1642	Sir Richard Gurney
1643	Sir Iſaac Pennington
1644	Sir John Woollaſton
1645	Sir Thomas Atkins
1646	Sir Thomas Adams
1647	Sir John Gayre
1648	Sir John Warner
1649	Sir Ab. Reynardſon
1650	Thomas Toote
1651	Thomas Andrews
1652	John Kendrick
1653	John Fowkes
1654	Thomas Vyner
1655	Chriſtopher Pack
1656	John Dethick
1657	Robert Tichborne
1658	Richard Chiverton
1659	John Ireton
1660	Sir Thomas Alleyn
1661	Sir Rich. Brown
1662	Sir John Frederick
1663	Sir John Robinſon
1664	Sir Anth. Bateman
1665	Sir John Lawrence
1666	Sir Tho Bludworth
1667	Sir Will. Boulton
1668	Sir William Peake
1669	Sir William Turner
1670	Sir Samuel Starling
1671	Sir Richard Ford
1672	Sir Geo. Waterman
1673	Sir Robert Hanſon
1674	Sir William Hooker
1675	Sir Robert Viner
1676	Sir Joſeph Sheldon
1677	Sir Thomas Davis
1678	Sir Fran. Chaplin
1679	Sir James Edwards
1680	Sir Robert Clayton
1681	Sir Patience Ward
1682	Sir John More
1683	Sir Will. Pritchard
1684	Sir Henry Tulſe
1685	Sir James Smith
1686	Sir Robert Geffery
1687	Sir John Peake
1688	Sir John Shorter Sir John Eyles
1689	Sir J. Chapman Sir T. Pilkington
1690	Sir Tho. Pilkington
1691	Sir Tho. Pilkington
1692	Sir Thomas Stampe
1693	Sir John Fleet
1694	Sir William Aſhhurſt
1695	Sir Thomas Lane
1696	Sir John Houblon
1697	Sir Edward Clarke
1698	Sir Humph. Edwin
1699	Sir Francis Child
1700	Sir Richard Levett
1701	Sir Thomas Abney
1702	Sir William Gore
1703	Sir Sam. Daſhwood
1704	Sir John Parſons
1705	Sir O. Buckingham
1706	Sir Tho. Rawlinſon
1707	Sir Rob. Beddingfeld
1708	Sir Will. Withers
1709	Sir Cha. Duncombe
1710	Sir Samuel Gerrard
1711	Sir Gil. Heathcote
1712	Sir Rob. Beachcroft
1713	Sir Richard Hoare
1714	Sir Samuel Stanier
1715	Sir W. Humphreys
1716	Sir Charles Peers
1717	Sir James Bateman
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1720	Sir G. Thorold
1721	Sir John Fryer
1722	Sir Will. Stewart
1723	Sir Gerard Conyers
1724	Sir Peter Delmé
1725	Sir George Merttins
1726	Sir Fran. Forbes
1727	Sir John Eyles, Bart.
1728	Sir Edward Beecher
1729	Sir Robert Baylis
1730	Sir Richard Brocas
1731	Hump. Parſons, Eſq;
1732	Sir Francis Child
1733	John Barber, Eſq;
1734	Sir William Billers
1735	Sir Edward Bellamy
1736	Sir John Williams
1737	Sir John Thompſon
1738	Sir John Barnard
1739	Micajah Perry, Eſq;
1740	Sir John Salter
1741	Hum. Parſons Eſq; Dan. Lambert, Eſq;
1742	Sir R. Godſchall G. Heathcote, Eſq;
1743	Rob. Willimot, Eſq;
1744	Sir Robert Weſtley
1745	Sir Henry Marſhal
1746	Sir Richard Hoare
1747	William Benn, Eſq;
1748	Sir Robert Ladbroke
1749	Sir William Calvert
1750	Sir S. Penant J. Blachford Eſq;
1751	Fran. Cokayne, Eſq;
1752	T. Winterbottom Rob. Alſop, Eſqrs;
1753	Sir Criſp. Gaſcoyne
1754	Ed. Ironſide, Eſq; T. Rawlinſon, Eſq;
1755	Step. The. Janſſen, Eſq;
1756	Slingſby Bethell, Eſq;
1757	Mar. Dickinſon, Eſ.
1758	Sir Charles Aſgill
1759	Sir R. Glyn
1760	Sir Thomas Chitty
1761	Sir Matt. Blackiſton
1762	Sir S. Fludyer
1763	Will. Beckford, Eſq;
1764	Will. Bridgen, Eſq;
1765	Sir W. Stephenſon
1766	George Nelſon Eſq;
1767	Sir Robert Kite
1768	Rt. Hon. T. Harley
1769	Samuel Turner, Eſ;
1770	W. Beckford, Eſq; B. Trecothick, Eſq;
1771	Braſs Croſby, Eſq;
1772	William Naſh, Eſq;
1773	Ja. Townſend, Eſq;
1774	Fred. Bull, Eſq;
1775	John Wilkes, Eſq;
1776	John Sawbridge, Eſ;
1777	Sir T. Hallifax, Knt.
1778	Sir J. Eſdaile, Knt.
1779	Sam. Plumbe, Eſq;
1780	Brack. Kennett, Eſ.
1781	Sir Wat. Lewes, Knt
1782	Sir W. Plomer, Knt.
1783	Nath. Newnham, Eſ;
1784	Rob. Peckham, Eſq;
1785	Rich. Clarke, Eſq.

RECORDERS.

When elected.
1687 Sir Bartholomew Shower.
1692 Sir Salathiel Lovell.
1708 Sir Peter King.
1714 Sir William Thompſon.
1739 Sir John Strange.
1742 Sir Simon Urlin.
1746 John Stracey, Eſq.
1749 Sir Richard Adams.
1753 Sir William Morton.
1763 James Eyre, Eſq.
1772 John Glynn, Eſq.
1779 Mr. Serjeant Adair, the preſent Recorder.

CHAMBERLAINS.

1688 Sir Peter Rich.
1689 Sir Leonard Robinſon.
1696 Sir Thomas Cuddon.
1702 Sir William Fazakerley.
1718 Sir George Ludlam.
1727 Samuel Robinſon, Eſq.
1734 Sir John Boſworth.
1751 Sir Thomas Harriſon.
1765 Sir Step. Theo. Janſſen, bart.
1776 Benjamin Hopkins, Eſq.
1779 John Wilkes, Eſq.

COMMON SERJEANTS.

1678 Henry Criſpe, Eſq.
1700 Duncan Dee, Eſq.
1720 John Lingard, Eſq.
1729 Thomas Garrard, Eſq.
1758 Thomas Nugent, Eſq. the preſent common ſerjeant.

TOWN CLERKS.

1672 William Wagſtaff, Eſq.
1691 John Goodfellow, Eſq.
1700 Henry Aſhhurſt, Eſq.
1705 James Gibſon, Eſq.
1717 Randolph Stracey, Eſq.
1724 Thomas Jackſon, Eſq.
1737 Miles Man, Eſq.
1757 Sir James Hodges, knt.
1774 William Rix, Eſq the preſent Town Clerk.

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FINIS.

DIRECTIONS to the BOOK-BINDER,

For placing the Elegant COPPER-PLATES belonging to THORNTON's New and Complete Hiſtory, Survey, and Deſcription of LONDON, WESTMINSTER, and SOUTHWARK, &c.

☞ The Book-Binder is particularly deſired to beat this Work before the Copper-plates are placed, that the Letter-preſs may not ſet off on, and thereby ſpoil, the Engravings, which muſt be placed as follow:

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